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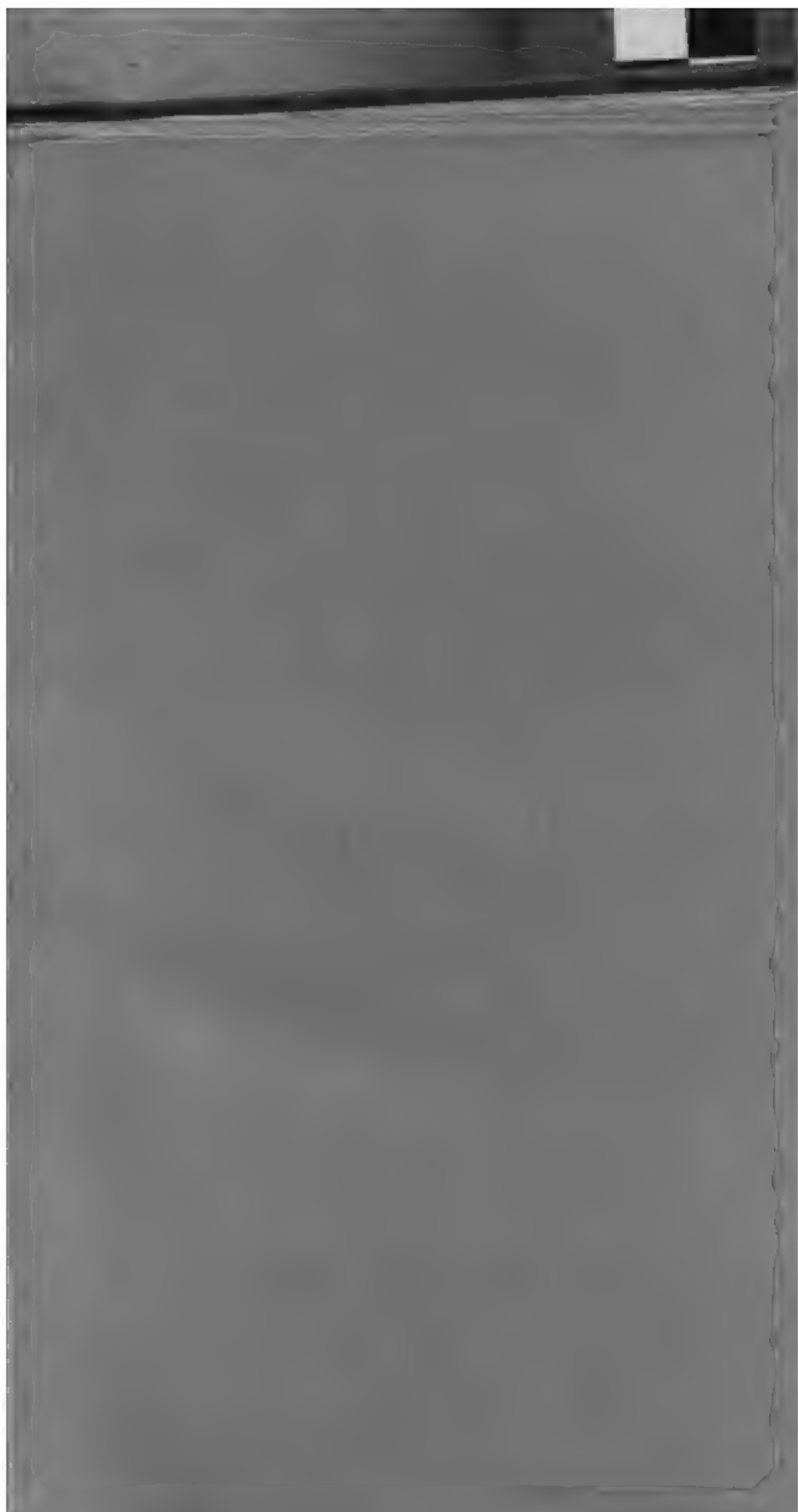
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THE
GENTLEMAN'S
MAGAZINE.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

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P R E F A C E.

LORD Bacon says—“ Some books are to be tasted, others to be swallowed, and some to be chewed and digested ; that is, some books are to be read in some parts, others to be read but not curiously, and some few to be read wholly, and with diligence, and attention ; some books also may be read by *deputy*, and extracts made of them by others.” If this was judicious and useful advice, at a time when books were comparatively few—*rari nantes in gurgite vasto*—how much is added to its weight and importance, now that the press groans with its perpetual births ; and that it is not only impossible to read all the productions of modern literature in any one of its various branches, but even difficult to ascertain their existence. The forest is so thick, that one tree shuts out the view of another ; and each succeeding author obliterates the name of his predecessor. Those books therefore may, in the language of Bacon, be called the *Deputies* of the reader, which present to him, in a brief and correct form the latest contributions made to literature, and enable him to estimate their value ; by the aid of which he may select what is most congenial to his own pursuits, or what is worthy of deeper investigation. Such has long been the intent of the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE, and we are deeply indebted to many Correspondents for their valuable assistance in promoting the success of our labours. If, in the other divisions of our work, we appear to the reader of modern books to linger too long amidst the relics of antiquity—*stare super vias antiquas*—he must recollect that we are only drinking *higher up* of the very same stream which refreshes him, and gathering up some of those venerable and valuable remains which have been *accidentally* retarded in the channel of Time, and dropped neglected, or forgotten, on its shores. We shall only add, that we trust our readers, in comparing our late efforts with those of our predecessors, will not find our diligence relaxed, or our power of affording instruction diminished ; and that it will not be said of us, as the Roman historian said of Scipio,—“ *Ultima primis cedebant.*”

July 1, 1835.

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By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

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MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

λ remarks: The gross blunders in the Record Calendars, upon the printing of which the public have expended so much money, and the Commissioners so little care, have been exposed in very many instances. I question, however, whether there can be exhibited a more glaring concentration of enormities than in the following case in the Index to the first volume of the Inq. p. Mortem, to which I had lately occasion to refer. Under the head of St. Amond are *nine* references, only *three* of which are correct. The rest are all St. Andrew, and even these are not correct, inasmuch as John in the Index proves to be *Ralph*, and Richard to be *Roger*, &c. Let us hope that future Sub-Commissioners will not be permitted to lighten their labours while they darken their subject. It is bad enough to have a gutter of text in a plain of folio, but to be favoured with false direction-posts to these wells in the desert, is verily and indeed abominable! And then too, when we get to these fountains of pure water, we are only permitted to *scoop* up a tea-spoonful of information, which tea-spoonful is in many instances muddy and undrinkable, and to quench our thirst (for which as a public we have already paid so handsomely) we have, as individuals, to heap fee upon fee for the dragons who keep guard over the springs of knowledge, before the treasure can be even gazed upon—"facit indignatio querelas."

K. M. "having gone into the City a few days ago in an omnibus, took a walk over the new London Bridge, and stepped into the church of St. Mary Overie, now called St. Saviour's. How beautifully (he remarks) the choir part is fitted up for service; and the altar screen, though upon a smaller scale, appears little, if at all, inferior in the elegant proportions and arrangement of its parts to that of Winchester. The restoration of the Lady Chapel will be at least one instance of good taste in the present age. The whole eastern façade of the building being opened to view, forms now a very fine and striking object in the approach from that quarter towards London Bridge. The bridge itself commands a rich view of spires and towers and pinnacles,—along with the majesty of St. Paul's. But I could not help making one remark,—which applies to almost every part of the metropolis. The large, clumsy, heavy, flat, box-looking buildings of the present day, where greatness of dimension ap-

pears to be the sole aim, without any regard of just proportion to the *relative bulk of surrounding objects* of far more elegance in themselves, are very prejudicial to the general effect. Fishmongers' Hall diminishes in this way the consequence of numerous City spires and towers, which have the further disadvantage of greater distance to increase the contrast of size, and lessen their comparative importance. These were in good proportion before, to the old common-sized houses. Carlton-terrace in the same way injures the Horse Guards, &c. Perhaps this evil may proceed from an ill-judged imitation of the Modern Athens. Even the elegant St. Saviour's seems to crouch between two Edinburgh *lands*."

Z. would feel much obliged if any Correspondent or Secretary of a Scientific or Literary Society, would have the goodness to send a notice of the Societies in his own county, as it would be an object of considerable interest to ascertain how many and of what description are such institutions in England, and might enable scientific persons to correspond on particular points of local information. The writer is about to assist in the establishment of one in a county where there is at present nothing of the sort.

D. C. proposes that moderate sized tunnels, with steps to descend into them, should be made under the principal crossings of some of the most frequented streets, which would evidently be a very great security and convenience to footpassengers, crowded as some of those streets are, with omnibuses, cabs, &c. &c.: such as Cheapside, Newgate-street, Ludgate-hill, Regent-street, Charing Cross, &c. &c. A policeman or street-keeper should be constantly on duty there to prevent nuisances, and the tunnels might be closed by doors at night.

The Communications of M. D., F. O., and PLANTAGENET, in our next.

Our former Correspondent feels obliged to E. M—n.

The compiler of the memoir of Sir John Leach, in our last number, ought to have acknowledged that he was chiefly indebted for the character of the deceased to the Legal Observer.

Vol. ii. p. 646, b. 45, for J. Emra, Dr. Charlton, read R. Carrow, W. Knight.

P. 651. Mr. Penn's brother's name should be "Granville" instead of "Grenville."

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

MEMOIRS OF THE LIFE AND CORRESPONDENCE OF MRS. HANNAH MORE.

BY WILLIAM ROBERTS, ESQ. 4 vols.

HANNAH MORE, the youngest but one of the five daughters of Jacob More, who was descended from a respectable family at Harleston in Norfolk, was born in 1745, in the parish of Stapleton, in the county of Gloucester. Her mother was the daughter of a farmer, whose education had been plain and suitable to her station; but to whose soundness of judgment, and strong good sense in the culture and regulation of her children, the credit and success that attended them, has, as the biographer observes, been deservedly attributed. Mr. More was himself a Tory and High Churchman, the rest of the family were Presbyterians, and the daughters of Mr. Jacob More had frequently heard their father say that he had two great-uncles Captains in Cromwell's army. Mr. Jacob More's mother appears to have possessed a mind of more than ordinary vigour. She used to tell her younger relations, that they would have known how to value Gospel privileges, had they lived like her, in the days of proscription and persecution, when at midnight the worshippers went with stealthy steps through the snow, to hear the words of inspiration delivered by a holy man at her father's house, while her father, with a drawn sword, guarded the entrance from violent or profane intrusion; adding, that they boarded the minister and kept his horse for 10*l.* per annum. Mrs. Hannah More was named after her mother's only sister, whose memory was so reverentially cherished in the family.—Hannah was distinguished even from an early age by great quickness of apprehension, retentiveness of memory, and a thirst for knowledge; when she was between three and four years old, she had taught herself to read, and repeated the catechism in the church in a manner which excited the admiration of the minister of the parish. *Her nurse had lived in the family of Dryden the poet, whose son she had attended in his last illness*; and the inquisitive mind of the little Hannah was continually prompting her to ask questions about the celebrated poet. At eight years old her love of learning was conspicuous, and her success so great in the advancement of her studies, that her father, who taught her the rudiments of Latin and the mathematics, was alarmed at her rapid progress towards what he considered female pedantry. The French language she learned from her elder sister, and from the society of some French officers settled in her neighbourhood. That there was some fascination in her manners, and intelligence in her conversation, we may presume from a curious anecdote that is mentioned. When she was about sixteen, a dangerous illness brought her under the care of Dr. Woodward, a physician of eminence in that day, and distinguished by his correct taste. On one of his visits, being led into conversation with his patient on subjects of literature, he forgot the purpose of his visit in the fascination of her talk; till suddenly recollect-

ing himself, when he was half way down stairs, he cried out, " Bless me ! I forgot to ask the girl how she was ;" and returned to the room, exclaiming, " How are you to-day, my poor child ?" Among her early acquaintance, she was indebted for the improvement of her taste, and for the acquisition of just critical knowledge, to none more than to a linen-draper of the name of Peach, at Bristol, with whom the following curious story is connected.—He had been the friend of *Hume* the historian, who had shown his confidence in his judgment by intrusting to him the correction of his History, in which he used to say he had discovered more than two hundred Scotticisms ; but for him it appears that two years of the historian's life might have passed into oblivion, which were spent in a merchant's counting-house at Bristol, whence he was dismissed, on account of his being too apt to *correct* the letters he was commanded to *copy*. More than twenty years after the death of Mr. Peach, Hannah More being in company with Dr. Percy, Gibbon, and others, who were conjecturing what might have been the cause of this chasm in the life of Hume, of two years, was enabled to solve the mystery by relating the above anecdote. In her seventeenth year (1762) she wrote the pastoral drama, "The Search after Happiness," and soon after formed the acquaintance of Langhorne the poet, whose correspondence in 1773, begins the list of that illustrious company of scholars, poets, wits, historians, actors, Bishops, and Blue-stockings,* male and female, by whom Hannah More was received, with the attention and welcome due to her talents and conduct.

At the age of twenty, she cultivated with assiduity the Latin, Italian, and Spanish languages, improving her style by translations of Horace and Metastasio ; while her theological studies were directed by Sir James Stonehouse, who had been many years a physician of great eminence at Northampton, but had afterwards taken orders, and settled at Bristol.—About the age of twenty-two she received an offer of marriage from a gentleman of fortune, of the name of Turner, more than twenty years older than herself ; after some deliberation she accepted it ; but even after the bridal dresses were ready, from the capriciousness of his temper, it was broken off. Without any violation of delicacy, considering the age and respective situation of the parties, a settlement was made on her by Mr. Turner through Sir James Stonehouse ; and at his death he bequeathed her a thousand pounds. Not long afterwards her hand was again solicited and refused ; and as it happened in the former case, the attachment of the proposer was succeeded by a cordial and permanent respect. After this, Hannah quietly settled into perpetual virginity.

About this period she emerged from the privacy of domestic life, and appeared in the world of literature and fashion. Among her ardent and early desires, two appear to have been prominent,—to see Garrick perform the characters of Shakspeare, and to have a view of Johnson,† and

* In a letter of 1778, she says, " I was last night in some fine company. One lady asked what was the newest colour ? The other answered, that the most truly fashionable silk was a *soupçon de vert*, lined with a *soupir étouffée et brodée de l'esperance*. Now you must not consult your old-fashioned dictionary for the word 'esperance ;' for you will there find that it means nothing but hope ; whereas 'esperance,' in the new language of the times, means rosebuds." Among Hannah More's female friends Mrs. Boscawen shines conspicuous. Mrs. Kennicott also appears to have been a charming person.

† Mrs B— having repeatedly asked Johnson to look over her new play of *The Siege of Sinope*, he always found means to evade it. At last, she pressed him so

the other giants of literature. Accordingly, we now find her writing from her lodgings in Henrietta-street, Covent-garden, about *young Sheridan's Rivals*, or the *Maid of the Oaks*,—and breaking her heart if Garrick does not get well!—and dining with Sir Joshua, and visiting the *Idler* and *Rambler*.* Her taste in painting does not appear to have been very perfect at this time, for we find her at Hampton-court, chiefly admiring some needle-work by good Queen Mary; and “not knowing a more respectable sight than a *room containing fourteen Admirals, all by Sir Godfrey!*” Her preference of Claremont to Bushy Park reminds us that it would be quite as handsome and genteel, if his Majesty the King of the Netherlands would permit the amateurs of fine scenery, the shepherds and shepherdesses of England, to have a peep at his deserted chateau, for the gratification of their leisure and the improvement of their taste. When we attempted to find entrance, the canine instinct knew a Reviewer—

The surly mastiff growling at the gate,
Affrights the beggar whom he longs to eat.

In 1773 or 4, her introduction to Garrick took place, and then followed Mrs. Montagu, and *the sage of Lichfield first met her view with a large macaw in his hand, and spouting some verses from one of her hymns.*—Miss Reynolds introduced her to Burke, concerning whom we are grieved to say, there is very little information or anecdote in Miss More's correspondence. We would have gladly spared much of the general literary galaxy, to have obtained some closer peeps at this noble planet. We must give our young enthusiast's letter when she first enters the august precincts of Bolt-court.

London 1774.

We have paid another visit to Miss Reynolds; she had sent to engage Dr. Percy (Percy's Collection now, you know him), quite a sprightly modern, instead of a rusty antique, as I expected; he was no sooner gone, than the most amiable and obliging of women, Miss Reynolds, ordered the coach to take us to Dr. Johnson's *very own house*; yes, Abyssinian Johnson! Dictionary Johnson!—Rambles, Idlers, and Irene Johnson! Can you picture to yourselves the palpitation of our hearts as we approached his mansion? The conversation turned upon a new work of his, just going to the press (the *Tour to the Hebrides*), and his old friend Richardson. Mrs. Williams, the blind poet, who lives with him, was introduced to us. She is engaging in her manners, her conversation lively and en-

tertaining. Miss Reynolds told the Doctor of all our rapturous exclamations on the road. He shook his scientific head at Hannah, and said, ‘She was a silly thing!’ When our visit was ended, he called for his hat, as it rained, to attend us down a very long entry to our coach, and not Rasselas could have acquitted himself more en cavalier. We are engaged with him at Sir Joshua's on Wednesday evening; what do you think of us? I forgot to mention, that not finding Johnson in his little parlour when we came in, Hannah seated herself in his great chair, hoping to catch a little ray of his genius: when he heard it, he laughed heartily, and told her it was a chair on which he never sat. He said it reminded him of Boswell and himself, when they stopt a night, as they imagined, where the Wierd Sisters appeared

closely, that he actually refused to do it, and told her that she herself, by carefully looking it over, would be able to see if there was any thing amiss, as well as he could. ‘But, Sir, (said she) I have no time; I have already so many irons in the fire.’ ‘Why then, Madam, (said he, quite out of patience,) the best thing I can advise you to do is, to put your tragedy along with your irons.’

* The youth, the sex, the unpretending goodness and virtue, and the talents of Hannah More, were sure to win the love and esteem of Johnson; his behaviour to her was parental and kind, and her presence lit up his brow with smiles. ‘He continued,’ she says, ‘his jokes, and lamented that I did not marry Chatterton, that posterity might have seen a propagation of poets.’

to Macbeth. The idea so worked on their enthusiasm, that it quite deprived them of rest. However, they learnt, the next morning, to their mor-

tification, that they had been deceived, and were quite in another part of the country."

We must now continue our narrative by extracting a few of the anecdotes with which Miss More's letters are so agreeably sprinkled, concerning those persons, the productions of whose genius must ever render them of the greatest interest to the lovers of literature; yet we hardly know how to make our way among the alluring mass of materials with which we are surrounded. We cannot be very wrong in beginning with Mrs. Montagu, 1775:—

"I had yesterday the pleasure of dining in Hill-street, Berkeley-square, at a certain Mrs. Montagu's, a name not totally obscure. The party consisted of herself, Mrs. Carter, Dr. Johnson, Solander and Matty, Mrs. Boscawen, Miss Reynolds, and Sir Joshua (the idol of every company), some other persons of high rank and less wit, and your humble servant,—a party that would not have disgraced the table of Lælius or Atticus. I felt myself a worm,—the more a worm for the consequence which was given me, by mixing me with such a society: but as I told Mrs. Boscawen, and with great truth, I had an opportunity of making an experiment of my heart, by which I learnt that I was not envious, for I certainly did not repine at being the meanest person in the company.

"Mrs. Montagu received me with the most encouraging kindness; she is not only the finest genius, but the finest lady I ever saw; she lives in the highest style of magnificence; her apartments and table are in the most splendid taste; but what baubles are these, when speaking of a Montagu? Her form (for she has no *body*) is delicate even to fragility; her countenance the most animated in the world, the sprightly vivacity of fifteen, with the judgment and experience of a

Nestor; but I fear she is hasting to decay very fast; her spirits are so active, that they must soon wear out the little frail receptacle that holds them.—Mrs. Carter has in her person a great deal of what the gentlemen mean when they say such a one is a poetical lady; however, independently of her great talents and learning, I like her much; she has affability, kindness, and goodness; and I honour her heart even more than her talents: but I do not like one of them better than Mrs. Boscawen; she is at once polite, learned, judicious, and humble; and Mrs. Palk tells me her letters are not thought inferior to Mrs. Montagu's. She regretted (so did I) that so many suns could not possibly shine at the same time; but we are to have a smaller party, when from fewer luminaries there may emanate a clearer, steadier, and more beneficial light. Dr. Johnson asked me how I liked the new tragedy of Braganza? I was afraid to speak before them all; as I knew a diversity of opinion prevailed among the company: however, as I thought it a less evil to dissent from the opinion of a fellow-creature, than to tell a falsity, I ventured to give my sentiments, and was satisfied with Johnson's answering,—'You are right, madam.'"

Thus grew Hannah More in the favour of the witty and the wise, of the learned and the fair; living with the Garricks, sipping tea at Mrs. Montagu's, visited by Burke, and complimented by Johnson. In one and the same morning, though fortunately at different hours (as they were all bitter foes), Burke, and Dean Tucker, and Mrs. Macauley, were seen at her levee; Garrick read her very dull poem of Sir Eldred aloud, and Johnson * learnt it by heart. Still there was a thorn, then almost unno-

* We learn from these letters a fact concerning Dr. Johnson, 'that he seldom cared to speak in mixed parties.' I. p. 64. We have also his opinion of Dean Tucker. 'I look upon the Dean of Gloucester to be one of the few excellent writers of this period. I differ from him in opinion, and have expressed that difference in my writings; but, I hope, what I wrote did not indicate what I did not feel, for I felt no acrimony; no person, however learned, can read his writings without improvement; he is sure to find something he did not know before.' He said, 'he knew no one, whose style was more perspicuous, manly, and vigorous, or better suited to

ticed, at the breast of this young and innocent songstress. Her early piety soon began to take the alarm, though all appeared actually safe ; and as she sate gazing on the brilliant assemblage of beauty and fashion at the Opera, and listening to the syren warbling of ' Italian airs,' and surrendering herself up to all the fascinations of taste and art,—a voice suddenly smote upon her ear, and said,—' What doest thou here, Elijah ?' The faithful monitor, however, was at her elbow.—Mrs. Montagu said, ' If tender words are the precursors of connubial engagements, we may expect great things ; for it is nothing but—child,—little fool,—love,—and dearest.—Sometimes the Sage was tender, and then it was,—' I love you both, I love you all five,—I will come on purpose to see you,—what ! five women live happily together !—I will come and see you,—I have spent a happy evening,—I am glad I came,—God for ever bless you !—you live lives to shame duchesses !'—and then he took his leave with so much truth and tenderness, we were quite affected at his manner." At another time, Hannah and Johnson had a violent quarrel, " till at length laughter ran so high on all sides, that argument was confounded in noise, and the *gallant youth at one in the morning set us down at our lodgings.*"

Garrick appears very amiable, clever, and condescending throughout the whole correspondence ; and with the mixture of grave and gay, which well tempered alone constitutes a perfectly agreeable character. " Garrick, (she says in one place) was the very soul of the company, and I never saw Johnson in such perfect good-humour. Sally knows we have often heard that we can never enjoy the company of these two, unless they are together."* There is great truth in this remark, for after the Dean and Mrs. Boscawen were withdrawing, and the rest stood up to go, Johnson and Garrick began a close encounter, telling old stories, ' e'en from their boyish days,' at Lichfield. We all stood round them above an hour, laughing in defiance of every rule of decorum of Chesterfield. I believe we should not have thought of sitting down or parting, had not an impertinent watchman been saucily vociferous. Johnson outstaid them all, and sate

his subject.' Every one remembers Warburton's contemptuous mention of the Dean in his letters.—We shall add here a passage from another page. ' I never saw Johnson really angry with me but once. I alluded, rather flippantly I fear, to some witty passage in Tom Jones. He replied, ' I am shocked to hear you quote from so vicious a book. I am sorry to hear you have read it,—a confession which no modest lady should ever make. I scarcely know a more corrupt work.' I thanked him for his correction. He went so far as to refuse to Fielding the great talents which are ascribed to him, and broke out into a noble panegyric on his competitor Richardson, who, he said, was as superior to him in talents as in virtue, and whom he pronounced to be the greatest genius that has shed its lustre in this path of literature.' How the sages differ ! It is of this very Richardson whose morality is so lauded by Johnson and Miss More (in vol. iv. p. 144), that Miss Hawkins speaks as of a writer, the loathsome and disgusting licentiousness of whose works should preclude not only women, but even men from reading them. If we had room, we should hope to show how much the faults of both these writers had been exaggerated. From her book on ' Female Education,' we should judge that Hannah More had read many books more dangerous than these. As we must leave the subject of Johnson, we may add, Hannah More relates, that Johnson told her the King (George III.) in his conversation with him, enjoined him to add Spenser to his Lives of the Poets, a circumstance not mentioned before ? Nor were we before aware (v. p. 191) that Mrs. Boscawen got Spence's anecdotes for Johnson. The anecdote, at p. 377, of Dr. Johnson and Mr. Winstanley is quite new to us.

* See p. 146. ' Garrick put Johnson in such good spirits, that I never knew him so entertaining or more instructive. He was as brilliant as himself, and as good-humoured as any one else.'

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Where'er it comes bids tumult cease,
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"She was dressed in deep mourning, a black hood on her head, her hair modestly dressed and powdered, a black silk saque, with crape trimmings, black gauze deep ruffles, and black gloves. The Counsel spoke about an hour and a quarter each. *Dunning's* manner is insufferably bad, coughing and spitting at every word; but his sense and expression pointed to the last degree: he made her Grace shed bitter tears. * * *

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green, an interval of about five years, she gradually proceeded in redeeming her time, and detaching herself from all her engagements, which, however agreeable to her taste and talents, "kept her from answering the higher vocation which summoned her to the service of the soul, and to labour of love!" Not only the "gaiety of nations was eclipsed," by the death of this very singularly accomplished person, but the brilliancy of the domestic hearth had faded away. Hannah More still resided with the good and charming Mrs. Garrick: and the even tenour of her days is thus described.—"My way of life is very different from what it used to be, you must not therefore expect much entertainment from my letters. After breakfast I go to my own apartment for several hours, where I read, work, and write. I almost look on a morning visit as an immorality. At four, we dine; at six, we have coffee; at eight, tea, when we have sometimes a lounge or two of quality; at ten, we have salad and fruits. Each has her book, which we read without any restraint, as if we were alone, without apologies or speech-making. Again, "We never see a human face but each other's. Though in such deep retirement, I am never dull: because I am not reduced to the fatigue of entertaining dunces, or being obliged to listen to them. We dress like a couple of Scaramouches, dispute like a couple of Jesuits, eat like a couple of aldermen, walk like a couple of porters, and read as much as any two doctors of either University."

We had expected, we hardly knew why, to have found not a little concerning Miss Burney in this book, as well as those whose characters are of such interest in her Memoirs—but her name is almost a blank, though it appears that Hannah More was well acquainted with her. In 1779, she says, 'I was asked yesterday to meet Dr. Burney and Evelina at Mrs. Reynolds's, but was engaged at home. This Evelina is an extraordinary girl. She is not more than twenty, of a very retired disposition; and how she picked up her knowledge of nature and low life, her Brangtons, and her St. Giles's gentry, is astonishing!'

We could not help laughing at quite a new Commentary that has appeared on the well-known Couplet of Pope.

And thou, brave Cobham, to thy latest breath
Shall feel the ruling passion strong in death.

"I dined at Mrs. Boscawen's the other day, very pleasantly, for Beranger was there, and was all himself, all chivalry and blank verse, and anecdote. He told me some curious stories of Pope, with whom he used to spend the summer at his uncle's, Lord Cobham, of whom Pope asserts, you know, that he would feel the ruling passion strong in death, and

that 'Save my country, Heaven!' would be his last words. But what shows that Pope was not so good a prophet as a poet, was, that in his (Lord Cobham's) last moments, not being able to carry glass of jelly to his mouth, he was in such a passion, feeling his own weakness, that he threw jelly, glass, and all into Lady Cobham's face, and expired!"

Before we leave our favourite Poet of Twickenham, we will endeavour to remove one weed from off his grave.—Hannah More mentions, that dining with Lord Bathurst, he entertained her with anecdotes of Bolingbroke and Pope. "*He entirely exculpated Pope from any evil intention in printing the Patriot King, which excited Bolingbroke's hatred so much after Pope's death.*" to this opinion, which is of weight, we most fully join our's, though it is but as a feather in the scale: if this act of Pope's was an act of perfidy, then all his enthusiastic and unbounded expressions of admiration of Bolingbroke, were all—one lie. We know nothing which could persuade us to such a belief.

Among the elegant tributes of admiration from men of genius and learning which our authoress was in the habit of receiving, it is impossible to pass over the following from the pen of that accomplished and excellent scholar Bishop Lowth; and our readers may be assured that they are rather more *genuine* than some Sermons that have been lately assigned to him. Miss More in return sent the Bishop some verses on Mother Bunch's tales :

HANNÆ MORE,

Virgini, piæ, eruditæ, eleganti, ingenio, facundia et sapientia pariter illustri.

Omnes Sulpiciam legant puellæ,
 Omnes hanc pueri legant senesque,
 Omnes hanc hilares et hanc severi,
 Quæ palmam geminas tulit per artes
 Et vinctæ pede vocis et solutæ.
 Cujus qui pede legerit soluta
 Nullam dixerit esse tersiorem.
 Cujus Carmina qui bene æstimavit,
 Nullam dixerit esse sanctiorem.
 Huic adsunt Charites, faventque Musæ,
 Dum sic pectora virginum tenella
 Pulchris imbuit artibus, sequaces
 Exemplo monitis, amore, nutu
 Informans animos. Stiloque signat
 Mox ventura quod Addisonianis
 Possint secula comparare chartis."

It is with melancholy feelings that, as we advance in the narrative of Hannah More's life, we find our old and venerable companions falling 'through the broken arches of the bridge of life,' and a novel race creeping out one by one into notice, like the early stars of evening, and rising when the great luminary has set. Instead of the names of Garrick and Burke, and Johnson and Gibbon, we have that 'young gentleman Mr. Wilberforce,' and Dr. Kennicott, and Bp. Porteus, and H. Walpole and Cowper's friend Mr. Newton, and the pleasantest of the peerage 'Lord Stormont;' and a most clever and superior correspondent, Sir W. Pepys, the Lælius of the Bas-bleus, whose letters form one of the gems of the book, and whose character is drawn in most attractive colours.* His clear, serene, unclouded old age, seems to have realized all that fine moral and imaginative picture which Tully has drawn. Not so the next portrait whom we must introduce to notice—the *rattle* at the end of the serpent's tail, is highly amusing. 'Being here, naturally reminds me to speak of Mrs. Macauley. I feel extremely scandalized at her conduct, and yet I did not esteem her. I knew her to be absurd, vain, and affected; but never could have suspected her of the indecent, and I am sorry to say profligate, turn which her late actions and letters have betrayed. The men do so rejoice and exult, that it is really provoking; yet have they no real cause for triumph, for this woman is far from being any criterion by which to judge of the whole sex. She was not feminine either in her writings, or her manners. She was only a *good clever man*. Did I ever tell you an answer her daughter once made me? Desirous from civility to take some notice of her, and finding she was reading Shakspeare, I asked her if she was not delighted with many parts of King John? 'I never read

* Mr. Pepys's ignorance of the design of the papers on Pastorals by Pope, in the Guardian (see his Letter, vol. i. p. 301) is singular. It is not surprising that *Heyne* made the same mistake. See our review of Crabbe in the last Number.

the Kings, Ma'am, was the truly characteristic reply. This is excellent, but we shall match the *republican Miss*, with a story of a *royal Master*. Mythology Bryant told me an amusing anecdote of one of the little Princes. He had been that morning to Windsor to present his book. He was met in the antechamber by the *youngest* of them, who begged to look at it. When it was put into his hands, he held it *upside down*, and glancing his eyes for a moment over the pages, returned it with an air of important graciousness, pronouncing it—*excellent!*” Was this the Duke of Sussex, and did his great love of books arise from this auspicious commencement? Our authoress’s acquaintance consisted so much of the *élite* of wit and talent, that we find many pages thickly powdered with the falling sparkles of their conversational powers. We forget whether H. Walpole, who stored up George Selwyn’s jokes in the same drawers, and with the same care, with his miniatures and other rarities, has preserved the following: “Lord Pembroke came in laughing,—I asked what diverted him, he told me he had met George Selwyn, who found himself very much annoyed in the streets with chimney-sweeping boys; they were very clamorous, surrounded, daubed, and persecuted him; in short, would not let him go till they had forced money from him. At length he made them a low bow and cried, ‘Gentlemen, I have often heard of the *majesty* of the people, I presume your highnesses are in court mourning.’”

We should however be justly liable to censure, were we to pause here, contented with having represented Mrs. More as both enjoying and enlivening the circles of literature, and rising in favour and reputation with the most eminent persons of her age, by her manners and talents, as well as with the public by her works; a far higher meed of praise remains yet to be bestowed. The strong understanding of this estimable person was never misled, nor her solid principles of what was right ever loosened, by the affection and applause of the world that were ever at her feet, by the “lust of the eye and the pride of life.” Even amidst the brightest and best scenes of enjoyment, and amid gratifications which none would consider as passing the bounds of prudence and propriety, her heart remained ever apart and communing within itself:

“The heart distrusting, ask’d if this be joy.”

Soon after the period we have been considering, she withdrew herself gradually from the society of her former friends and benefactors, and devoted all the energies of her well-regulated and well-informed mind to the instruction and improvement of her fellow-creatures, by word and deed, addressing the wealthy and the great in a variety of eloquent and well-reasoned publications; instructing the poor and needy by exertions that never wearied, and supplying their temporal wants by a charity that increased in proportion as the demands upon it multiplied, while her chief, or rather sole relaxation was found in cultivating and adorning her garden which she had made, as she so expresses it, in a letter to a friend: “I spend almost my whole time in my little garden, ‘which mocks my scant manuring.’ From morn to noon, from noon to dewy eve, I am employed in raising dejected pinks, and reforming disorderly honeysuckles.”

Though many persons will differ from her in some of her principles and tenets, and though some may object to the severity of her practical views, yet all must admire and love the unspotted purity of her mind, the affectionate warmth of her heart, and the active benevolence of her life. There can be no difference or dispute on these points.; and we can only lament that we are obliged to leave scenes undescribed that would gladden

the heart of the philanthropist ; and to pass over unnoticed, long years nay *decades* of unwearied charity, meeting the claims of want under every variety of demand, amid the opposition of the selfish, and the calumnies of the malignant. She may well be said to have gone through "evil report," who was publicly denounced from the pulpit as a disaffected, vicious, seditious woman ; who was with Hatfield in his attack on the King ; who kept assassins in her pay—who fomented the desire of war—and lastly, who was concerned with Charlotte Cordoy in the murder of Murat !! Surely ! "the force of folly could no further go," against one whose life had been spent in the attempt to reform profligate ignorance, to recall presumptuous apostacy, and to remove spiritual degradation.

We are not writing a history of H. More, which can best be read in her own works, and in the pages of her faithful biographer, else could we have enlarged with delight on the calm enjoyments, the tranquil occupations, and the high duties of her domestic life, which sisterly affection heightened, which piety sanctified, and conscience approved. How quiet, but how deep was the love which bound this little happy female family in its golden chain ! How pure and how true it was, was not only seen in the unbroken pleasure of their lives, and in their tender respect for each other, but in the calmness and content with which they submitted to their separation in death. "Some natural tears they dropt, but wip'd them soon," as one by one they fell asleep in full maturity of age, with affections unimpaired, and hearts uninjured by the world. Their's was no worldly regret, no forlorn and unsupported grief ; they sorrowed not like those who have no hope. It is said, we believe, that there is no solid and substantial joy but what must have been long foreseen and prepared. However that may be, whether true generally or not, we are sure that the gladness and hope and joy of the departing spirit, must have been prepared by a long surrender of itself, when that surrender was the most difficult task it could perform, and the most costly sacrifice it could make.

If a speck, a single speck, was seen in the pure mirror of her fading mind, of whose departure from the living we are now speaking ; if a cloud, a dimness, passed across the serene light of the long and golden evening of her days,—let us feel and acknowledge that it is another memento, for ever wanted, to remind us that in the midst of strength we are in weakness, and that in a world of trial even our noblest exertions cannot be separated from the imperfect and frail machinery by which they are moved. She who never suffered the activity of her intellect to slumber, who woke at every call of duty, and listened for every tender whisper of conscience, whose moral and spiritual powers were alike in exercise and controul ;—she was fated to feel, in common with some of the greatest minds, that her task was done before the night of life had descended, and for a few seasons she was left upon earth to afford a delightful though pensive gratification to the sympathies of her friends, in watching over *her* wants, who had lived to watch for all ; in preserving from anxiety and danger that heart that never faltered nor failed ; and in supplying, as far as they could, the place of those exhausted energies which had prematurely perished before the task of love had closed. We were in hopes to have found room to say something more peculiarly on the literary merits of Hannah More's works, but we must forbear. Her Poetical talents we do not estimate highly, though much extolled by Johnson ; her *Vers de Société* are the best ; her politics are very shallow, and her eulogies on the

good king, the *good* queen, and the *good* bishop, will meet with no favour in these uncourtly and degenerate days ; but her Prose works are distinguished for soundness of argument, justness of thought, solidity of reflection, and fullness of illustration. There is a moral eloquence that elevates them ; an earnestness and force that comes upon us with the conviction of truth ; this, together with the choice of the subjects, and that tone of *general censure* which never fails to please, made her as popular a moralist in her day, as the *Estimate* had made Brown in the age preceding. Independently of the great merit of her writings, a lady setting up as the monitor of the age was sure to attract curiosity and admiration ; but when Bishops patronized and Queens approved, the success was certain ; *as probably not a single person ever appropriated the censure that was so widely diffused.* Her language is in general select, and her style harmonious ; if it has defects, it is perhaps in a want of flexibility and variety. It more resembles Johnson's than Addison's, and indeed it was formed during the time when the Rambler and Adventurer were in the highest reputation ; hence perhaps, we find that she uses learned and long words brought from the ancient languages, when a purer Saxon idiom* would have imparted more ease and elegance ; but though sometimes incorrect,† her style is free from all affectation, all tawdry, and all tinsel ; and is as far as possible from anything approaching to Miss Seward, or Miss Jane Porter, or even Milady Morgan herself :—her Letters are written with grace, vivacity, and politeness ; and are rich beyond any book that has been lately published, in recollections of literature, and anecdotes of literary men. We are afraid, that with this work the volumes which could unfold to us the spirit of the Johnsonian age, are for ever closed ; the flood of time has risen ; the giants who were on earth in those days, are departed ; and the latest foot-step printed on the sand, is that of Hannah More, whose name will descend to posterity as one among the “devout and honourable women,” of whom England we trust possesses “not a few.”

With regard to the manner in which the book is edited, we have not much to say. Mrs. More's voluminous correspondence, and the fortunate preservation of her letters, has made her, her own biographer ; and seldom even is there a necessity for supplying by narrative the intervals of her more interesting letters. Her editor's religious principles are in accordance with those of the person whose life he has published ; but they are more positively declared, and more severely watched : his coarse, we fear we must also add, his almost *brutal* attack on the memory of the late Lord

* If, when Mrs. More speaks of ‘a Mr. B—, the poet of urns and obelisks,’ visiting her, she means Mr. Lisle Bowles, we pronounce at once and decidedly that she must have been unable to estimate some of the most beautiful and refined and touching poetry in the English language. We hope some one else was meant than the honoured bard of Bremhill.

† How could all Miss More's learned friends, critics, bishops, and lexicographers, let her use such a barbarism as—‘Eulogium’—which she does constantly,—or ‘the saturnine coolness of a geometrical calculation.’ There are also some mistakes in points of *learning* in her works (but she confesses she had no pretensions to learning), but which are not worth pointing out, at least in this place. We find, from p. 406 of the first volume, that the anecdote of Glover the poet destroying Mr. West's bed of tulips in a ‘*furor Poeticus*,’ and which we think was first mentioned by Mr. Southey in print, is Miss More's property : the Laureate probably received it from her. There are some strange mistakes in this book (as vol. iii. p. 500) ‘*Parson's* dialogue between *Hagley*, for Porson and Hayley ; and Grenville's Ode to Indifference for Greville's !!

Orford,* we shrink from with disgust ; and his parallel between Corinne and Cœlebs is one that would have been avoided by every person of taste and feeling : of the sincerity of Mr. Roberts's opinions, of the warmth of his devotional feelings, and the rectitude of his moral judgment, no doubt can be entertained ; we only wish that they had been tempered with that gentleness and meekness and indulgence, that added such a grace to the virtues of her whom he lamented and loved, whom for self-denial in conduct, for sacrifice of ease to duty, for active principles of virtue, and unspotted purity of heart, he has justly held up as a model to the Christian world ; and who has herself pronounced that " gentleness is the fruit of piety."

DIARY OF A LOVER OF LITERATURE.

(Resumed from Vol. II. p. 233.)

1808. *July 23.* Went to the theatre in the evening, to see Miss Baillie's *De Montford*, which went off very heavily. One is at first amazed that what reads so well, should act so ill ; the capital failing appears to be that the characters *describe* the passions and sentiments which they ought to exhibit. This will be pardoned in the perusal, but in representation becomes glaringly unnatural, and insufferably dull.

Aug. 5. Finished the historical department and chronicle of *Annual Register*, 1794. The eulogy on *Burke's son* in the chronicle, though something in *Burke's* manner, is evidently not from him. By whom is it written ? I am surprised the afflicted father should not have poured out his soul upon this topic, in a work he had so long and zealously patronized.

Sept. 12. Finished *Zouch's Life of Sir Philip Sydney*, a feeble composition. Prentice dined with us, returning from White's funeral—not mentioned in his will ; remarked that on these occasions there is the melancholy satisfaction of ascertaining in what real degree of esteem you have have been held by professed friends.

Sept. 14. Read *Duppa's Life of Michael Angelo*, a piece of biography utterly unworthy of the subject. Roscoe has treated the same in a smaller compass, with far more spirit. Duppa, as Roscoe I think did before him, speculates on M. Angelo's being the *remote* cause of the Reformation, by occasioning the rebuilding of St. Peter's, and the consequent profuse sale of indulgences. Duppa, who is a great stickler for the beau ideal, states a distinctive character of M. Angelo and the antient sculptors ; that the *former* made ideal beauty and aggregate form subservient to expression, the *latter* made expression and animated feelings subservient to form. One is delighted in finding in M. Angelo, a natural, erect and independent spirit, as simple and sublime as his genius, in this respect how different from our — !

Oct. 28. Read the first seven of *Paley's* posthumous sermons ; the first and third are on a subject, which Hume has treated with his usual penetration ; ' the strange indifference of firm believers to their destiny in

* This attack on Lord Orford by the Editor, is absolutely written in defiance of Miss More's having dedicated one of her works to him, in which she speaks of the agreeable information she had received from his writings ; and adds, ' that among the brilliant and lively things she heard from him, she never remembers to have heard an unkind or ungenerous one, and adds her feeble testimony to the temperate use he made of his wit, guided by politeness, and directed by humanity.' To what unseemly lengths will not bigotry and violence drive even persons of sense and breeding !

a future state.' I remark one distinguishing excellence in Paley, which has a powerful effect in winning confidence ; he is never so engrossed with a view he is taking of a subject, as not to be disposed to give due consideration and weight to its other bearings.

Oct. 7. Perused *Hutchinson's Memoirs*. What days of romance were those when a grave gentleman actually expires for grief and anguish at the decease of a gentleman whom he never heard of, but from the deploration of the loss ; and when that mirror of excellence Col. Hutchinson himself, becomes smitten with his lady, and sickens at her supposed marriage, long before he saw her—merely from report. Yet, from former experience of something analogous, I believe devoutly that all this is in nature. Mrs. H.'s account of her husband's first passion for her is given with much simplicity and tenderness ; one is amazed how much devotion mingled itself with all the feelings of this day ; her view of political or rather religious affairs from the Reformation to the long Parliament is very interesting. One gets by the narrative at the root of the feelings of the times on the subject. The fashionable *Protestant* doctrine of passive obedience to princes, she considers as originating in opposition to the mad prostrating doctrines of its enthusiastic members, the Munster Anabaptists, &c. ; and Elizabeth's execution of *that Jezebel* Mary Queen of Scots, to the danger from a Papist successor to the English throne. There are many passages of most beautiful writing, as when she talks of the thunder in 1639 heard rattling afar off, and flashes penetrating the most obscure woods, forerunners of the storm which next year was more apparent, and of the mischief "when hands which were made only for distaffs, affect the management of sceptres." The passage too respecting Buckingham is fine. "That he seemed an unhappy exhalation drawn up from the earth, not only to cloud the setting but the rising sun." The pious and candid Mrs. Hutchinson almost invariably denominates the royal party, "debosht malignants," and her own, "the godly." The account of Colonel Thornhagh's death, at the battle of Preston, is a fine history piece, and may be placed beside Wolfe's. It is curious to observe how seriously she ascribes all impulses on extraordinary occasions to a call from the Lord. The Colonel sought this call by prayer, in sitting in judgment on Charles the First ; what a fertile field for delusion and hypocrisy. Cromwell's irresistible powers of cajoling are exemplified by many anecdotes most important to a life of him.

Oct. 25. Began Mad. Cottin's *Mathilde* : the style and sentiments are pure and delicate, but appear tame and feeble beside the glowing colours of *Corinne* ; the infant passion scarcely felt and not recognized, gradually rising by imperceptible accretions in the bosom of *Mathilde*, is designed with exquisite delicacy ; but on the whole there is too much refinement of sentiment, and the occasional descriptions of natural scenery are much too elaborate, and put on like studies from another hand, instead of springing naturally from the circumstances in which they occur. As one proceeds, the extravagance of the fiction, rendered more insupportable by being grafted upon fact, gradually damps and extinguishes that interest, which length of narrative has a natural tendency to cherish, and one hurries over the latter volumes with impatience to reach the close. In the 27th chap. is a just reflection which I do not remember to have seen so fully exhibited.—Il n'ya de vraies et durables jouissances que celles que les longues esperances ont achetées, passant en un instant du desir au bonheur, nous passerions en un instant du bonheur au degout, et du

degoût à la mort peut-être, car elle est moins cruelle que lui. Ainsi un jour aurait suffi pour devorer notre rapide existence, et souvent encore l'aurions nous trouvé trop long.

Nov. 7. Called on *Clubbe* yesterday before dinner ; in a hideous state ; afraid to die, and terrified by his apprehension into a persuasion that he must ; expressed himself quite satisfied with his reasoning, and practice in his profession.

Nov. 20. Read the first piece in the collection of Paley's Tracts. Considerations on subscription ; a most exquisite morceau of controversial writing, replete with keen and just criticism, but nothing after Paley's manner, except in viewing a topic and an argument with its exact limitations, and various bearings ; a species of discernment of inestimable use in conflict with a loose writer. I should not have expected that Paley would have taken so decided a part in favour of full freedom of inquiry, and against subscription to Articles. He would have the pulpit like the press, restricted solely to subsequent reprehension, and not by the imposition of any previous limitation. He speaks very happily of the advantage of altering our Articles, "in freeing the governors of the Church from the difficulty of defending some of its decayed fortifications, and the indecency of destroying them."

Nov. 27. A wretched day, never stirred out ; read the first three of Paley's Sermons, collected in his Tracts. The first delivers some very judicious cautions against applying scriptural expressions, which were only applicable at the time they were delivered, to present circumstances.—Regeneration—for example, (which might truly be applied to the state of a person converted to Christianity), to any supposed sudden change in a person, brought up and professing the Christian religion, when it can have no place. The second gives some excellent advice to young clergymen—from the third, *BURKE* seems to have taken the argument in his Reflections, in favour of different orders of the Church, as adapting ministers of religion to the different ranks of civil society ;* and perhaps the spirit of his remark on ballasting the vessel, according to circumstances in which she is placed, may have been borrowed from a subsequent recommendation, on the doctrines to be proposed, or discontinued, according to the prevailing propensity of their minds at the time.

Nov. 28. Beautiful effect of the setting sun pouring its bright effulgence on the town, relieved by the azure hills, and mountain-like clouds. Yet I am still of a fixed opinion, that in engravings, drawings, and paintings, the sky is usually made too forcible,† solid, and substantial, for the ground.

Dec. 15. Finished Franklin's Works.—Priestley's closing letter, giving an account of Franklin's character and conduct, is highly interesting. Of

* Cowper's severe strictures on this position of Paley, in his Letters, is probably known to most of our readers. Had Paley taken different ground, and argued abstractedly, that such a variety of orders in the church would be advantageous, his argument would have been right ; his error lay, in asserting absolutely, that the different orders of the church perform distinct duties to distinct ranks of society, which is perfectly false.—ED.

† Does Mr. Green intend to say, that the sky, in paintings in general, is too substantially painted to imitate *nature* ; or does he mean, to produce its proper effect in a *picture* ? If the latter, it would convey a general censure on landscape painters ; if the former, it is answered by Joshua Reynolds completely in his Lectures.—ED.

Franklin's wish to preserve the connection between America and Britain, I possess stronger evidence than any he has adduced. His narrative of the circumstances attending, and the mode in which Franklin received Wedderburn's severe and cutting philippic, on the examination before the Privy Council, is inestimable; simplicity and sagacity appear to have been the two distinguishing traits of Franklin's character.

Dec. 16. Began Warburton's Letters to Hurd, and read them with much eagerness. A rich repast, replete with bold and original thoughts, acute criticism, profound reflections, daring paradoxes, boastful exaltations, ingenious and frank avowals, fervent demonstrations of friendly regard, strains of manly and indignant eloquence, strokes of true and genuine humour, coarse and contemptuous invectives on his enemies, and traits, which evince throughout his eager and jealous desire of literary dominion: bringing out in high relief the lineaments of character admirably and forcibly depicted by Parr in his preface and dedication, as Hurd's deferential and adulatory letters, occasionally inserted, do his. Warburton's and Hurd's, different and opposite as their characters are in many respects, seem formed by nature to have been dovetailed to each other; incorporated they might have formed one capital whole. The lights thrown by these letters on the literary history of the period, are above measure interesting. Parr must be infinitely delighted with the perusal of them.

Dec. 17. Finished the perusal of Warburton's Letters. The gradual decay of mind evinced in the later letters, exhibits a most afflicting spectacle; we watch, as we go along, expiring genius. Warburton (Lett. 3.) considers Petronius's *curiosa felicitas*, as consisting in using the simplest language with dignity, and the most adorned with ease. He is confident that nothing but the light (Lett. 17) derived from Prophecy can support Christianity in its present circumstances. Berkeley, (Lett. 20) he calls a great man, and the only visionary whom he knew as *great*. Enthusiasm (Lett. xl) he defines—"such an irregularity of mind as makes us give a stronger assent to the conclusions than the evidences shall warrant." His plan of attacking *his own* work, preparatory to a defence of it, against threatened attacks (Lett. xlvii) is curious and instructive. Nothing can be more felicitous than his badinage on a grand tour round St. James's Park, (Lett. lx). In letter 84, he imparts to Hurd the cause of the origin (which the latter afterwards adopted in his Dialogues) of Protestant divines preaching the duties of divine right and non-resistance, in opposition to the Papal assumed power of deposition. Speaking of the Divine Legation, he solemnly affirms (Lett. 95) 'that he shall never wittingly advance one falsehood, or conceal, or disguise one truth.' If this be believed, he must have had vast powers of self-preservation, and his temperament favours this belief.—'Fit and right—(he remarks, (Lett. 45) in politics are two things, though in morals but one.'—Hurd (Lett. 150) appears to have been taken in by the morality of the New Heloise, on its first appearance, and Warburton in the next follows; but seems well acquainted with the character of Rousseau, so far as it had then (1761) developed itself. In Let. 183, he delivers this maxim, "In your commerce with the great, if you would have it turn to your advantage, endeavour, when the person is of great ability, to make him satisfied with *you*: when, of none, with *himself*." He seems (Lett. 231) to have received the fatal disclosure, in which Gil Blas so failed with the Archbishop of Grenada, with great composure and complacency, and to have yielded without a struggle. Warburton's abuses of his enemies are horrid. Hume is consigned to the

Pillory in his first curious notice of him, (Lett. 6, 1749,) and afterwards, (Lett. 100, 1757,) he is described as possessing a more wicked heart than he ever met with. Johnson's remarks (he says), on his Commentaries on Shakspeare (Lett. 175,) are full of insolence and malignant reflections, which, had they not in them as much folly as malignity, he would have reason to be offended with.' Priestley, (Lett. 220) is 'that wretched fellow. The gloomy and malignant Jortin, (Lett. 227) dies of eating his own heart. Evanson, (235) is a convicted innovator. Walpole, an insufferable coxcomb. Spence, a poor creature: and dunces and blockheads thunder through his epistles without number. Yet it is impossible not, on the whole, to admire Warburton's heart as well as genius, as they are poured forth in these artless but vigorous effusions. Hurd's character as a *man*, whatever he might hope from the association with his illustrious friend, must be greatly sunk by their publication.

Dec. 31. Douce affirms, in his Illustrations of Shakspeare, that *Cupid's blindness* is not warranted by the authority of any ancient* classical author, and that *Chaucer* is the first English writer who has noticed it.

HISTORICAL CHARACTERS. BY SIR JAMES MACKINTOSH.

Characters of the Members of the Cabinet, in the Reign of James the Second.

As Sir James Mackintosh's History of the Revolution is at present only to be obtained by the purchase of a volume which is large and expensive, it has been considered advisable to extract from it one of its most finished and attractive parts—the Historical Characters. These portraits are drawn with knowledge and discrimination; and the skill and elegance with which they are designed, will place them in no inferior situation, beside those of Clarendon and Hume. It is, however, to be hoped that the late work of this eloquent and enlightened writer, will be given to the public in a cheaper and more commodious form, separate from the very imperfect biography which accompanies it; and from the continuation, which proceeds from the pen of a person, whose political opinions are not at all in accordance with the sentiments entertained by the Historian.

EARL OF SUNDERLAND.

Robert Spencer, Earl of Sunderland, who soon acquired the chief ascendancy in this administration, entered on public life with all the external advantages of birth and fortune. His father fell in the Royal army at the battle of Newbury, with those melancholy forebodings of danger from the victory of his own party, which filled the breasts of the more generous Royalists, and which on the same occasion saddened the dying moments of Lord Falkland. His mother was Lady Dorothy Sydney, celebrated by Waller under the name of Sacharissa. He was early employed in diplomatic missions, where he acquired the political knowledge, insinuating address, and polished manners, which are learnt in that school, together with the subtlety, dissimulation, flexibility of principle, indifference on questions of constitutional policy, and impatience of the re-

* Consult 'Chartarii Imagines Deorum qui ab Antiquis celebrantur,' p. 331, 4to. If Mr. Douce means by blindness, Cupid's eyes being bandaged, he is certainly in error. If Cupid's blindness is not authorised by the ancients, when is it first mentioned? for Petrarch, in one of his Latin Poems, alludes to it,

Non oculis captum, Pharetrâ sed enim, atque sagittis,
Armatum.—Ed.

straints of popular government, which have been sometimes contracted by English Ambassadors in the course of a long intercourse with the ministers of absolute Princes. A faint and superficial preference of the general principles of civil liberty, was blended in a manner not altogether unusual with his diplomatic vices. He seems to have gained the support of the Duchess of Portsmouth to the administration formed by the advice of Sir William Temple, and to have then gained the confidence of that incomparable person, who possessed all the honest arts of a negotiator. He gave an early earnest of the inconstancy of an over-refined character, by fluctuating between the exclusion of the Duke of York, and the limitation of the Royal prerogative. He was removed from the administration for his vote on the bill of exclusion. The love of office soon prevailed over his feeble spirit of independence, and he made his peace with the Court, by the medium of the Duke of York, who had long been well disposed to him; and of the Duchess of Portsmouth, who found no difficulty in reconciling the King to a polished as well as a pliant courtier, an accomplished negotiator, and a minister more versed in foreign affairs than any of his colleagues. Negligence and profusion bound him to office by stronger though coarser ties than those of ambition. He lived in an age when a delicate purity in pecuniary matters had not begun to have a general influence on statesmen; and when a sense of personal honour, growing out of long habits of co-operation and friendship, had not yet contributed to secure them against political inconstancy. He was one of the most distinguished of a species of men who perform a part more important than noble in great events; who by powerful talents, captivating manners, and accommodating opinions, by a quick discernment of critical moments in the rise and fall of parties, by not deserting a cause till the instant before it is universally discovered to be desperate, and by a command of expedients and connections which render them valuable to every new possessor of power, find means to cling to office, or to recover it, and who, though they are the natural offspring of quiet and refinement, often creep through stormy revolutions without being crushed. Like the best and most prudent of his class, he appears not to have betrayed the secrets of the friends whom he abandoned, and never to have complied with more evil than was necessary to keep his power. His temper was without rancour; he must be acquitted of prompting, or even preferring the cruel acts which were perpetrated under his administration: deep designs and premeditated treachery were irreconcilable both with his indolence and his impetuosity; and there is some reason to believe that, in the midst of total indifference about religious opinions, he retained to the end some degree of that preference for civil liberty which he might have derived from the example of his ancestors, and the sentiments of some of his early connections.*

EARL OF ROCHESTER.

Lawrence Hyde, Earl of Rochester, the younger son of the Earl of Clarendon, was Lord Sunderland's most formidable competitor for the chief direction of public affairs. He owed this importance rather to his position and connections than to his abilities, which however were by no means contemptible. He was the undisputed leader of the Tory party, to whose

* On the fall of Sunderland, see continuation of Mackintosh, p. 450.

highest principles in Church and State, he showed a constant and probably a conscientious attachment. He had adhered to James in every variety of fortune, and was the uncle of the Princesses Mary and Anne, who seemed likely in succession to inherit the crown. He was a fluent speaker, and appears to have possessed some part of his father's talents as a writer. He was deemed sincere and upright, and his private life was not stained by any vice, except violent paroxysms of anger, and an excessive indulgence in wine, then scarcely deemed a fault. "His infirmities," says one of the most zealous adherents of his party, "were passion, in which he would swear like a Cutter, and the indulging himself in wine; but his party was that of the Church of England, of whom he had the honour for many years to be accounted the head."* The impetuosity of his temper concurred with his opinions on government, in prompting him to rigorous measures. He disdained the forms and details of business, and it was his maxim to prefer only Tories, without regard to their qualifications for office. "Do you not think," said he to Lord Keeper Guildford, "that I could understand any business in a month?" "Yes, my Lord," answered the Lord Keeper, "but I believe you would understand it better in two months." Even his personal defects and unreasonable maxims, were calculated to attach adherents to him as a chief, and he was well qualified to be the leader of a party ready to support all the pretensions of any king who spared the Protestant establishments.

MARQUIS OF HALIFAX.

Sir George Saville, created Marquis of Halifax by Charles the Second, claims the attention of the historian rather by his brilliant genius, by the singularity of his character, and by the great part which he acted in the events which preceded and followed, than by his political importance, during the short period in which he held office under James. In his youth, he appears to have combined the opinions of a republican† with the most refined talents of a polished courtier. The fragments of his writings which remain, show such poignant and easy wit, such lively sense, so much insight into character, and so delicate an observation of manners, as could hardly have been surpassed by any of his contemporaries at Versailles. His political speculations being soon found incapable of being reduced to practice, melted away in the sunshine of royal favour. The disappointment of visionary hopes led him to despair of great improvements, to despise the moderate services which an individual may render to the community, and to turn with disgust from public principles to the indulgence of his own vanity and ambition.

The dread of his powers of ridicule contributed to force him into office, and the attractions of his lively and somewhat libertine conversation, were among the means by which he maintained his ground with Charles the Second, of whom it was said by Dryden, "that whatever his favourites of State might be, yet those of his affections were men of wit."‡ Though we have no remains of his speeches, we cannot doubt the eloquence of him who, on the bill of exclusion, fought the battle of the court against so great

* North, p. 230.

† "I have long looked on Lord Halifax, and Lord Essex, as men who did not love monarchy, such as it is in England."—Duke of York, letter to Legge.

‡ See Dedication to K. Arthur.

an orator as Shaftesbury.* Of these various means of advancement, he availed himself for a time with little scruple and with some success. But he never obtained an importance which bore any proportion to his great abilities, a failure which in the time of Charles the Second may be in part ascribed to the remains of his opinions, but which from its subsequent recurrence, must be still more imputed to the defects of his character. He had a stronger passion for praise than power, and loved the display of talent more than the possession of authority. The unbridled exercise of wit exposed him to lasting animosities, and threw a shade of levity over his character. He was too acute in discovering difficulties, too ingenious in devising objections. He had too keen a perception of human weakness and folly, not to find many pretexts and temptations for changing his measures and deserting his connections. The subtlety of his genius tempted him to projects too refined to be understood or supported by numerous bodies of men. His appetite for praise, when sated by the admiration of his friends, was too apt to seek a new and more stimulating gratification in the applauses of his opponents. His weaknesses and even his talents contributed to betray him into inconstancy; which, if not the worst quality of a statesman, is the most fatal to his permanent importance. For one short period indeed, the circumstances of his situation suited the peculiarities of his genius. In the last years of Charles, his refined policy found full scope in the art of balancing factions,—of occasionally leaning to the vanquished, and always tempering the triumph of the victorious party,—by which that monarch then consulted the repose of his declining years. Perhaps he satisfied himself with the reflection that his compliance with all the evil which was then done, was necessary to enable him to save his country from the arbitrary and bigotted faction which was eager to rule it. We know, from the evidence of the excellent Tillotson,† that Lord Halifax showed a compassionate concern for Lord Russell, and all the readiness to save him that could be wished; and that Lord Russell desired Tillotson to give thanks to Lord Halifax for his humanity and kindness: and there is some reason to think that his intercession might have been successful, if the delicate honour of Lord Russell had not refused to second their exertions by softening his language on the lawfulness of resistance—a shade more than scrupulous sincerity would warrant.‡ He seems unintentionally to have contributed to the death of Sidney,§ by procuring a sort of confession from Monmouth, in order to reconcile him to his father, and to balance the influence of the Duke of York, by Charles's partiality for his son. The compliances and refinements of that period pursued him with perhaps too just a retribution during the remainder of his life. James

* “Jotham of piercing wit, and pregnant thought,
Endued by nature, and by learning taught
To move assemblies, who but only tried
The worse awhile, then chose the better side,
Nor chose alone, but turned the balance too.”—Absolom and Achitophel.

See character of Halifax by the continuator of Mackintosh, p. 513.

† The Duchess of Portsmouth said to Lord Montagu, “that, if others had been as earnest as my Lord Halifax with the King, Lord Russell might have been saved.”—Fox's MSS. ; other allusions in the MSS. which I ascribe to Lord Halifax, show that his whole fault was a continuance in office after the failure of his efforts to save Lord Russell.

‡ Vide Lord J. Russell's Life of Lord Russell, p. 215.

§ See evidence of Mr. Hampden and Sir Francis Forbes, in Lords' Journals, 20 Dec. 1689.

was impatient to be rid of him who had checked his influence during the last years of his brother, and the friends of liberty could never place any lasting trust in the man who remained a member of the government which sent to death Russell and Sidney.

LORD GODOLPHIN.

The part performed by Lord Godolphin, was not so considerable as to require a full account of his character. He was a gentleman of ancient family in Cornwall, distinguished by the accomplishments of some of its members, and by their sufferings in the royal camp during the civil war. He held offices at court, before he was employed in the service of the state, and he always retained the wary and conciliating manners, as well as the profuse dissipation of his original school. Though a royalist and a courtier, he voted for the Bill of Exclusion. At the accession of James he was not considered as favourable to absolute dependence on France, nor to the system of governing without parliaments. But though a member of the cabinet, he was, during the whole of this reign, rather a public officer, who confined himself to his own department, than a minister who took a part in the direction of the state.* The habit of continuing some officers in place under successive administrations, for the convenience of business, then extended to higher persons than it has usually comprehended in more recent times.

JEFFREYS.

James had, soon after his accession, introduced into the cabinet Sir George Jeffreys, Lord Chief Justice of England, a person whose office did not usually lead to that high station, and whose elevation to unusual honour and trust, is characteristic of the government which he served. His origin was obscure, his education scanty, his acquirements no more than what his vigorous understanding gathered in the course of business, his professional practice low, and chiefly obtained from the companions of his vulgar excesses, whom he captivated by that gross buffoonery which accompanied him to the most exalted stations. But his powers of mind were extraordinary, his elocution was flowing and spirited; and after his highest preferment, in the few instances when he preserved reason and decency, the native vigour of his intellect shone forth in his judgment, and threw a transient dignity over the coarseness of his deportment. He first attracted notice by turbulence in the petty contests of the corporation of London, and having found a way to court, through some of those who ministered to the pleasures of the King, as well as to the more ignominious of his political intrigues, he made his value known, by contributing to destroy the charter of the Capital of which he had been the chief law officer. His services as a counsel in the trial of Russell, and as a judge in that of Sidney, proved still more acceptable to his masters. On the former occasion, he caused a person who had collected evidence for the defence to be turned out of court, for making private suggestions, probably important to the ends of justice, to Lady Russell while she was engaged in her affecting duty. The same brutal insolence shewn in the trial of Sidney, was perhaps thought the more worthy of reward, because it was foiled by the calm heroism of that great man. The union of a powerful understanding with boisterous violence and the basest subser-

* See Barillon au Roi, 15 Avril, 1685. Fox's Hist. app. lviii.

viency, singularly fitted him to be the tool of a tyrant. He wanted indeed the aid of hypocrisy, but he was free from its restraints. He had that reputation for boldness which many men preserve, as long as they are personally safe, by violence in their counsels and in their language. If he at last feared danger, he never feared shame, which much more frequently restrains the powerful. Perhaps the unbridled fury of his temper enabled him to threaten and intimidate with more effect, than a man of equal wickedness with a cooler character. His religion, which seems to have consisted in hatred to nonconformists, did not hinder him from profaneness; his native fierceness was daily inflamed by debauchery; his excesses were too gross and outrageous for the decency of historical relation,* and his court was a continual scene of scurrilous invective, from which none were exempted but his superiors. A contemporary† of amiable disposition and tory principles, who knew him well, sums up his character in a few words,—“He was by nature cruel, and a slave of the court.”

CHARACTER OF THE QUEEN.

Mary d'Este, the consort of James, was married at the age of fifteen, and had been educated in such gross ignorance, that she had never heard of the name of England, until it was made known to her on occasion of her marriage. She was trained to a rigorous observance of all the practices of her religion, which sank more deeply into her heart, and more constantly influenced her conduct, than was usual among Italian princesses. On her arrival in England, she shewed a childish aversion to James, which was quickly converted into passionate fondness. But neither her attachment nor her beauty could fix the heart of that inconstant prince, who reconciled a warm zeal for his religion, with an habitual indulgence in those pleasures which it most forbids. Her life was embittered by the triumph of mistresses, and by the frequency of her own perilous and unfruitful pregnancies. Her most formidable rival, at the period of the accession, was Catharine Sedley, a woman of few personal attractions, who inherited the wit and vivacity of her father, Sir Charles Sedley, which she unsparingly exercised on the priests and opinions of her royal lover. Her character was frank, her deportment bold, and her pleasantries more amusing than refined.‡ Soon after the accession, James was persuaded to relinquish his intercourse with her, and though she retained her lodgings in the palace, he did not see her for several months. The connection was then secretly renewed, and in the first fervour of a revived passion, the King offered to give her the title of Countess of Dorchester. She declined this invidious distinction, assuring him, that by provoking the anger of the Queen and of the Catholics, it would prove her ruin. He

* See Evelyn's Diary, i. 531. Reresby, 231. and Roger North, p. 250.

† Evelyn, i. 579.

‡ These defects were probably magnified in the verses of Lord Dorset:

Dorinda's sparkling wit and eyes
 United cast too fierce a light,
 Which blazes high, but quickly dies,
 Pains not the heart, but hurts the sight.

Love is a calmer, gentler joy,
 Smooth are his looks, and soft his pace,
Her Cupid is a blackguard boy,
 That runs his link full in your face.

however insisted, and she yielded, upon condition that, if he was ever again prevailed upon to dissolve their connection, he should come to her to announce his determination in person. The title produced the effects which she had foreseen. Mary, proud of her beauty, still enamoured of her husband, and full of religious horror at the vices of Mrs. Sedley, gave way to the most clamorous excesses of sorrow and anger at the promotion of her competitor. She spoke to the King with a violence for which she long after reproached herself as a grievous fault. At one time she said to him, "Is it possible that you are ready to sacrifice a crown for your faith, and cannot discard a mistress for it! will you for such a passion lose the merit of your sacrifices?" On another occasion she exclaimed, "Give me my dowry, make her Queen of England, and never let me see her more." Her transports of grief sometimes betrayed her to foreign ministers, and she neither ate nor spake with the King at the public dinners of the court.

RARE AND UNPUBLISHED COINS OF ROMAN EMPERORS, CÆSARS,
AND EMPRESSES, STRUCK IN GREEK CITIES.

LETTER I.

Mr. URBAN,

Camberwell, Nov. 10.

THE series of Imperial Greek Coins, or coins of Roman Emperors struck in the provinces, has, until within these few years past, been strangely neglected by English numismatists; a neglect which may be attributed to a feeling similar to that of the late Mr. Payne Knight, whose enthusiastic fondness for what he termed the legitimate remains of Greek art, led him to exclude from his cabinet all coins struck by Greek cities after they had become tributary to the Romans. A fine and matchless series of the coins of the Kings of the Bosphorus in *electrum*, is said to have passed from this gentleman's collection to that of a northern Sovereign, Mr. Knight alleging that they were not genuine Greek coins, and therefore unworthy a place in his cabinet. Such caprice in an unlettered man, who collects ancient coins merely for their beauty, and cares not whether they illustrate the manners and customs of the ancients, so that they please the eye, would not excite our wonder; but that the scholar and the man of taste should adopt such notions, is strange and inexplicable.

The series of which the following are hitherto undescribed specimens, is particularly rich in historical information. The Imperial Greek coins are in execution, for the most part, far inferior to those struck at Rome; still there are many of very elegant fabric; but the instruction to be derived from their endless variety of type and legend, certainly exceeds that of any other series. The names and portraits of Emperors, Empresses, and Cæsars; the whole mythology of the Greeks, with the representation of their deities in the most ancient form—the cone-shaped stone and the terminus; the names and titles of Magistrates; the privileges of cities, their sites, and the various games instituted by the Emperors, are all presented on these remarkable monuments of the Roman power.

The following coins are not mentioned by Vaillant, Eckhel, or Mionnet, and are therefore presumed to be unique. The descriptions, as well as the drawings, have been made with the greatest attention to accuracy: the *observations* are addressed only to those who have not made the science of medals their study.

I.

LUCIUS VERUS.

CYZICUS IN MYSIA.

Obverse. AY . KAI . A . AYΦAIOC . OYHPOC. Αὐτοκράτωρ Καῖσαρ Αὐ-
κιος Αὐρήλιος Οὐῆρος. *The Emperor Caesar Lucius Aurelius Verus.* Bust of
Verus to the right, bare-headed. — *Reverse.* KYZIKHNQN . NEOKOPQN
(money) of the people of Cyzicus, Neocori.* Victory in a biga to the right.
[In the cabinet of Dr. J. Lee.]

This elegant coin is of large brass. Its fabric is quite equal to that of the brass coins of this Emperor struck at Rome. We have many fine *autonomous* coins of Cyzicus, the execution of which attests the state of the arts in this city, whose citadel, walls, harbour, and marble towers are eulogized by Florus.^b The inhabitants of Cyzicus were deprived of their privileges by Augustus, who was incensed against them on account of their neglect of the ceremonies in his honour, as also for the violence which they had offered to some Roman citizens.

II.

BARBIA ORBIANA.

CIUS IN BITHYNIA.

Obverse. Γ.ΕΕΙ . ΕΡΕ . ΙΑΑ . ΒΑΡ . ΟΡΒΙΑΝΑ. Γνήα Σεία Ἑρηννία Σαλλούστια Βαρβία Ὀρβίανα. *Gnea Seia Herennia Sallustia Barbia Orbiana.* The bust of the Empress to the right.

Reverse. ΚΙΑΝΩΝ. (money) of the people of Cius. A youthful male figure seated on a rock, to the right. [In the cabinet of Mr. Thomas.]

It is only on her Greek coins that we find the long list of names borne by this Empress, who is not mentioned by ancient historians. Before the discovery of a brass medallion bearing the head of Orbiana and that of her husband Severus Alexander, she was supposed to be the wife of Trajanus Decius.

The foundation of Cius is attributed to various persons.^c It was destroyed by Philip V. King of Macedon, and rebuilt by the first Prusias, who gave it his name; but it subsequently resumed its ancient one of Cius. A coin of Domitian of this city, described in the *Mus. Theupoli*, bears the name of *Prusias*, while others of the same Emperor, quoted by Mionnet,^d have that of *Cius*; so that, in all probability, the change took place about this time. The reverse of the coin under notice, presents us with the representation of Hylas, the youthful companion and favourite of Hercules, who, landing with the Argonauts on the coast of Asia, for the purpose of obtaining a supply of water, was drowned in the river Ascanius. Hercules abandoned the Argonauts to go in search of him. Others say that he was carried off by the nymph Dryope who was enamoured of his extreme beauty. A coin of the Empress Tranquillina struck at Cius has the figure of Hylas with a vase or pitcher in his hand.^e

* As this title will not exactly admit of a literal translation, it may be necessary to give, once for all, a description of its import. The word is derived from ναός, for ναῖς, a temple, and νεψίω to cleanse; and in its original sense answered to our *Sacristan*; but, in process of time, it became a title of great consequence. Cities thus styled had the privilege of erecting temples and celebrating festivals in honour of the Gods and the Augusti, at which games were introduced, with musical, poetical, gymnastic, equestrian, and naval contests. At these festivals the Emperor was sometimes present, when the city was, at his command, proclaimed *neocora*, as a mark of especial favour and distinction. Some cities boasted the repetition of this honour; and thus we find ΔΙΣ ΝΕΟΚΟΡΩΝ and ΤΡΙΣ ΝΕΟΚΟΡΩΝ. Ephesus and Smyrna, of which I shall have occasion to speak on another occasion, gloried in the title of *neocora*.

^b B. iii. c. 5.

^c Eckhel, *Doct. Num. Vet.* ii. 434—437, and Sestini's *Lettere*, &c.

^d Vol. II. p. 493.

^e Mionnet, tome ii. 496.

III.

PLAUTILLA.

NICOPOLIS IN EPIRUS.

Obverse. ΠΛΑΥΤΙΑΛΛΑ . CEBACTH. *Plautilla Augusta.* Bust of the Empress Plautilla to the right.

Reverse. IEPAC . NEIKOΠOΛEΩC . (money) of *Nicopolis the Sacred.* A seated female figure; a patera in her right hand, and a cornucopia in her left. [In the writer's cabinet.]

The city of Nicopolis in Epirus was built by Augustus to commemorate his victory in the celebrated naval battle of Actium. He conferred upon it the important title of IEPA (sacred), and instituted games (Quinquennalia) to be held there every fifth year. Many of the coins of the Roman Emperors struck by the people of Nicopolis bear this title, and a large brass of Plautilla quoted by Mionnet,¹ has the additional one of *Inviolable*. According to Polybius,² the inhabitants of the cities designated 'Ιερά, were, amongst other privileges, exempted from military service.

IV.

GORDIANUS AND TRANQUILLINA.

MESEMBRIA IN THRACIA.

Obverse. ΑΥΤ . Κ . Μ . ΑΝΤ . ΓΟΡΔΙΑΝΟC . ΑΥ . CEB . ΤΡΑΝΚΥΛΛΑΙΝΑΥΤΟΚΡΑΤΩΡ Καίσαρ Μάρκος Ἀντωνῖνος Γορδιανὸς Αὐγουστός. Σεβαστή Τρανκύλλαινα. *The Emperor Cæsar Marcus Antoninus Gordianus Augustus (and) Augusta Tranquillina.* The heads of Gordianus and Tranquillina face to face, the first laureated.

Reverse. MECAMBPIANQN (money) of the people of *Mesembria.* Two figures in short tunics, standing, each holding aloft a shield on his left arm, and a short sword in his right hand. [In the cabinet of Mr. Thomas.]

The figures represented on the reverse of this interesting coin are two Corybantes, priests of Cybele. Some authors have supposed the Corybantes to be the young men who by loud noises drowned the cries of the infant Jupiter, and saved him from the jaws of Saturn. The frantic ceremonies of these priests provoked the raillery of the old poets. Plautus speaks of "the drumming priests of Cybele," and Juvenal compares their antics to those of drunken men. The Corybantes are generally described as bearing cymbals; but the two figures on this coin have shields and swords. Rasche³ refers to a coin of Caracalla struck at Magnesia in Ionia, on which they appear with the same weapons, dancing before a divinity placed on an altar. Another coin quoted by Mionnet¹ represents two of these priests performing their strange ceremony, with the infant Jupiter seated between them. A bas-relief in Visconti's *Museo Pio-clementino* also exhibits the dance of the Corybantes.

V.

SEVERUS ALEXANDER.

SELEUCIA IN PISIDIA.

Obverse. . . . Μ . ΑΥ . CE . ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟC Μάρκος Αὐρήλιος Σεουήρος Ἀλέξανδρος *Marcus Aurelius Severus Alexander.* Laureated bust of Severus Alexander, to the right.

Reverse. ΚΛΑΥΔΙΟCΕΛΕΥΚΕΩΝ (money) of the people of *Claudiopolis and Seleucia* (in alliance.) A naked male figure to the right, with a kind of tiara, and the paludamentum floating over his shoulders, bending a bow. Æ. 9. [Cabinet of Dr. J. Lee.]

This coin records the alliance between the cities of *Claudiopolis* and

¹ Tome ii. p. 59.

² Lexicon, tom. iii. p. 99.

³ Lib. 4.

¹ Tome iii. 151.

Seleucia. The former was founded by the Emperor Claudius; the other by Seleucus King of Syria.^k

VI.

Obverse. A similar head and legend.

Reverse. ΚΑΑΥΔ.....ΑΕΥΚΕΩΝ. Hercules to the right; his right hand raising aloft his club, his left grasping the hydra by one of its necks. E. 1
[In the British Museum.]

The earliest coins of this city, quoted by Mionnet from Vaillant, are of Gordianus the Third. They are all of great rarity.

Yours, &c.

J. Y. ARKHAM.

ON NORMAN FRENCH POETRY.*

M. FRANCISQUE MICHEL, who is already so well known by his elegant and judicious editions of the old Norman French romances and other poetry, and who is at present pursuing his researches amongst our English libraries, by direction of the French Government, has just given to the world two most valuable additions to the results of his former labours.

The first of the books to which we allude, the beautiful romance of *La Violette*, written in about 1225 by Gibert de Montreuil, is interesting to Englishmen, as being the grand representative of that series of romances and tales which contained the story that afterwards entered into the plot of Shakespeare's *Cymbeline*. Once there was in France, as the roman tells us, a good king called Louis—

“ Il ot en Franche .j. roi jadis
Qui molt fu bials. preus et hardis,
Jouenes hom fu et entendans,
Hardis as armes et aidans ;
Molt honora les chevaliers ;
Des sages fist ses consilliers,
Consel créi, conseil ama,
Aine conseil ne mesamesma ;
Bien estoit ensaiguies et sages,
Et molt estoit boins ses usages.
Dames, pucies tenoit chières,
Souvent lor fesoit bieles chières.
Molt fu preus et de grant renon :
Loëys ot li rois à non.” (v. 67.)

“ There was formerly a king in France,
Who was handsome, worthy, and bold,
He was a young man, and intelligent,
Bold in arms, and willing to assist others;
He honoured much knights ;
He made wise men his councillors,
He trusted counsel, he esteemed counsel;
He never dispised counsel ;
He was well-instructed and wise,
And his usages were very good.
He esteemed ladies and maidens,
Often he held for them splendid festivals.
He was a worthy man, and of great renown;
Louis was this king's name.”

This was Louis the Eighth, the father of St. Louis: to one of his festivals we are introduced at the beginning of the poem, and the amusements of the court are described at some length. Among the most distinguished of the courtiers who were present at this entertainment, was Gérard of Nevers, the hero of the story, who boasted that his love, the fair Euriaus, was the most beautiful and most faithful lady between Metz and Pontoise. Now there chanced to be there

^k Vaillant's Num. Græca. p. 228.

* Roman de la Violette, ou de Gérard de Nevers, en vers du xiii^e siècle. par Gibert de Montreuil, publié pour la première fois, d'après deux manuscrits de la Bibliothèque Royale, par Francisque Michel. A Paris, chez Silvestre. 1834.

Roman d'Eustache le Moine, pirate fameux du xiii^e siècle. publié pour la première fois d'après un manuscrit de la Bibliothèque Royale, par Francisque Michel. Paris, chez Silvestre. Londres, Pickering. 1834.

Des Vilains. III.—La Riote du Monde. Le Roi d'Angleterre et le Jongleur d'Ely. (xiii^e siècle). Publié d'après deux manuscrits, l'un de la Bibliothèque Royale, l'autre du Musée Britannique. A Paris, chez Silvestre. 1834.

Hugues de Lincoln: Recueil de Ballades Anglo-Normande et Ecossoises relatives au meurtre de cet enfant, commis par les Juifs en 1255. Publié avec une introduction et des notes, par Francisque Michel. Paris, chez Silvestre. Londres, chez Pickering. 1834.

a courtier named Lisiart, who was count and lord of Forez, a small province near Lyons, a bad and malicious man, who, envious of the happiness of Gérard, declared publicly before the King in his court that the lady Euriaus was not such as she had been represented, and offered to wager all his estates against those of the count of Nevers, that within eight days he would bring sufficient proofs of having gained her favours. The wager was accepted; Lisiart immediately went to Nevers, taking with him an escort of ten knights, and was hospitably received by the lady. The Count of Forez found all his endeavours to overthrow the constancy of Euriaus vain, and was on the point of losing his wager, when an old woman, ugly and malevolent, who was the mistress or "duêna" of Euriaus, observed him as he sat pensively at the table, and ever seeking opportunities of exercising her malicious disposition, inquired the cause of his sadness, and immediately offered her service in accomplishing the object of his visit.

The lady Euriaus, it appears, had on her right breast the figure of a *violet*, a mark only known to herself and her lover Gérard, and which she had promised to keep secret from every one else. This mark Gondrée, the mistress of Euriaus, discovered while the lady was in her bath, and immediately she brought Lisiart privately to the door of the room where she was bathing, and showed him, through a hole which she had previously made for this purpose, the lady and the mark on her breast. The count, having taken leave of Gondrée, to whom he promised great honour and reward, left Nevers with his company, and rode after the court, which he found at Melun. He immediately appeared before the King, and declared that he had gained his wager, stating before Gérard and Euriaus, who had been brought to court, in proof of his success, that, when with the lady, he had seen the violet on her left breast, and that he had learnt from her that Gérard had said, if any one but himself ever knew of this mark, he should consider it a proof of her infidelity.

Gérard, convinced of the unfaithfulness of his mistress, carried her to a distant forest, where they dismounted, and he, placing her upon her knees on the ground, was on the point of cutting off her head with his sword, when she saw at no great distance a terrible serpent approaching, breathing flames from its mouth and nostrils. She exclaimed, in terror, "Sir, mercy! fly hence for the love of God, for I see a fiend approaching, and, unless you take care, you will certainly be killed."

"Euriaus dist : 'Sire, merchi !
Pour Diu, fuiés-vous-ent de chi,
Que je voi venir .j. dyable ;
Vérités est, n'est mie fable.
Mors estes, se ne vos gardés.' " (v. 1038.)

Gérard attacked, and, after a severe conflict, slew the serpent; but, softened down by this proof of the affection of his mistress, who had shown so much anxiety for his safety even when death was before her eyes, he no longer persisted in his design of killing her, but left her alone in the forest, where she in her grief tore her face and her garments with her hands, and he rode away scarcely knowing where he would go. While she lay more dead than alive, not far from the body of the serpent, it happened that the Duc de Miès (Metz) passed by, with about twenty of his knights. The duke became enamoured of the lady, and carried her to his castle, intending to make her his wife, in spite of all her intreaties to the contrary.

Meanwhile, Gérard resolved to go to Nevers, to witness the change which had taken place in his affairs, and, in the disguise of a jogelour, with his viol hung about his neck, he introduced himself into the hall where Lisiart was seated at table with the treacherous Gondrée, and he began to sing before them a stanza of the roman of *Guillaume le Marchis au cort nés*.* While Gérard was here, he overheard a conversation between Lisiart and Gondrée, which discovered to him at once the stratagem that had been employed against him,

* A poem which is still preserved.

and convinced him of the innocence of his mistress. Gérard immediately left the hall, threw off his disguise, mounted his horse, and rode in search of the lovely and injured Euriaus.

A large portion of the poem is, as in most of the old romances, devoted to a detailed account of the adventures of the Count Gérard, and his deeds of chivalry, during his long search after his mistress.

In the mean time Euriaus remained at Miès. The duke had been prevailed upon to relinquish his intention of marrying her, and she was in her chamber thinking of Gérard and her country, when a varlet brought her a lark which he had caught, and which it now became her amusement to feed. One day the lark took in its beak a valuable ring which had been given her by her lover, which by some accident passed over its head and round its neck, and flew away never to return. Whilst Euriaus lay in her chamber, almost dead with grief for the loss of her ring, there entered a bad and uncourteous knight, called Meliatir, who attempted to offer violence to her, but she struggled, and escaped into the hall, where she met Ysmaine, the sister of the duke, with whom she was accustomed to sleep. In the night, the traitor who had attempted her honour, entered the chamber where the two ladies were sleeping, struck his dagger to the heart of Ysmaine, and then placed it in the hand of Euriaus. In the morning Euriaus was accused of the murder, and judgment was only delayed until the duke's uncle, the duke of Bar-le-Duc, a wise and eloquent man, should arrive to give his counsel on the occasion.

Gérard, at Cologne, had fallen in love with Aiglente, the daughter of the Duke Milo, and ceased to think of Euriaus. One day, as he was hawking, his hawk pounced upon a lark, which proved to be the same bird that had carried away the ring. Gérard knew the ring, thought of his former mistress, and, though the parting was difficult, left his new love to go in search of her. And he wandered about, sometimes singing songs of faithful love, at others rescuing ladies from danger, and performing many chivalrous feats, till at last he came near to Miès. Here he fell into company with some knights, who told him they were going to see the execution of a beautiful lady, who had been found in a wood, and who had since been guilty of a cruel murder. The count immediately conjectured that this fair lady must be no other than his Euriaus, whom he had so long sought in vain. When he arrived at Miès, he found her on her knees in prayer, beside the fire in which she was immediately to be burnt, and he demanded that the judgment should be reconsidered. The cause of Euriaus was, accordingly, pleaded again, and it was finally submitted to a trial in single combat between Gérard and the false but courageous Meliatir, who was overcome, and compelled to confess his own guilt. We will not attempt to describe the joy of Gérard de Nevers, when he had thus found and recovered his love, and it is almost needless to add, that he immediately accused Lisiart before the king, that he challenged and overcame him in combat, that the latter confessed his evil deeds, and that Gérard recovered his lands, that Gondrée was boiled in a chaldron, and that Gérard and Euriaus were immediately married.

“ Li rois et li baron plus haut
Furent as nueches, ki durèrent
.Viij. jors que onques ne finèrent ;
Plus plénieres ne vit mais nus.
Ains menestreus n'i fu venus
A pié, c'à cheval n'en alast,
Et reube vaire n'enmalast
En sac ou en boge ou en male.
Nus n'i oï parolle male,
Mais joie et solas et déduit
Et sons et notes et conduit
I furent canté maintes fois ;
N'i furent pas mis en défois
Les caroles, les espringales.
Onques li rois Artus en Gales
A Pentecouste n'a Noël
Ne tint onques si riche ostel.” (v. 6576.)

“ The king and the chief barons
Were at the nuptials, which lasted
Eight days without interruption ;
No one ever saw any better attended.
There was not a minstrel who came there
On foot, but departed on horse, [robe
Or who did not carry with him a variegated
In sack, or in budget, or in box.
No one heard there ill speech,
But joy and gladness and pleasure
And songs and notes and chants
Were there sung many times ;
Nor were forbidden there
Carols and espringales.
Never did King Arthur in Wales
At Pentecost or at Christmas
Hold so rich a house.”

We cannot give too much praise to M. Michel for the care and skill with which he has edited this elegant romance from the two remaining manuscripts. In the introductory notice he has given a detailed account of all the forms under which the story has appeared; and his notes, equally learned, are invaluable to all those who would be acquainted with the language of the Norman minstrels. The volume, of which only two hundred copies have been printed,* is a beautiful specimen of typography, and is splendidly adorned with seven admirable fac-similes of the illuminations of the prose *Roman de la Violette*, besides coloured fac-similes of the two MSS. of the poem.

The other of the two books to which we have alluded, which is still more valuable and interesting to Englishmen, is the roman of Eustace the Monk. In our chronicles, Eustace figures only as a partisan of the English barons against John, as having brought a powerful fleet to their aid, and as having been defeated and slain on the sea, in his attempt at a descent upon England, but from the manner in which he is mentioned, it is evident that his name and story must have been well known at the time. Our roman, a name, by the way, which does not in the least preclude the supposition of the history being true, gives us the whole life of this extraordinary man, and it is full of humorous adventures and daring acts. In a long and very interesting introductory notice, M. Michel has collected together every thing that is known of Eustace, and he has also printed several documents concerning him and his English possessions, which have been discovered among the close letters and the patent rolls in the Tower of London.

The roman of Eustache le Moine consists of 2306 lines. It tells us that, before he became a black monk, he had studied magic at Toledo in Spain, at that period the chief school of this art, and that his instructor was the evil one himself.

“ Il avoit à Toulete esté
Tout .j. ivier et un esté
Aval sous terre en .j. abisme,
Où parloit au malfé méisme,
Qui li aprist l'enghien et l'art
Qui tout le mont dechoit et art.
Il aprist mil conjuremens,
Mil caraudes, mil espirements ;

Il set en l'espée garder,
Et le sautier faire torner,
Et par l'espaule au mouton
Faisoit pertes rendre à fuison.”

(v. 11.)

“ He had been at Toledo
A whole winter and a summer,
Below, under the earth, in a pit,
Where he talked with the evil one himself,
Who taught him the cunning and the art
Which tore and burnt the whole world.
He learnt a thousand conjurations,
A thousand charms, a thousand experi-
ments ;

He knew how to look in the sword,
And to cause the psalter to turn,
And by the shoulder of mutton
He caused losses to be recovered in abundance.

When he left Toledo for his native land, the devil told him the outline of his future life :—

“ Quant Wistase ot assés apris,
Au dyable congié a pris.
Li dyables dist k'il vivroit
Tant que mal fait assés aroit,
Rois et contes guerrieroit,

Et en la mer occis seroit.” (v. 33.)

“ When Eustace had learnt enough
He took leave of the devil.
The devil said that he would live
Till he had done enough mischief,
That he would make war upon kings and
courts,

And that he would be killed on the sea.”

His first exploit was, to take a most ludicrous vengeance, by means of his magic art, upon the people of Montferrant. On the road from this place another opportunity occurred for the exercise of Eustace's art, on the person of a

* The French publications of the old Norman literature are generally confined to small numbers, and have not been advertised, so that it has been impossible to obtain copies of them through the London booksellers. We are, therefore, rejoiced to learn that Pickering has lately made arrangements with those of the French booksellers who publish them, and that in future there will be no difficulty in procuring all of them through him.

waggoner, who provoked him by his boorish behaviour. At St. Saumer Eustace became a monk—

“ Illuec fist mainte dyablie
Ains k'il issist de s'abbéie.
Il faisoit les moignes juner
Quant se devoient desjuner ;
Il les faisoit aler nus piés
Quant devoient estre cauchiés.

Wistaces lor faisoit mesdire
Quant devoient lor eures dire.
Wistaces lor faisoit mesprendre
Quant devoient lor grasces rendre.”

(v. 223.)

“ There he performed much devilry,
Before he left the abbey.
He caused the monks to fast
When they ought to have broken fast ;
He made them go barefoot
When they ought to have gone with feet
covered.

Eustace made them say wrong
When they ought to say their service.
Eustace made them mistake
When they ought to give thanks.”

After the quarrel between Eustace and the Count of Boulogne (which originated in the death of the father of Eustace, Bauduins Buskés, by the hand of Hainfrois de Heresinguehans), the former became what M. Michel very justly calls “a kind of Boulonois Robin Hood,” and the stories, often exceedingly droll, of his encounters with, and escapes from, the Count, occupy the greater part of the poem. We will give one as a specimen.

One day a spy informed the Count that Eustace was in the forest. The Count, with his retainers, followed the spy on foot, and lay in ambush in a ditch. One of Eustace's spies, however, had seen them, and immediately carried information of their movements to his master. Eustace went to a collier who was carrying charcoal upon an ass, blackened his own face, neck, and hands with the coal, put on the collier's frock and black cap, giving his own in exchange, and set out for Boulogne with his ass and burden. When he passed by the spot where the Count lay concealed, the latter took no notice of him, but Eustace cried out, “My Lord, what are you doing there?” “What concern is it of yours, Sir villain?” was the reply. “By St. Omer,” said Eustace, “I will go and tell it to the Count, how the men of Eustace the Monk are always injuring and insulting us. I dare not bring out my beast to carry my charcoal to sell, but Eustace must rob me of it. Meanwhile he is sitting at his ease by a good fire, for he has burnt all my charcoal, which has cost me so much labour to make.” “Is he near this place?” asked the Count. “He is close by. Go straight along this path, if you wish to speak with him.” Eustace goaded his beast onwards, and the Count and his people entered the forest, where they found the collier, drest in the garments of the monk. They insulted and beat him much, for they thought, sure enough, it was Eustace they had caught at last, till he cried out, “For the love of God, my Lord, mercy! Why do you beat me so? You may take my coat, if you will, for it is all the property I have. It is the coat of Eustace the Monk, who has gone with my ass and charcoal towards Boulogne, his hands, face, and neck blackened, and my cap on his head. He took my frock, and left me this coat of silk.” The Count, in a rage, hurried on in pursuit of Eustace, who, in the meanwhile, had washed his face, and, meeting with a potter, had exchanged his ass and charcoals for pots and jugs, and his collier's garments for those of the potter. Eustace was marching along, and crying lustily, “Pots! pots!” when the Count and his men suddenly issued from a thicket, and asked him if he had seen a collier riding along that way. “Sir,” said Eustace, “he is gone straight to Boulogne, with an ass laden with charcoal.” The Count and his party put spurs to their horses, and overtook the collier, whom they immediately began to beat and insult, and, tying his feet and hands, they mounted him upon a horse, with his face towards the tail. The man began to roar and shout. “My Lord,” said he, “I pray you, for God's sake, have mercy upon me! Why have you taken me? If I have done any thing wrong, I will willingly make amends.” “Aha! Aha! you vagabond!” said the Count, “you think to escape. In due time I'll have you hanged, safely enough.” A knight, however, who had often seen the potter, and chanced now to look at him and recognise him, said, “What devil has made thee a collier? Thou wast formerly a potter. No man will ever thrive that has

so many trades." Then the potter told how he had exchanged his ware with a collier, bad luck to him! and how the latter went towards the wood, crying, "Pots! pots!" "Haloo!" cried the Count, "quick to the wood, hunt it well, and bring me every one you find there." And so they liberated the collier, and again entered the forest. Eustace, however, had thrown away his pots in a marsh, and had concealed himself in the nest of a kite.

"Wistasces li escervelés
 Illuecques se fist loussignol.
 Bien tenoit le conte por fol.
 Quant voit le conte trespasser
 Wistasces commenche à crier :
 'Ochi! ochi! ochi! ochi!'
 Et li quens Renaus respondi :
 'Je l'ocirai, par saint Richier!
 Se le puis as mains baillier,'
 'Fier! fier!' dist Wistasces li moigne.

'Par foi!' dist li quens de Bouloigne,
 'Si ferai-jou, je le ferai,
 Jà en cel liu ne le tenrai.'
 Wistasces r'est aséurés,
 Si se r'est .ij. mos escriés .
 'Non l'ot! si ot! non l'ot! si ot!'

Quant li quens de Bouloigne l'ot :
 'Certes si ot,' che dist li quens ;
 'Tolu m'a tous mes chevaux buens.'
 Wistasces s'escria : 'Hui! hui!'

'Tu dis bien,' dist li quens ; 'c'ert hui
 Que je l'ocirai à mes mains
 Se je le puis tenir as mains.'
 Dist li quens : 'Il n'est mie fol
 Ki croit conseil de loussignol.
 Li loussignos m'a bien appris
 A vengier de mes anemis,
 Car li loussignos si m'escrie
 Que je le fière et que l'ochie.' "

(v. 1142.)

Then the Count hunted eagerly the monk Eustace. First were caught four monks, who were immediately put in prison. After them were sent to prison four pedlars and a pig; next, three men who carried fowls to sell, and two men who drove asses; then, six fishermen and their fishes; and after them four clerks and an arch-priest: so that by the end of the day there had been arrested more than forty persons, who were all taken for examination before the Count. Eustace, in the mean time, entered the town in the disguise of a woman, and succeeded in carrying away one of the Count's horses, and in publishing the news that he had not himself been taken.

Eustace afterwards came to England, and was well received by King John, who gave him thirty galleys, with which he performed as many strange actions on the sea as he had previously done on land. The King also gave him lands in England, and a palace in London; but he subsequently joined the party of the Barons, and thus merited, by his infidelity, the name of traitor, which is given him in the chronicles. The sea-fight in which he was killed is described briefly in the poem; but more details are given in the passages from the chronicles, which are all printed at the end of M. Michel's introduction.

M. Michel has also commenced, under the title of "*Des Vilains*," a series of publications of ancient tracts, in prose and verse, illustrative of the condition and manners of the lower orders of the people in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. The first number contains a prose tract, "*Des xxiii Manières de Vilains*," of the twenty-three kinds of vilains, ending with a metrical prayer that all evils and misfortunes may fall upon them, for their want of courtesy.

"Eustace the madman
 There made himself a nightingale.
 He held the count for a mere fool.
 When he saw the count passing
 Eustace begins to cry,
 'Ochi! ochi! ochi! ochi!' (kill)
 And the Count Renaus answered,
 'I will kill him, by St. Richier!
 If I can lay my hands on him.'
 'Fier! fier!' (strike) said Eustace the
 monk, [loigne,
 'By my faith!' said the Count of Bou-
 'So I will do, I will strike him,
 Never in this place will I preserve him.'
 Eustace feels again secure,
 Then again has uttered two words,
 'Non l'ot! si ot! &c. (He has not! he
 has!)
 When the Count of Boulogne heard him,
 'Truly he has,' said the Count;
 'He has taken all my good horses.'
 Eustace cried: 'Hui! hui!' (to-day!
 to-day!) [be to-day,
 'You say right,' said the Count; 'it will
 That I will kill him with my hands
 If I can lay hold of him with my hands.'
 Said the Count, 'He is no fool
 Who trusts the counsel of a nightingale.
 The nightingale has taught me well
 To take vengeance on my enemies,
 For the nightingale cries to me
 That I must strike him and kill him.' "

The second, edited by M. Monmerqué, a distinguished fellow-labourer in the same mine, contains a poem entitled “De l’Oustillement au Villain,” of the household of a villain, which describes very minutely his goods and chattels and tools. The third number, which has recently appeared, was edited by M. Michel, and contains a satirical treatise in prose, entitled, “La Riote du Monde ;” which may, perhaps, be best translated into English by *The World is Burlesque*, and a metrical version of the same work under the title of “Le Roi d’Angleterre et le Jongleur d’Ely.” The Riote du Monde seems to have been very popular among our Norman forefathers, and in a poem, published in the collection of Barbazan, it is alluded to as one of the most excellent performances of the minstrel and jogelour :—

“ Li quens manda les ménestrels,
Et si a fait crier entre els
Qui la meillor truffe sauroit
Dire, ne faire, qu’il auroit
Sa robe d’escarlate nueve.
L’uns ménestrels à l’autre rueve
Fere son mestier tel qu’il sot,
Li uns fet l’yvre, l’autre sot ;
Li uns chante, li autre note,
Et li autres dit la *Riote*,
Et li autres la jenglerie.

* * * * *

Il i ot dit mainte riséc.”

“ The Count called the minstrels,
And ordered to be announced among them,
That he who knew the best jest
Either in words, or action, should have
His robe of new scarlet.
The one minstrel asked the other
To exercise his craft as he knew, [fool ;
One performs the drunkard, another the
One sings, another plays,
And another says the *Riote*,
And another jonglery.

* * * * *

There was said many a laughable thing.”

Before concluding, we will observe that at the same time with the books above-mentioned, was published, by the same learned editor, a contemporary Norman ballad on Hugh of Lincoln, with all the Scotch ballads on the same subject which have been published by Percy, Gilchrist, Jamieson, Pinkerton, Motherwell, and Sir Egerton Brydges ; and that he has in the press, in London, two most important books, which we shall notice as soon as they are published, a collection of all the remains of the Norman romans of Tristram, and the Travels of Charlemagne to Jerusalem and Constantinople, the oldest Norman poem known to exist. Both these books will, we understand, be rendered doubly valuable, by having excellent glossaries.

THE RECORD COMMISSION.

No. V. *continued.*

Testa de Nevill, sive Liber Feodorum in Curia Scaccarii, one vol. 1807.

THE territorial Revenue of the Kings of England during the middle ages, was of two kinds ; permanent, derived from the profits of the royal demesnes, and the rents reserved upon grants of lands ; and, contingent, or occasional, comprehending payments made upon the happening of certain peculiar events. Of the latter description were those singular payments incident to the old feudal tenures, termed ‘aids.’ These were paid to the Lord ‘*pur fille marier*,’ to furnish a marriage portion for his eldest daughter, ‘*pur faire fitz chivaler*,’ to make his eldest son and heir a knight ; and to redeem his own person from captivity, if that disaster ever occurred. These three aids seem to have been demanded by the Lord of his Vassals as a right, but upon other occasions aids were levied rather on account of the necessities of the Lord, than of any proper obligation to pay them on the part of the tenant. The aid varied in amount, and was proportioned to the number of knights’ fees held by the tenant. The king was also entitled to receive escuage, or scutage, a payment or service from each of his tenants whenever he set forth an army, and to various other peculiar, and in many cases fantastical, payments and services from those who were his tenants by serjeanty, upon the occurrence of certain previously contem-

plated events, as upon the day of his coronation, his going into Wales, or Scotland, or such like. All these payments were made to the Exchequer, sometimes immediately by the tenants, and sometimes by the Sheriffs, to whom the tenants paid them. In either case, the Exchequer was the ultimate place of receipt and settlement, and it was therefore necessary that the officers of that establishment should be accurately informed as to the number of the tenants *in capite*, the knights' fees they held, and the nature of the tenure of such of them as held by Serjeanty.

These particulars were collected by the officers of the Exchequer, from Inquisitions and Returns, from the reports of the Justices Itinerant, from the accounts of the Sheriffs, and various other sources. Sometimes they appear to have been entered on Rolls and sometimes in books, being preserved in either case for general reference and use. Several miscellaneous office books of this description are in existence. The most important of them are known by the names of '*Liber Niger*,' the Black Book; '*Liber Rubens*,' the Red Book; and '*Liber Feodorum*,' the Book of Fees, or as it is more frequently, although erroneously, termed '*Testa de Nevill*.'

The principal contents of the '*Liber Niger*' are the *Dialogus de Scaccario*, published by Madox, (*Hist. of the Exchequer*, vol. ii. 349) copies of the will of Henry II., and various Charters in his reign, and also of certain documents commonly known as *Chartæ Baronum*, the nature of which will be best explained by stating the circumstances out of which they arose. An aid was levied by Henry II. upon the occasion of the marriage of his daughter Matilda with Henry the Lion, Duke of Saxony. The aid was one mark for every knight's fee, and in order to secure its due collection the tenants *in capite* were commanded to certify to the Exchequer how many knights' fees they held, how many of the old feoffment, that is, in the time of Henry I., and how many of the new, that is, since the time of Henry I., and by whom they were holden. The certificates, or *Chartæ Baronum*, were returned to the Exchequer in pursuance of these directions, and contained the prescribed particulars; they were ordered to be preserved in the Exchequer, and a place set apart for their safe custody. One, and only one of the originals is now known to be in existence, but the *Liber Niger* contains copies of them. They are in various forms, some extremely terse and laconic, others diffuse and full of the ordinary phrases of legal flattery. It may be worthy of remark, that in the majority of those *Chartæ*, in which the King is addressed by his titles, he is termed King of the English, *Rex Anglorum*, and not *Rex Angliæ*, although that title sometimes occurs. The principal parts of the *Liber Niger*, with the exception of the *Dialogus de Scaccario*, were published by Hearne, in 2 vols. 8vo, Oxon. 1728, and again under the Editorship of Sir John Ayloffe, in 2 vols. 8vo, Lond. 1771 and 1774. Both these publications contain, besides the *Liber Niger*, a Cotton MS. (Claudius C. v.) comprising a Catalogue of the Tenants of Lands in Lincolnshire, in the reign of Henry II., the Annals of William of Worcester, and much miscellaneous matter. The later Edition contains some papers not inserted in Hearne's publication, but others are omitted from it, and it is deficient in that Editorial accuracy which gives a peculiar value to all Hearne's heterogeneous publications.

The *Liber Rubens* has never been published, and may therefore be noticed more particularly. Great part of it was compiled by Alexander de Swereford, Archdeacon of Shrewsbury, one of the Clerks, and afterwards one of the Barons of the Exchequer in the reign of Henry III. The entries are of a very miscellaneous character, but consist principally of copies of Royal Charters of Liberties and other instruments of a legislative character; ordinances for the regulation of the Mint and the Exchequer, Memoranda of Scutages collected from the 2d Henry II. to the 13th John; *Chartæ Baronum*, being transcripts similar to those in the *Liber Niger*; Serjeanties in several counties in the time of King John, with a Summary of the In-

quisitions taken in the same reign, concerning the tenants *in capite*; pleadings in Parliament in the reign of Edward I.; transcripts of various Papal Bulls and Grants of Sovereigns and other persons; the Sentence of Excommunication pronounced in Westminster Hall in the 37th Henry III. against the Transgressors of the Charters; the Oaths of the Officers of the Exchequer, and of the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs, taken by them when presented in that Court; various memoranda calculated to be of use in the transaction of the Exchequer business, and especially a table of the dates of the commencement of the reigns of various English Monarchs, which has lately been frequently referred to, in order to settle the doubts which long existed, as to the ancient mode of reckoning the regnal years of our Sovereigns. The *Liber Rubens* also contains a Copy of the *Dialogus de Scaccario*. Many of the entries in this volume are of considerable interest and importance. Some of them have been published in various works—in Ryley's *Plac. Parliamentaria*; in Wilkins's *Leges Anglo-Saxonice*; in Spelman's *Glossary*; in the *Statutes*; in the *Fœdera*; in the *Record Report*; in *Cooper on Records*; by Hearne; and in Gale's *Quindecim Scriptores*; but many are quite unknown, and any antiquary who has or can procure access to the volume, would do good service in giving the world a detailed account of it, with Copies of its unprinted portions.

The *Liber Feodorum*, or *Testa de Nevill*, refers to a late period, but is of a somewhat similar character to the two preceding works. It consists of two volumes, which are preserved in the King's Remembrancer's office. On the cover of each of them is written the following memorandum, in an ancient hand, 'Contenta pro Evidenciis habeantur hic in S'cc'io et non pro recordo!' These books 'appear to have been compiled near the close of the reign of Edward II., or the commencement of that of Edward III., partly from Inquests taken [in the reigns of Henry III. and Edward I.] on the presentments of Jurors of Hundreds before the Justices Itinerant, and partly from Inquisitions upon writs awarded to the Sheriffs for collecting of Scutages, aids, &c.' (Introduction to the *Testa de Nevill*). The name 'Testa de Nevill' is quite inapplicable to this work. That title properly belonged to a roll containing the names of tenants in capite, a part of which is still extant in the Chapter House, and many quotations from which occur in the present volume; but these quotations form a very trifling part of the whole work, and ought not by any means to have given it their name. The Roll properly called *Testa de Nevill*, is conjectured to have been compiled either by Ralph de Nevill, or Jollan de Nevill, legal officers in the reign of Henry III., who are mentioned in the *Liber Feodorum*, as we shall in future term the volume before us, and not *Testa de Nevill*. At p.16 b. is mention of the widow of Jollan de Neville; she is said to have held lands in the wapentake of Turgarton, in the honour of Richmond, and to have been worth ten marks per annum, but the jurors, it is added, 'do not know whether she is in the gift of the King or of the Earl of Chester.'

The contents of the *Liber Feodorum* consist principally of lists of the tenants *in capite* in the several counties, and of the actual terre-tenants; serjeanties; accounts of Scutages, and of the collectors of the aid granted to Henry III., to marry his sister to the Emperor, and that of the prelates upon occasion of the same King's passage into Gascony; lists of wards in the King's gift; extracts from Inquisitions shewing the occupiers of lands at various periods, and frequently their descents; together with quotations from the *Testa de Nevill* before mentioned. Such particulars are of evident use to the genealogist and topographer; they enable the one to trace the course of many a noble family, and the other to throw a faint light upon the varying occupancy and condition of lands. The enumerations of Serjeanties contain many curious particulars illustrative of the state of manners, and of the nature of the ancient legal tenures, and as these passages are likely to be the

most generally interesting, we shall select some few of them which do not seem to have been noticed in the last Edition of Blount's *Fragmenta Antiquitatis*.—

'Wocton, in Oxfordshire. Robert Fitz Alan held lands in Wocton, by the Serjeanty of carrying an Ensign in the army of the Lord the King before the foot soldiers of the hundred of Wocton.' p. 114.

The service of carrying a '*penecillum*,' or ensign, was by no means uncommon. Blount mentions a tenure of that sort at Nether Overton, in Oxfordshire, (p. 130, edit. 1815); but the one now noticed is peculiar in the ensign being limited to be carried before a particular body of soldiers. The '*penecillum*,' '*pensell*,' or '*pen-nonselle*,' was the diminutive of the pennon; being a long, narrow flag, ending in a tail, or point.

'Trowell, in Nottinghamshire. Geoffrey holds one carrucate of land in Trowell, and half a carrucate in Brunnesleg, by serjeanty, rendering one sumpter horse, worth five shillings, and one sack, worth four-pence, when the Lord the King shall go into Wales.' p. 18.

This is a common description of tenure, but it is not usual to find a stipulation respecting the value of the articles to be rendered.

'Cotenton, in Derbyshire. Walter Marsh held by the serjeanty of presenting the King with one pair of hose of a scarlet red.' p. 23.

'Suffolk. The churches of Little Yarmouth, Gurleston, and Lowistoft, are in the gift of the King, and Master Alan, of Stok, holds them, rendering, therefore, per annum, to the Canons of Saint Bartholomew, of Smethefeld, ten marks. And Ralph, of Beleton, holds the church of Beleton, rendering, therefore, per annum, to the aforesaid Master Alan, one pound of incense.' p. 300.

'Middlesex. Margery, of Keveland, keeps the Hall of the Lord the King, at Westminster, by Serjeanty, and receives daily eight-pence out of the purse of the the Lord the King.' p. 361.

'Sussex. Imbert, of Rakinton, held lands in Midlaventon, by the Serjeanty of coming to the King whenever he should come within the rape of Arundel, and bringing to him two white capons.' p. 229.

'Hampshire. William Spilemond holds by the Serjeanty of finding straw for the King's bed, and hay for his horses at Brendek.' p. 237.

'The same county. Matthew, of Wallop, holds one hundred shillings of land in the vill of Bromdene, of the gift of King John, by the service of keeping Winchester Gaol. Henry, of Bromdene, holds twenty shillings of land in Bromdene, and holds it from the conquest of the kingdom, for the custody of Winchester Gaol, which he says belongs to him.' p. 237.

'Buckinghamshire. Robert, the son of William Revel, of Crendon, who is a ward of Walter Marshal, Earl of Pembroke, holds one hundred shillings of land by the service of one chaplet of roses on Christmas Day. He gives no Scutage, and is of the new feoffment.' p. 247.

'Norfolk. William Fitz Ralph and William of Carcun hold a certain Serjeanty in Karlethon [Carlton] by the service of carrying to the Lord the King, wheresoever he may be in England, about the feast of Saint Michael, twenty-four pasties of fresh herrings, on behalf of the bailiffs of Norwich.' Page 283.

It appears from Blount (*Frag. Antiq.* p. 197) that these herring pasties were furnished in the following manner. The borough of Yarmouth was bound to send one hundred herrings to the Sheriff of Norfolk, whose duty it was to have them baked into twenty-four pasties. He probably delivered them to the Bailiffs of Norwich, who again consigned them to William Fitz Ralph and his coadjutor. Blount adds, 'They are still sent to the Clerk of the Kitchen's office in St. James's.'

These extracts, selected at random, sufficiently exemplify the nature of the information to be obtained from the Serjeanties. Other particulars, equally curious and worthy of note, occur in the other branches of the book, and especially in the memoranda relating to accounts and payments; indeed, there are few places or families of any note, some mention of which cannot be found in this volume. It was edited, and apparently with care, by Mr. Illingworth, under the nominal superintendence of Mr. Caley.

Rotuli Hundredorum, 2 vols. 1812—1818.

Placita de Quo Warranto, 1 vol. 1818.

These records perpetuate the memory of a national transaction of considerable importance. At the time of the death of Henry III. his gallant son, Edward, was absent upon a crusade, in which his exploits revived the memory of his heroic predecessor, Richard I. His right to the throne was instantly recognised; the chief of the nobility swore allegiance to him over the uninterred corpse of his father; and the kingdom remained in profound tranquillity for a period of nearly two years, which elapsed before he reached his native country. The new Sovereign soon discovered that, although his lengthened absence had not produced any breach of the public peace, it had fostered consequences extremely prejudicial to his interests. The unstable administration of Henry III. opened the door to many irregularities, which the power of the temporary guardians of the realm had not been exerted to repress; unresisted encroachments had despoiled the Crown of some of its most valuable prerogatives; tenants *in capite* had aliened without license, and frequently to ecclesiastics; rents due to the Crown, the profits of Courts, the emoluments arising from a right to wreck, and various other *Jura Regalia*, had been withheld; and many oppressions and illegal exactions, equally injurious to the Sovereign and the people, had been permitted to grow up undisturbed. Practices of this kind were not likely to be acquiesced in by a spirited and active Monarch like Edward I. Two months after his arrival in England, a special Commission was issued, under the Great Seal, dated at the Tower of London, on the 11th of October, in the second year of his reign, by which certain persons were authorised to inquire, by the oaths of such good and lawful men by whom the truth might best be known, concerning certain rights, liberties, and other things to the King and his estate, and the estate of the commonalty, belonging, and moreover, concerning the conduct and behaviour of Sheriffs and Bailiffs, in the manner contained in certain articles delivered to the Commissioners with their Commission. The articles referred to, contain many subjects of inquiry, principally relating to the demesnes of the Crown, the tenants in capite, the rents of hundreds, wapentakes, tithings, cities and burghs let to farm, wreck of the sea, free chase, warren, fishery, and other Royal franchises; various breaches of duty in Sheriffs, Bailiffs, and Escheators; purprestures, and the alienation of knight's fees. The proceedings under these Commissions were conducted apparently in a manner similar to proceedings before the Justices in Eyre, whose *Capitula Itineris*, or the articles of inquiry delivered to them before setting forth upon their Itinera, very much resemble the articles of inquiry delivered to these Commissioners. The returns to the inquiries taken by the Commissioners, were put into writing and delivered into the Exchequer, where the majority of them are still preserved. They form the *Rotuli Hundredorum* here published. Extracts from the returns, containing the principal matters, were made at the time for the use of the officers of the Exchequer, and these extracts are included in the publication before us, as well as the returns themselves, so that the deficient counties are in this manner partly supplied, and the publication made to comprehend a survey of the Royal territorial revenue throughout the greater part of England. The returns, or verdicts, of the Jurors, that is, the witnesses, are entered upon the rolls in three different forms. I. When the return relates to a franchise or estate, held by a person believed to be rightfully entitled to it, the form was, generally, merely that such an one held such an estate. II. When the Jurors were ignorant of the title of the tenant, the return was, that he held, but the Jurors knew not by what authority or warrant, '*nesciunt quo warranto.*' III. When the Jurors believed the holding was unlawful, the return was, that the tenant held without warrant, '*sine warranto.*'

The first chapter of the Statute passed in the next Parliament after this in-

quiry, which was held at Gloucester in the 6th year of the reign, appears to have been founded upon the return of the Commissioners. It enacted that the Sheriffs should cause it to be commonly 'cried' throughout their Bailiwicks, that all those who claimed to have any franchises by the Charters of the King's predecessors, or in any other manner, should come before the King, or before the Justices in Eyre, at a certain day and place, to show what sort of franchises they claimed to have, and by what warrant. And if the parties did not appear, the Sheriff was to take the franchises into the King's hand, as a distress, in order to compel appearance; and no one was to refuse to answer, upon the ground of the want of an original writ, according to the ordinary course of proceedings at the Common Law, except where it appeared that the ancestor of the tenant died seised of the franchise in question, in which case an original writ was to be issued, in a new form prescribed by the Statute. (Authentic Edition of the Statutes, I. p. 45.) Upon the authority of this Statute, and assisted by the information obtained upon the previous inquiry, various proceedings *in quo warranto* were instituted against persons who were supposed to have usurped the Royal franchises. The rolls of pleadings in these cases, and in other similar cases, in the reigns of the two succeeding Monarchs, constitute the records published in the *Placita de quo Warranto*. In many instances these proceedings were at once submitted to; in others, in which they were contested, advantage was occasionally taken on behalf of the Crown, of the loss of charters, and the absence of other evidence; and long standing possession was found insufficient to atone for the want of some ancient and forgotten document, even although the land was in the possession of the descendant of him by whose sword it had originally been won. Cases of this description aroused the public feeling, and produced a loud and general discontent. At length the King desisted, and by an Ordinance, or Statute, made in the 18th year of his reign, established the same limitation in proceedings by *quo warranto*, which by the Statute of Westminster primer, 3d Edward I. c. 39, had been previously made the time of limitation in a writ of right. The Statute of 18th Edward I. declared that 'all those which claimed to have quiet possession of any franchise before the time of King Richard, without interruption, and could show the same by a lawful inquest, should well enjoy their possession; and in case that such possession should be demanded for cause reasonable, the King should confirm it by title; and those that had old Charters of franchise should have the same Charters adjudged, according to their tenor and form.' (Authentic Edition of Statutes, I. p. 107.) The time of legal prescription thus settled, remained unaltered, notwithstanding the lapse of so many intervening centuries, up to the reign of his present Majesty, when by the recommendation of the Law Commissioners, the period of prescription was properly settled at sixty years; a time which, 300 years ago, was judged sufficient in the case of a writ of right. (Stat. 32 H. VIII. c. 2. Authentic Edition, vol. III. p. 747.)

A survey so comprehensive as that taken by the Special Commissioners, could not fail to contain many circumstances of very curious and often important information. It is true it extended only to the Royal domains, and such matters as the King was interested in as conservator of the public peace, and protector of the commonalty against the oppressions of his officers, but these topics opened many points of inquiry highly illustrative of the modes of transacting business and the general manners and practices of the times; the state of the law, the venality of its ministers and the severities practised by them; the condition of towns, the tenures of property, and the persons in whom the possession of lands was vested. Topographers do not appear to be at all generally aware of the contents of these volumes, which, although a mine of information more useful, perhaps, to them than to any other description of inquirers, have been permitted to remain almost unnoticed. For twenty years these and many others of the record publications have been in our libraries and upon

our bookstalls; they have been highly reputed because they were published at a great expense, and were ushered into the world with all the eclat which cannot fail to accompany a Government publication; but until very lately they have not been studied; scarcely have they even been referred to. There is not one of the actual records that has been subjected to a thorough sifting; not one, the contents of which have been properly investigated. We call topographers to the task, and are quite sure that, if it be properly pursued, not only will much new information be obtained, but the character and importance of topographical inquiries will be placed before the public in a new and favourable point of view. In the cursory notice which we are compelled to give, it is impossible that we can enter upon the subject; but the following miscellaneous extracts from some of the returns relating to London, will bear out the truth of our remarks, and be sufficient to spur on future inquirers to grapple more closely with these ponderous volumes.

London.

The jurors say, that Lord William de Say and his heirs have appropriated to themselves free chase and warren in the county of Middlesex against the crown of the Lord the King and the liberties of the City of London, in disherison of the Lord the King, and to the prejudice of the whole kingdom, but from what time, and upon what warrant, they do not know. They also say that the Lord the King, lately Earl of Cornwall, made or caused to be made in the plain and common of Hundeslawe [Hounslow] in a place called Fisseburn, a pond of water and a park in the vill of Itelworth, which Edmund his son, who now is, holds, contrary to the crown of the Lord the King, and the liberties of the City of London, and of all the clergy and people, because by the pond the King's highway is stopped up, and this has been as well in the time of King Henry as in the time of King Edward who now is, but of the precise time they are ignorant. They say also, that Lord Walter de Merton has appropriated to himself unjustly the common moor,* which always was a common from the foundation of the same city until the said Lord Walter appropriated the same to himself, contrary to justice and the crown of the Lord the King, and to the great damage of the whole city, and to the disherison of the said Lord the King, and upon what warrant, in what manner, and from what time they are ignorant.—p. 404, vol. i.

They say that Walter Hervy holds a certain house in the parish of Saint Peter the Less, towards Woodewharve, which was at one time the King's cellar for keeping his wine there, but in what manner aliened or by what warrant it is held they do not know.—p. 103. *ibid.*

They say, that whereas London-bridge was for a long time in the hands of the citizens of London, and they have always been accustomed, with the common consent, to appoint a keeper thereof, to the common advantage of the Lord the King, and of his city, and of all passengers, now the said bridge is in the hands of the lady the Queen, and they know not by what warrant. They say also that the same bridge is in great danger of falling for want of taking care thereof, which is to the great danger of the Lord the King, and of his city, and of all passengers.—p. 406. vol. i.

They say also, that Ada de Basing built formerly a certain house in Aldermannebir, in the King's highway, making no small encroachment upon the Lord the King, and to the damage of the whole city; and the citizens of London came and levelled the whole house to the earth, and afterwards came Thomas, the son and heir of the said Ada, and appropriated the same place to himself without warrant, and committed the same encroachment by enclosing the same place with a stone wall, and still holds the same enclosed, and hath held it for eight years past and more, to the disherison of the Lord the King and the damage of the whole City of London. They say also, that the prior and convent of the Holy Trinity, in London, have stopped up the highway of the Lord the King, by which there used to be a common passage from Aldgate to Bishopsgate, with an earthen wall, and the way was between the priory and the city wall, and the walls were formerly thrown down; and now again, by the same prior and convent, they have been built up, and the way stopped eight years and more, to the disherison of the Lord the King, and the damage of the whole of the aforesaid city.—p. 412, vol. i.

* In other returns, this is called the moor, 'sub muro Lond,' 'under London Wall,' and in others is described as situate between Bishopsgate and Cripplegate, on the north 'versus Vinesbur,' 'towards Finsbury.'

They say, that the Lord the King hath in demesne the whole City of London, with the Tower of the same, with the Judaism, and his Palace of Westminster, which belong to the dignity of his Crown in antient demesne, and also the water of Thames, which begins at Yanlade at the entrance of the sea, towards the east, on both sides, up to the bridge of Stanes towards the west.

Also they say, that the prioress and convent of St. Helena have appropriated to themselves a lane which was called St. Elleyne's-lane, by which all persons at their pleasure, as in the King's highway, used to draw their carts, to ride and pass along, and which extended from Bishopesgate-strate as far as the King's highway of Saint Mary-atte-Nax, and which contained at the east end eighteen feet or more in breadth, and thirteen feet or more at the west end, to the great damage of the Lord the King and of his city; and this they appropriated in the time of King Henry, the father of the Lord King Edward who now is.—p. 420, vol. i.

Although less general in the character of their contents, the Placita de Quo Warranto are equally important with the Rotuli Hundredorum; perhaps, indeed, they are more so, as they exhibit more minutely the condition of the various properties to which they refer. We have not left ourselves any room for extracts; but we earnestly invite all topographers and legal antiquaries to an attentive examination of them. Both these publications were principally edited by Mr. Illingworth.

ON THE CLASSIFICATION OF THE ALPHABETIC LETTERS.

MR. URBAN,

A CRITICISM upon an "Abstract of Rask's Essay on the Sibilants, and his mode of transcribing works in the Georgian and Armenian languages by means of European letters, with remarks, by R. G. Latham, [Cambridge]" complains that the words *bafpivic*, *dathtidhic*, *gakhkighic*, and *zashsizhic*, which the author has substituted for *labial*, *dental*, *palatal*, and *sibilant*, are most barbarous and unmeaning. Unmeaning they are not, unless such technical phrases as *Mosch 'eythan*, *wekalev*, *begadkepats*, *hifil*, *hofal*, *hithpael*, and a whole host besides, presenting themselves in every page of our Hebrew grammars, are unmeaning. In case the reviewer has not construed in its full sense the word technical, page 12, line 14, it may be necessary to explain that, as the word *begadkefats* means to say that the letters ב, ג, ד, ה, ו, ז, ט, ק, פ, צ, ש. are united by certain conditions common to them all, so does *bafpivic* imply that the letters *b*, *p*, *f*, *v*; *dathtidhic*, that the sounds of *d*, *t*, *th*, *dh*; *gakhkighic*, that the sounds *k*, *q*, and two other un-English ones, in the same relation to *q* and *k* as *f* and *p*, *th* and *dh* are to *p*, *b*, *d*, *t*; *zashsizhic*, that *s*, *z*, *sh*, and *zh*, are bound together by one common nature; in the words of our Greek grammars "inter se cognata sunt." Their barbarousness is rather their misfortune

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than their fault. If your correspondent chooses to mend them by transposition (the only imaginable mode of doing so) he is perfectly welcome; but it is idle to blame the cacophony of onomatopœic words. My objections to the usual terms are, 1st, That they are not terms on which the learned world are unanimous. Turn to the grammars of the semetic languages, whence I consider the names are derived, and we find *l* and *n* bound up with *t* and *d*, *m* and *w* with *b* and *p*, *y* and *q* *ı*, with *g* and *k*. These combinations serve no philological purpose whatever. There are no two authors who unite in bringing under the same denomination the same letter (when that denomination, like the words *labial*, &c., is taken from one of the speech-forming organs); and it is highly improbable that there ever will: for this reason, that there is no language containing a sufficient number of letters to fill up a complete system. But suppose it be denied that it is the essence of *t* and *d*, *th* and *dh*, to be formed by the contact of the tongue and *teeth*; suppose that each of your readers finds himself able to say, *tin*, *thin*, *din*, *thine*, with his tongue no nearer his teeth than it is when he says, *lin*, *rin*, *nin*; suppose there be nations in the world who turn the tongue towards the brain, far back in the mouth, when they say *t* or *d*, and

G

others who never say *th* without throwing their tongue beyond their lips, and others who, really making dental sounds of *d* and *t*, pronounce them in a manner not to be imitated by those who pronounce them as we do; are the sounds in the first case to be called dento-cerebral, in the second, dento-labial, and the third case, dento-dental, or is cacophony worse than nonsense. The nations alluded to are the Indians, the Icelanders, and the Gaels. The same argument applies to the appellation *palatal*. It is no less strange than true, that we have lived nearly 6,000 years in the world without discovering that *k* and *q* might be, and are, pronounced with the tongue not in contact with the palate, but with the jaw. But, alas! it was not ordained that our language should be enriched with the epithets *faucal* or *nixal*. *Etymologis aliter visum est*. If *q* and *k* are palatal, then are the German *ch*, Spanish *x*, Welsh *k*, &c. &c., palato-gutturals; but if we take the guttural sound as the standard, then are *k* and *q* gutturo-palatals. I wanted names for two things, 1st, for the collection of the four sounds *s*, *z*, *sh*, *zh*, and, 2nd, for the whole assemblage of the hissing sounds, such as the above-mentioned, and the additional ones of *ch* and *j*. Surely the word sibilant is better suited for a generic than a specific denomination.

Sir, it is my confirmed opinion, that the faulty classification of letters—the very elements—has led to much spurious philology, and will lead to more.

R. G. L.

MR. URBAN, B—ll, Dec. 5.

“A little knowledge is a dangerous thing,” and a desire to show that little knowledge still more unsafe. At p. 583 of your last number is a paper from Mr. Clark, on Balloons, and the date of their invention, in which he says, “While pursuing my antiquarian researches the other day, in a rare poetical work, entitled, ‘The Shipwreck of Jonas,’ translated by Sylvester, from Du Bartas, 4to, 1594, I was much struck by meeting with the following couplet:—

“Against one ship that skips from stars
to ground, [bounde.”
From wave to wave, like windy balloones

In this single couplet, therefore, we appear to be presented with ‘confirmation strong as proofs of Holy Writ,’ that instead of balloons being, as generally supposed, an invention of no more than some 60 years’ standing, they were known at least two centuries previous.”

The greatness of Mr. Clarke’s error is in exact proportion to the positiveness of his assertion. In the first place I shall remark, *calamo currente*, that Sylvester’s Jonas is a very common book, and not rare; in my small library I have no less than three editions of it. Next that the word *balloones* as used by Sylvester, does not mean what we call *air-balloons*; but that the name of our air-balloons are adopted from the balloons of Sylvester; i. e., large balls covered with leather and skin, and filled with air (answering to our foot-ball, which is a small balloon); and that these balloons are used in Italy in the game, called from them, *Ballone* or *Pallone*; and that Mr. Clark might have known this, had he reflected on the word joined to balloon, ‘like windy balloones bounde;’ the ball, at the game of *Pallone*, bounding instantly from the racket, the side walls, and the floor; but we never heard of *air-balloons bounding in the air*. From the large *air-filled balls* used in the Italian game, did our balloons, similarly inflated, take this name. J. M.

MR. URBAN, Trinity College,
Oxford, Nov. 24.

THERE are certain items in the parochial accounts of the churchwardens, or proctors, of several churches and chapels in Oxford, transcribed and preserved in Wood’s manuscripts in the Ashmolean Museum, which may serve incidentally to illustrate the ancient custom of burning odious persons in effigy, to amuse the populace. It is not perhaps generally known, that before the Reformation, when the public amusements of the people were systematically interwoven with the ceremonies of religion, encouragement was given to this popular propensity on certain anniversaries; particularly the dedication day, which was generally followed by a whole week of

feasting, rejoicing, and revelry. On this festival, sometimes called 'the church holiday,' the proctors of the church of St. Giles, about the years 1529—30—39—46, regularly charged the parish with an item of 7*d.* for a pound of 'betars' or 'betters;' probably *bitters*, or bitter herbs dried. The use of these herbs, as well as the entry itself, has perplexed every antiquary since the time of Anthony à Wood. That persevering and industrious collector of manuscript information observes, in the margin of his transcript, 'Skinner's Dict. hath not the word;' and therefore he *gives it up*. But one of these items seems to throw some light on the subject: 'Comp. 1540. It. for a pound of JUDAS betars 7*d.*' Another item occurs occasionally, not only in these accounts, but in those of other churches, 'for a pound of betars for Judas light.' This item, coupled with others, for 'wax' 'for the dedication day, 20*d.*'—'for a pound of wax at dedication day'—'for 4 pound of wax at S. Gyles tyde 2*s.* 6*d.*'—'It. for gress (*grease*) at the dedication day,' &c., leaves us but little to imagine respecting the use and object of these ingredients, thus mixed together on the dedication day. We have seen multitudes in our day, in town and country, attracted by mere curiosity, without any religious or other motive, 'to see the wax-works.' How, then, could religious devotees refrain from flocking together in crowds to see the traitor Judas, whose lively image, or effigy, we may well suppose was faithfully represented in the wax, burning gradually in a blue flame like the tapestry of the House of Lords in the late conflagration, so well described by your correspondent A. J. K. (vol. II. p. 478), whilst his bitter smoke ascended up as the smoke of a furnace. (See Psalms xxxvii. 20, lxviii. 2, Isaiah, and Revelation of St. John, *passim*.)

From a passage of Virgil we may further illustrate this ancient practice of burning persons in effigy, as performed among other rites of classical enchantment.

'Limus ut hic durescit, et hæc ut cera liquescit.'

Similar operations were attributed to the dealers in witchcraft in the middle ages. But enough has been

said, it is hoped, to explain the nature of this 'Judas' light,' and to prove that it was usually exhibited on the dedication day, or anniversary of St. Giles, in the church called after his name in Oxford, before the assembled multitudes: being a compound of wax, grease, and bitter herbs, formed into an effigy of the 'betrayed of his lord;' the burning of whom thus publicly was supposed to be instrumental in exciting a spirit of devotion. For it was a proverbial malediction of the earliest ages, that the wicked should have their portion with the traitor Judas, 'cum Judâ proditore,' in everlasting flames. This malediction is usually appended to ancient charters, as a kind of technical or legal formality, instances of which are too numerous to be quoted; but some have been recently made known by the "Registrum Wiltunense" of Sir Richard Colt Hoare. In one example, however, we find a departure from the general punishment of the wicked by fire. The compiler of a charter, granting three hides of land at Langford to Wilton Abbey, in the year 963, denounces the punishment of keen blasts of ice, or *glaciers*, instead of fire; considering this, probably, as more tremendous to the inhabitants of a northern latitude: "perpessus sit gelidis glacierum flatibus," &c. J. I.

P.S. The writer of this article, at the same time that he rejoices to witness the revival of Saxon literature, to which he trusts he has in some humble degree contributed, regrets, with many others, the personal controversies which it has occasioned. For himself, he takes this opportunity of disclaiming all participation in such unseemly warfare. This disclaimer he should not have thought necessary, had not the signature of J. I. been used and quoted by some writers, and an allusion made by another to a cause "pending between *Trin. Coll. Camb.* and *Trin. Coll. Oxon.*" What the latter corporation has to do with the cause, is not quite clear; and the former is no further concerned in it, than that old Abraham Wheloc, the editor of Alfred's Bede, with other valuable works in the 17th century, and Mr. Kemble, a young Saxonist of great promise in the nineteenth cen-

tury, happen to have been both admitted members of that same society. May the scion prove worthy of the original plant! Wheloc has done much; may Mr. Kemble do more!

What says Scaliger? "*Illiberale facinus, propter nescio quas verborum quisi-
quillas, &c. aliorum hominum eruditionem atque adeo totum nomen et famam in periculum vocare.*"

THE PANTHEON BAZAAR.

IN the accompanying Plate, our readers are presented with a view of the magnificent building which has succeeded the old Theatre called the Pantheon, in Oxford-street. The spot on which our grandfathers spent some of their idlest hours, and indulged in revelries which have never been found thoroughly to assimilate with English manners,* has now become the scene of patient industry, and busy though elegant traffic.

Having already, in our number for July, p. 87, given a description of the building, with well-merited encomiums on the designs of the architect, Mr. Sydney Smirke, we shall only repeat, that the great saloon, represented in the plate, is 116 feet long by 90 feet wide; that the arabesque paintings are executed in oil-colours, having a very gay and lively effect, without tawdriness; and that the other ornaments with which Mr. Sydney Smirke has so highly enriched his architecture, are all executed in an improved kind of papier maché, a material the advantages of which are so apparent, that we must regard its introduction as a new æra in the style of internal decoration, and therefore consider it deserving of a little further notice.

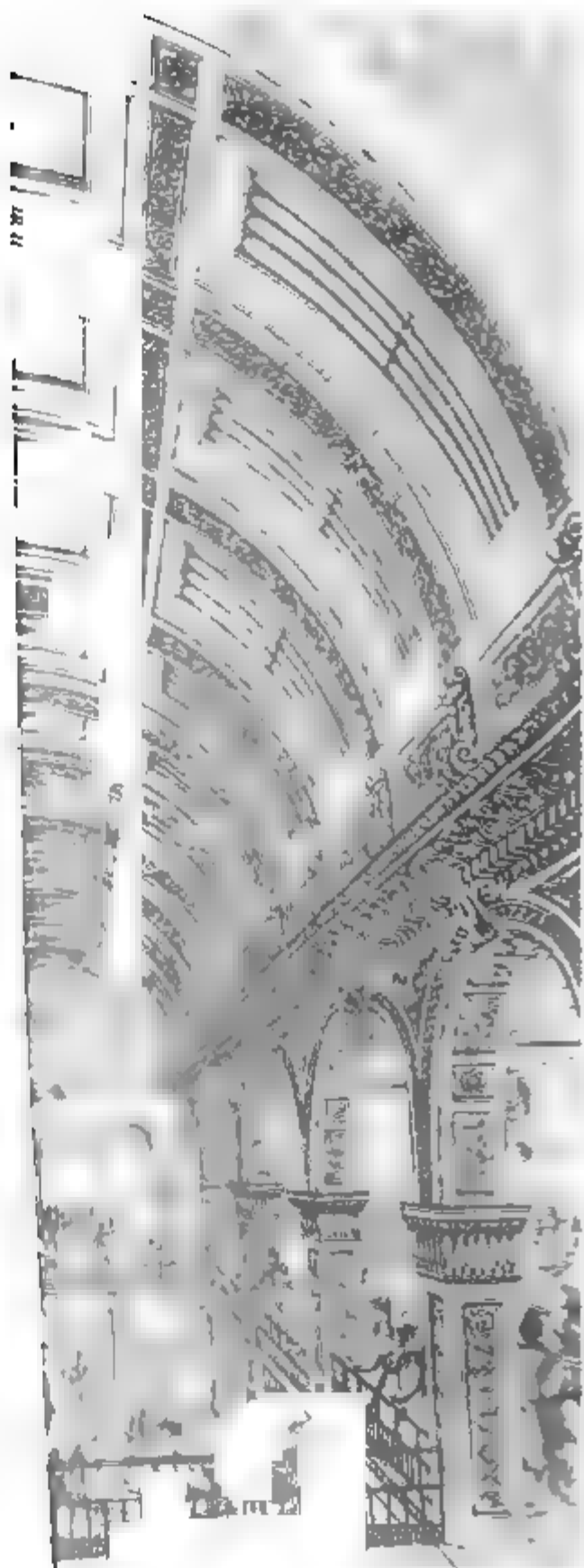
It would be difficult to trace the origin of the art of making plastic ornaments of paper; but it is clear that it was considerably practised more than two centuries ago. Many of the fine old ceilings, in deep relief, of the Elizabethan era, are of this mate-

rial. There are also several handsome ceilings at Chesterfield House. During the early part of the last century it was also considerably in use. Smith, in his *Life of Nollekins*, mentions a curiously ornamented ceiling of this material, in the parlour of No. 41, Leicester-fields, which is painted in imitation of parts of the ceiling of Whitehall Chapel. On the front of a house in the Strand are three profiles of the three first Georges, which are formed of *papier maché*.

For many years a considerable trade was carried on in this manufacture; until a change took place in the general style of architectural ornament, and the small shallow patterns which were introduced by the Adams's, led to the substitution of a composition, in which putty is the chief ingredient. For shallow ornaments of that description the composition is, perhaps, still most suitable; but it is not capable of taking forms in which boldness and depth are required. The main difference of Mr. Charles Bielefeld's *papier maché* from that of the old manufacturers, is, that it is made all in one mass, and not in successive layers, and can be much more rapidly dried. Its merits are, that the artist can not only infinitely surpass, in boldness and relief, works executed in plaster or putty composition; but he can fully equal, in sharpness and effect, the most elaborate wood carvings. Its durability is proved by the ancient works already mentioned; its expense is less

* The old Pantheon was most remarkable for its masquerades, which for a time were certainly fashionable; and some of the prints most illustrative of the manners and costume of the last century, are those of the motley groups at this Theatre. On one of them by Martin, published by W. Humphrey, 1772, we find this MS. note, by the late Rev. Stephen Weston:—"Roger Palmer of Oxford-street, 284, is in the right-hand corner, squinting." This is the more worthy of remark, as the figure might be mistaken for Wilkes. In 1784 the Pantheon was fitted up for the Commemoration of Handel by Mr. James Wyatt (the original architect of the structure), as shown in a plate in the *European Magazine*; in the same year Lunardi's balloon was exhibited there, of which there is a large print with clever figures, by F. G. Byron. At another time, the great electrical cylinder of Mr. B. Wilson and Mr. Long was suspended in the Theatre, of which there is a quarto plate, drawn by M. A. Rooker, and engraved by J. Basire.





than the composition, and does not exceed that of plaster. It is extremely light; and, what is frequently deemed of the greatest importance in these days of rapid work, it can be fastened with wonderful facility and dispatch to wood or plaster, by brads, needle-points, &c.; and, being dry before it is put up, is immediately ready for painting, and requires but little preparation for gilding.

All these advantages were conspicuously displayed in the execution of the ornaments of the Pantheon. The whole were modelled, manufactured, fixed up, and painted, within about four months, during the depth of winter; and, as the building itself was raised during little more than the same time, there was, of course, an immense quantity of moisture in the walls and ceilings, which could be dispelled only by a degree of artificial heat, which would have proved the destruction of enrichments executed in any other material. We will only add, with respect to the Pantheon, that the manner in which the embossed figures are relieved by tinted backgrounds, has the happiest effect.

The public, however, will be interested to be informed, that this useful material will be brought into play for the garniture of the two Chambers which it has become necessary to prepare at such short notice for the meeting of Parliament. The House of Commons will wear a plain and sober appearance, the ornaments being confined to the bosses of the ceiling, the Speaker's chair, and the Royal arms; but the House of Lords * will have a

ribbed ceiling, with corbels and pendants, which will furnish some specimen of Mr. Charles Bielefeld's skill in imitating the forms of the old carvings, with which the ancient ecclesiastical and domestic architecture of England was so profusely adorned.

MR. URBAN, *Guilford-st. Dec. 8.*

IN your Number for October, you gave a brief notice of the papers contained in the last volume of the Transactions of the Royal Society of Literature. I am induced to trouble you with a few remarks on one of these papers, that of the late Mr. Roscoe on the Manuscript Library at Holkham. On reading it I was struck with the inaccuracy with which it is printed, an inaccuracy which does great injustice to the memory of the author of the *Lives of Lorenzo de' Medici and Leo X.* It is to this inaccuracy I must confine my remarks, as I have never seen the Holkham MSS. except two or three of the fine *Evangelia* in metallic bindings, which some years since I saw at the house of a friend to whom Mr. Coke had lent them.

Of the clerical errors which occur, arising either from mistakes in reading Mr. Roscoe's writing, or from carelessness in correcting the proof sheets, it may suffice to instance 'Anastafius' for 'Anastasius,' 'Matthæus Quænor' for 'Matthæus Quæstor,' 'Johannis Cassianus,' 'Sedulino,' for Sedulius, 'Galfredus Ismolanus,' (for, I suppose, 'Vinosalvus,') 'Abbas Sancti Baronis' † for Abbas Sancti Bavonis.' Mr. Roscoe is made

* Mr. T. Kearnan is making a drawing of the interior of the House, which is now in a state of great forwardness, with a view to publication.

† This refers to Raphael de Marcatellis 'Episcopus Rosensis,' Abbot of the celebrated monastery of St. Bavo at Ghent, one of the sixteen natural children of Philip the Good, Duke of Burgundy, and brother of Charles the Bold. He died in 1508. M. de Barante (*Hist. des Ducs de Bourgogne*, tom. viii. p. 599,) calls him merely 'Raphael de Bourgogne, Abbot of St. Bavo,' and says nothing of his Bishoprick; Anselme (*Hist. Geneal. de France*, tom. i. p. 244,) says that he derived his name 'De Marcatellis' from his mother, and styles him 'Evêque de Rosen;' and the words 'Episcopus Rosensis' are translated 'Bishop of Rosen,' in Mr. Roscoe's Essay (*Trans.* vol. ii. p. 368.) I cannot find any account of this See, and I am at a loss respecting it. I shall be very glad if any of your readers can identify the diocese. A short life of Raphael de Marcatellis is given by Sander (*De Rebus Gandavensibus*, p. 368,) in his account of the Abbots of St. Bavo, where he calls him 'Episcopus Rosensis,' and also in his book '*De Gandavensibus eruditione claris*,' p. 116, where, evidently in error, he calls him *Episcopus Roffensis*. By Gramaye, in his '*Primitiæ Antiquitatum Gandensium*,' p. 44, he is mentioned as Raphael de Mar *Episcopus Roffensis*. This prelate was a great collector of manuscripts. Sander says of him, "Præsul vel ob eam causam singulari laude dignus, quod bibliothecam

to quote 'the Menagium.' We meet with 'Philiphus,' 'Lupus Castelli-unculus,' 'Marsilius Fuinus,' 'Gualdrio,' 'Gionotto Donati,' 'Lord Buckhorst,' 'Nicolaï Uptoni de officio militari,' &c. &c. We have even in three several places 'Lord C. T. Coke' for Lord Chief Justice Coke. It may be said that it is being captious to criticise severely what are simply errors of the press, and that some errors are unavoidable, as no doubt they are; but when they become so numerous and so grave, as quite to disfigure a deceased author's work, it is but justice to his memory to point them out. There are some, however, which can scarcely be qualified as 'errors of the press,' yet cannot be thought those of Mr. Roscoe; for instance, '*Fra Martinus*,' '*Pier-Candidus Decembrius*,' '*Gulielmus Orsino*, Gran Concelliere di Francia,' &c.

These Italo-Latin compounds I cannot imagine to have been in his MS. I can only suppose the terminations of abbreviated names to have been hastily and inaccurately supplied by the editor. From the manner in which, throughout the paper, the names of Italian writers are given sometimes in Italian, sometimes in Latin, a practice quite inconsistent with Mr. Roscoe's avowed opinions,† and at variance with that which he adopted in the works published in his lifetime, together with the apparently hasty composition of the Essay, I conceive that it was not intended by him for publication, at least in the form in which it is now given to the world, but only for perusal at the meetings of the Society; to use his own words, when speaking of his contemplated Catalogue of the Holkham Manuscripts, "as this work (the Catalogue)

sui cœnobii variis codicibus manuscriptis auxerit, magnamque illius partem sumptuose admodum ad majores studiorum illecebras compingi curavit, quorum voluminum aliqua hodie adhuc in bibliotheca Cathedralis Ecclesiæ Gandensis visuntur olerico byssoque tecta ac auro fulgida." It appears from Mr. Roscoe's Essay, that Mr. Coke possesses several manuscripts formerly in this collection, and in the British Museum there is a very fine manuscript (Bibl. Arundel. 93,) with the name of Raphael de Marcatellis, and having this coat of arms: Gules, a fess embattled counter-embattled Argent. This bearing was that of the family of Buren. From Lord Arundel's having possessed this MS. we may believe the collection to have been dispersed in the earlier part of the seventeenth century.

† "The practice which I have heretofore adopted of designating the scholars of Italy by their national appellations, has given rise to some animadversions. In answer to which I beg to remark, that whoever is conversant with history, must frequently have observed the difficulties which arise from the wanton alterations, in the names of both persons and places, by authors of different countries, and particularly by the French, who, without hesitation, accommodate every thing to the genius of their own language. Hence the names of all the eminent men of Greece, of Rome, or of Italy, are melted down, and appear again in such a form as would not in all probability have been recognized by their proper owners; Dionysius is *Denys*, Titus Livius *Tite Live*, Horatius *Horace*, Petrarca *Petrarque*, and Pico of Mirandola *Pic de Mirandole*. As the literature which this country derived from Italy was first obtained through the medium of the French, our early authors followed them in this respect, and thereby sanctioned those innovations which the nature of our own language did not require. It is still more to be regretted that we are not uniform, even in our abuse. The name of *Horace* is familiar to the English reader; but if he were told of *the three Horaces*, he would probably be at a loss to discover the persons meant, the authors of our country having commonly given them the appellation of the *Horatii*. In the instance of such names as are familiar to our early literature, we adopt with the French the abbreviated appellation; but in latter times we usually employ proper national distinctions, and instead of *Arioste*, or *Metastase*, we write without hesitation, *Ariosto* or *Metastasio*. This inconsistency is more sensibly felt, when the abbreviated appellation of one scholar is contrasted with the national distinction of another, as when a letter is addressed by *Petrarch* to *Coluccio Salutati*, or by *Politian* to *Ermolao Barbaro*, or *Baccio Ugolini*. For the sake of uniformity, it is surely desirable that every writer should conform as much as possible to some general rule, which can only be found by a reference of every proper name to the standard of its proper country. This method would not only avoid the incongruities before mentioned, but would be productive of positive advantages, as it would in every point out the nation of the person spoken of, without the necessity of further

on."—Pref. to Leo X.

will, from the nature of the decorations by which it is intended to be accompanied, require some time for its completion, a general view of the collection may not, in the interim, be unacceptable to the Society." It is certainly to be lamented that a paper, read before the Society in the early part of the year 1826, if it ever were designed for the press, should not be printed till the year 1834, long after the author's death, and then in a manner unworthy of his high reputa-

tion. I have only to express my regret, as a member of the Society, that the proof sheets of Mr. Roscoe's essay were not submitted to Sir Frederick Madden; who having completed the descriptive Catalogue of the Holkham Collection of MSS. must be too well acquainted with their subjects, to have suffered such errors as those pointed out, and others not mentioned now, to remain on the pages of the Society's Transactions.

Yours, &c. JOHN HOLMES.

MEMORIALS OF LITERARY CHARACTERS, No. V.

DYER THE POET TO MR. DODSLEY.

SIR, — You sh^d have had my thanks before now for your handsome publication of the Fleece, had I not flattered myself with a journey to town, and wth seeing you; but very ill health still confines me, and I almost despair of the journey.

If the poem sh^d come to a 2^d edition, be pleased, in particular, to make this necessary correction in l. 72, B. i.

Or marl with clay deep-mix'd,
either by restoring the l. of the copy,
Or heavy marl's deep clay, &c.

or by this l.
Or depth of heavy marl, be then thy choice.

The absurdity of *marl wth clay deep mix'd* is very glaring to us graziers.

Pray strike out also in l. 89, B. i. *upland ridge*, and replace *shell'ring mound*.

For my own part I am not much pleased with the run of these verses, l. 6 and 7,

—— Ye good of all
Degrees, all sects, be present to my song.

I think it had better be thus:
Whom public voice, to the great charge assigns,

Or lot of birth: ye good, of all degrees,
Parties, and sects, be present to my song.

L. 48, l. 1, had better give place to this of the copy,

Where moss-grey Stonehenge lonely solemn nodd;
or

Where solitary Stonehenge solemn nodd;
Ruin of ages; such the matted leas, &c.

Grey with moss is not so poetical.

I hope these remarks will be agree-

able to you. If you are inclined to make use of them, or any others which I may send you, be pleased to acquaint me. I have no frank, and will be your debtor for postage.

I am, Sir, your most humble servant,
Comingsby, near JOHN DYER.
Horncastle, May 12, 1757.

Note by Isaac Reed:

The portrait of Mr. Dyer, prefixed to Johnson's and Bell's editions of the Poets, belongs to another Mr. Dyer, who is mentioned in Hawkins's Life of Johnson.

DR. JOHNSON TO DR. FARMER.

SIR, (July 22, 1777.)

THE booksellers of London have undertaken a kind of body of English Poetry, excluding generally the dramas, and I have undertaken to put before each authour's works a sketch of his life, and a character of his writings. Of some, however, I know very little, and am afraid I shall not easily supply my deficiencies. Be pleased to inform me whether among Mr. Baker's manuscripts, or any where else at Cambridge, any materials are to be found. If any such collection can be gleaned, I doubt not of your willingness to direct *our* search, and will tell the booksellers to employ a transcriber. If you think my inspection necessary, I will come down; for who that has once experienced the civilities of Cambridge would not snatch the opportunity of another visit?

I am, Sir, your most humble servant,
SAM. JOHNSON.

Bolt-court, Fleet-street, July 22, 1777.
To Dr. Farmer, Emanuel Coll. Cambridge.

LETTERS OF THE RIGHT HON. CHARLES FOX TO DENNIS O'BRYEN, ESQ.*

DEAR O'BRYEN, (*June 4, 1802.*)

WITH respect to leaving Parliament, my mind is *all but* made up upon the subject. I know not who is for, or who against it; nor indeed, as my own ease and happiness are the considerations which principally influence me, is it material that I should. Of course *you* will not suspect me of being so selfish as to give way to motives of this kind, if, per contra, there were any prospect that the sacrifice I might personally make, might be beneficial to the publick or even to my friends; but this cannot I think be contended by the most sanguine. There is one argument which you have urged in your last letter, which I must entreat you, if you have any kindness for me, never to touch upon again, even in the most distant way. It is a possibility which I neither can nor will think of, and pray never recall it again to my mind, no not so much as by noticing this paragraph of my letter. Pray comply with this weakness of mine, if it be weakness, in the most literal manner, by not even *saying* that you will do so.

I learn from Adam that he is enabled to do something with respect to some of the most pressing Demands, so that for the present you are free from immediate alarm. Now shew how you can use such an interval. As to the parliamentary plan I see less hope than ever; there can be no objection however to your mentioning it to Adam, who will, *if he can*, point out some way, and if he would, I would do my part; but I confess I see no light.

Now you have used yourself to stage coach hours, I hope you will come again soon, and perhaps before we come to Dryden, you may help me a little in history. If Mrs. H. comes, I hope you will of course. Fine weather again, but no hay for me.

Yours ever, C. J. F.
St. Anne's Hill, Friday.

DEAR O'BRYEN, (*July 31, 1802.*)

I HAVE received of yours the packet by the coach, containing the letters which I return, as also (sent me from St. Anne's, where you directed it, though I had told you I should leave home before the post came in) the short note with the account of Wednesday's poll, and now your letter by post. That by the machine I have not yet, but will send to inquire for. The victory has been great indeed, but none of your letters give the least idea *how* the numbers of the two last days were obtained.† Monday and Tuesday, though pretty good, were not out of the course of things; but the two last days must be owing at least to some new discovery.

I do not feel about Erskine's letter as you do at all. I think his succeeding P. Arden would be a very desirable thing, and by no means dishonourable to himself. Now to the material part of your packet, Bonaparte's reception of me, what it will be I know not, nor do I in fact much care; but I do care very much about what you hint, I mean the taking of any measures, however indirect, to ensure a good reception. I do most earnestly entreat you and all other friends not to take any step, however secret, or as I said indirect, to that purpose. If he receives me well, it may be a little flattering to the vanity of some who love me, not to my own upon my honour, and that they should be pleased is I own an object; if he does not receive me well, I can not think on the other hand that it will be a great mortification to any of you, or that in England or in Europe, generally speaking, or even in France, I shall be esteemed the less.‡ I have no time to write more.

Y^{rs} ever, C. J. Fox.
Dover, Saturday morning.
P. S. We expect to embark in about an hour; the day is fine and wind fair.

* Of Craven-street, Strand. He died at Margate, Aug. 13, 1832, aged 77, and his political correspondence with several of our greatest statesmen has been recently sold by Mr. Evans. An important letter of Mr. Canning to Mr. O'Bryen written in 1817, respecting the Pitt Club, has since been published in *fac-simile* in Gwyn's Autograph Portfolio, and the Literary Gazette of Dec. 6.

† This alludes to Sir F. Burdett's election for Middlesex.

‡ Mr. Fox was presented at the First Consul's Levee on the 2d Sept. and afterwards dined with him. He was received in a very flattering manner by Buonaparte; so much so, that he is said to have been styled by the Parisian wits, "the Consul's Lictor." (London Evening Post, Sept. 11.)

WILL OF JOHN GOWER THE POET, ANNO 1408.

The Will of the Poet GOWER, printed in Gough's Sepulchral Monuments of Great Britain, vol. ii. p. 25, was reprinted in TODD'S ILLUSTRATIONS OF GOWER AND CHAUCER, pp. 87-90, and again in the Retrospective Review, New Series, vol. ii. 103, where many interesting particulars respecting the family of Gower may be found. It is evident, however, upon a collation of these several printed copies with the record in the first Register of Archbishop Arundel, remaining in the archives of Lambeth Palace, that they were never compared with that Record.

As the Will of this early Poet has been considered of sufficient interest to attract frequent attention, it is certainly desirable that it should appear with all possible accuracy. The following copy has, therefore, been collated *literatim* with the Archbishop's Register.

W. H. B.

In Dei noīe Amen. Ego Johannes Gower compos mentis et in fide catholica ad misericordiam dñi ^a dñi nri ihu xpī ex toto me com[m]endans condo testamentum meum sub hac forma. In primis lego [256 b.] animam meam deo creatori meo et corpus meum ad sepeliendū in ecclia Canonicoꝝ beate marie de Oueres in loco ad hoc sp̄ialiter deputato. Et lego Priori dicte ecclie qui p tempore fuerit quadraginta solidos. Iām lego subpriori viginti s. Iām lego cuiſt Canonico sacerdote Deo ibidem seruienti xiiij s. & iiij d. ceſis vero Canonicis ibidem Nouicijs lego cuiſt eoꝝ sex s. & viij d. ita vt om̄es & singuli exequias sepulture me[e] deuocius colant orantes p me. Iām lego cuiſt valetto inf^a portas dicti prioratus Priori et Conuentui seruienti duos solidos et cuiſt Garcioni xij d. Iām lego ecclie beate Marie Magdalene xl. s. ad luminaria & ornamenta dicte ecclie. Iām lego sacerdoti ibidem poſt. x. s. vt oret & orari faciat p me. Iām lego M̄ro Cſico ibidem iij s. Iām lego subcſico ij s. Iām lego iiij. eccl[i]s poſt in Soutwerk. v; sancte Margarete s̄ci Georgij. s̄ci Olai. & sancte Marie Magdalene iux^a Bermundesey cuiſt eaꝝ singillatim xiiij s. & iiij d. ad ornamenta et Luminaria vt sup^a. Et cuiſt sacerdoti poſt siue Rectori in cura ibidem p tempore residenti & ecclie seruienti sex s. & octo d. vt orent et orari p me in suis poſt faciant et pcurent. Iām lego maꝝro Hospitalis sancti Thome Martiris in Southwerk. xl. s. et cuiſt sacerdoti qui est de gremio dicti Hospitalis. in eodem seruienti vj. s. & viij d vt orent ibidem p me. Iām lego cuiſt sorori pſesse in dicto Hospitali iij s. & iiij d. et cuiſt eaꝝ ancille infirmos custodienti xx. d. Iām lego cuiſt infirmo inf^a dictum Hospitale languenti xij d. Iām lego

^a The word *domini* is written twice by mistake,—at the end of one line and beginning of the next. Mr. Todd read the first *divinam*.

singulis hospitalibz subscriptis vj s̄ci Antoni. Elsingspitem Bedlem ex^a Byschopus gat. seint mary spitem iux^a Westm̄ cuiliŕ sorori vbi sunt sorores in dictis hospitalibz p̄fesse vna cum ancillis et languentibz ibidem vt p̄cipiant singillaŕ modo vt sup^a. Iŕm lego cuiliŕ domui leprosoz in suburbijs Londoñ decem s̄. ad distribuendū inŕ eosdem vt orent p̄ me. Iŕm lego Priori de Elsingspitem. xl. s̄. et cuiliŕ Canonico sacerdoti ibidm̄ p̄fesso sex. s̄. et viij. d̄. vt orent p̄ me. Iŕm lego ad seruiciū altaris in Capella sancti Johannis Baptiste in qua corpus meum sepeliendū est vj duo vestimenta de panno serico cum toto eoꝝ appatu quoꝝ vnū est de Blw Baudkyn. mixtū de colore albo. Et aliud vestimentū est de albo serico. Iŕm lego ad seruiciū dicti altaris vnū missale g^ande & no[u]m eciam & vnū calicem nouū vnde voluntas mea est q^d dicta vestimenta vna cum Missale et Calice maneant imppm̄ tantūmodo ad seruiciū dicti altaris & non alibi. Iŕm lego Priori et Conuentui. quendam magnū Librum sumptibz meis nouiŕ compositum qui Martilogiū dicit^r. sic q^d in eodem sp̄ialem memoriam scriptam secundum eoꝝ p̄missa cotidie habere debeo. Iŕ lego Agneti vxori mee C. fi. legalis monete. Iŕm lego eidem iij ciphos vnū coopculum duo salaria et xij. Cocliaŕ de argento. Iŕm lego eidem oñes lectos meos & cistas. vna cū appatu aule panetre coquine & eoꝝ vasis & oñibz vtensilijs quibuscumq̄. Iŕm lego eidem vnū calicē et vnū vestimentū p̄ altare quod est inf^a oratoriū hospicij mei. Iŕm volo q^d si dicta Agnes vxor mea diucius me viuat q^d tunc ip̄a libere et pacifice inmet^e post mortem meā p̄cipiat oñes redditus michi debitos de firmis Man^oioꝝ meoꝝ tam de Southweŕ in Comitatu Northⁱ q^am de Multoñ. in Coñ Suff^r put in quodam scripto inde confecto sub sigillo meo necnon sub sigillis alioꝝ plenius constari poŕit. Huius autem testamenti mei facio [et] constituo executores meos vj. Agnetem vxorem meam dñm Arnaldum Sauage Militem dñm Rogerum^b Armigerum dñm Wifm Denne Canonicū Capelle dñi Regis & Joñem Burtoñ. Cficum. Daŕ infra Prioratum beate Marie de Oñes in Sutwerk. in festo assumptionis be[a]te Marie a^o. dñi Miŕtio CCCC^{mo}. viij.

Tenore p̄sencium Nos Thomas &c. Notum facimus. vniūsis q^d vicesimo quarto die Mēf Octobris anno Dñi Miŕtio CCCC^{mo}. octauo in Man^oio ñro de Lamhith p̄batum fuit coram nobis testamentum sup̄scriptum p̄ eo &c. cuius pretextu &c Adm̄ist^acioꝝ omniū bonoꝝ dictum testamentum concerñ. vbicunq̄ &c dilecte in xpo filie Agneti

^b Thus in the Register ; the name omitted.

vxori sue exeč in eodm̃ testamento noĩate cōmissa extitit & p eandm̃ admissa in debita forma iuris Reseruaf nobis potestate &č In cuius rei &c. Dať die Loco Mense et anno dñi sup^adictis Et ñre t^anslač anno terciodecimo.

[257 a.] Nouerint vniũsi p presentes &č q^d Nos Thomas &č de fidelitate dilecte in xpo filie Agnetis relictę & executricis testamenti et bonoz admĩst^atricis. Johannis Gower nup defuncti cuius testamēti p nos nup de prerogatiua ñre Canť ecclie pro eo quod idem defunctus nonnulla bona optinuit in diũsis dioč ñre Canť puinč dum viuebat et tempore mortis sue fime extitit appbatum et admĩst^acio bonorum eiusdem dicte Agneti cōmissa. de & sup admĩst^acione &č confidentes ipam ab vlteriori &č In cuius rei &č Dať in Man^oio ñro de Lamhith. vij^{mo}. die Mensis Nouembris a^o. dñi Miñio. CCCC^{mo} octauo Et ñre t^anslač anno terciodecimo.

RETROSPECTIVE REVIEW.

The Writings of Sir Richard Blackmore, Knt.

OF all the English poets, who have suffered under the ridicule and satire of their contemporaries and rivals, no name stands so conspicuously as that of Sir Richard Blackmore, Knt. When Dryden had sufficiently vented his wrath upon him, Pope mangled him afresh; and Swift was always at hand to lend an additional blow. There is, however, a drop of comfort in the bitterest cup; this the poor son of Apollo found in the high praises bestowed on him in his lifetime by Locke and Watts; and after his death, his rusty laurels were cleaned and polished by no less a person than Dr. Johnson. Being, Mr. Editor, not much addicted to wit myself, and not relishing that kind of poetry which falls under the head of imaginative and pathetic, I have found the poems of Sir R. Blackmore more to my taste (though I grant it may be fallible) than those of persons, such as Spenser and Milton, who are much more *celebrated*, though I consider not much more *read*. Now, as it is pleasant to a humane and feeling mind to raise the injured and depressed, and as there is something delightful in discovering beauties in an author unknown, or slightly noticed before, I shall take the liberty of extracting a few passages from my favourite, which, I think the most fastidious judgment must approve, and which every candid reader must allow, have too long been buried in an undeserved obscurity. I have been led to these reminiscences, by seeing one of my most select passages lately quoted by Mr. Southey (who, by the bye, inherits a fine portion of Blackmore's genius, though it is a pity he does not write in rhyme and the heroic couplet, as his predecessor did,) in his Life of Watts, and I am delighted to see that the Laureate considers it worthy of quotation, among innumerable fine passages around it. Sir Richard supposes that Queen Elizabeth in the body, is taken into heaven by the angel Gabriel in a chariot (or properly caroch, for chariots were then unknown), that she

May see the triumphs of the blest,

and,

Of future joys, a pleasant earnest taste.

One of the sights with which the Angel entertained the Queen, was—a review before the walls of the New Jerusalem,

" ————— Upon a spacious field,
 By his superior port and brighter shield,
 Distinguish'd, Michael drew in long array
 Heaven's bright brigades, that his command obey.
 The illustrious cohorts with seraphic grace,
 In long review before their general pass ;
 Immortal youth in their blest faces mild,
 How terrible their strength, their looks how mild !
 What fatal arms each glorious warrior wears !
 How keen their swords ! how long and bright their spears !
 How awful did the extended front appear !
 How dreadful was their deep unmeasurable rear !
The blest were thus employed. These scenes were seen
 Before the city, by the wondering Queen."

Mr. Southey justly remarks, that the Queen, who had never seen any review previously, but that of her own troops at Tilbury, must have been much dazzled by this celestial infantry. I must needs extract a few more passages treated with our bard's usual originality of expression in the same poem. The Queen gives an entertainment to the ambassadors of Spain :

" They were regal'd with vast magnificence,
 And great profusion, at the Queen's expense ;
 Panting beneath the weight, strong servants bear,
Prodigious dishes of Britannic fare.
 Which by the intendant in long order placed,
 The groaning tables both oppress'd and grac'd.
 Here *stood* a boar, in brawny collars ;—here
 Haunches of red, and sides of fallow deer ;—
 Here sheep almost entire, and tender fawns,
 That spread the hills, or sported on the lawns,
 Dispos'd with art, did grace the tables more
 Than they the parks adorn'd, or downs before.
 The British ox, a more delicious cheer
 Than Gallia's partridge, or Ausonia's deer,
 In various forms by various *artists* drest,
 Pleas'd all the different palates of the guest.
 In wondrous plenty by the Queen's command.—
 They had for drink with their luxurious cheer,
 Strong bottled ale, and old autumnal beer."

With all this rich repast before them, it is no wonder that the ambassadors are described, as sitting late and unwilling to move. In the meanwhile, the angel Gabriel returns to heaven, and describes the situation of things in England :—

" He ceas'd,—the bless'd Redeemer did reply,—
 Let not the Queen on Roman faith rely ;
 She must no weight on their alliance lay,
 Those who have me betray'd, will her betray ;
 Let her not fruitless expectations feed,
 Will Spain from her inveterate hate recede ?
 Will ever Rome and Hell give Philip rest,
 Till he reform'd Britannia does molest ?
 Go, Britain's viceroy, let Eliza know
 She trusts a broken reed in Philip's vow.
 Let her, her army, and her fleet prepare
 To meet the Iberian and repel the war.
 Fly, Gabriel, fly, and with angelic speed,
 On this important embassy proceed."

Gabriel finds the Queen at prayers in her closet, when on his arrival a perfume arose,—

" Such as are breath'd from high celestial bowers,
 From blest jonquils."

He delivers his message, and departs gracefully. We must now select a few shorter passages, or even single lines, for approbation :

“ Noble Hernandes, of undaunted heart,
A man of honour, and in arms expert ;
Who in the siege of Metz did by a ball,
(A musket sent it * * * * *)
Lose his left eye, but gain'd a mighty name.”

The ‘gained a mighty name,’ is a fine stroke of genius ; our pity is first moved, and then is absorbed in admiration ; while the activity of our imagination is vibrating between the ‘loss of the eye,’ and the ‘gain of the mighty name.’

The General of the Army (Vere) is described as sitting on a horse, which

“ *Did neither wholly go, nor wholly stand.*”

As the war thickens,—

“ He rais'd his reeking sword with slaughter red,
And aim'd a blow between the breast and head,
Which did the pipe that breath conveys divide,
And cut the jugulars from side to side,
And had it met the juncture of the bone,
The Spaniard's head had from his shoulders flown.
* * * * *

Cary lay dead, who *danc'd* with great applause,
And by his æry feet to fame and honour rose ;
So smooth, so strong, so swift did he advance,
That wond'ring seraphs would like Cary dance ;
He did excel in genius, skill, and rule,
All Gallia's coast,—Europa's dancing-school.”
* * * * *

Again, on this subject,—

“ Now were they pleas'd to bring a Queen from *France*,
One finely bred, *and who had learned to dance.*”

After her victory over the Spaniards, the Queen returns thanks at St. Paul's, and the Archbishop preaches,—

“ Then Albion's famous Metropolitan,
A very steady, prudent, heavenly man,
Zealous for truth, inflexibly upright,
From his high pulpit show'd celestial light ;
Thus the great Primate with his usual force
Of eloquence, began a wise discourse.”

After the sermon,—

“ Augusta's youth remaining day employ
In various demonstrations of their joy ;
Some did in crowds to the fair fields repair,
Where *Bedlam's turrets* rise amidst the air,
Where learned Tyson's powerful drugs remove
The wild effects of lawless pride and love,
Do the strong influence of the Moon unbind,” &c.

They return to dinner, after which the poet *Spenser* repeats Milton's *Paradise Lost* :—

“ Angels and arms he sang, celestial fight,
And dire commotion in the realms of light ;
He sang how Satan with ambition seiz'd
In heav'n uneasy,” &c.

Satan, in the meanwhile, who is staying at Cowes in the Isle of Wight, siding with the defeated Spaniards, conceives a design of destroying his great enemy ‘Vere,’ by disguising himself as a physician, or leech ; instead of a *spear* (which was grown too common)—

“ He held a *phial* up, and cried aloud,—
Where is the hated Vere? Vere I demand;
His certain fate I carry in my hand,
This glass contains Britannia's liberty,
This Rome restores, *this* sets Europa free.”

Satan, however, finds his match; for he makes a boast of what he would do, and uses such violent ungentlemanlike language, that he is taken up as a lunatic, and so treated.

“ ————— Satan by his look betrayed,
The symptoms of a craz'd and ruin'd head;
His dangerous speech the Britons could not bear,
But seiz'd and sent him to Laurentio's care;
Laurentio had in medicine upper fame,
But wanted skill this lunatic to tame;
He kept him dark, and *shav'd his head in vain*,
Tho' Hell alone could ne'er restore his brain.”

In the next battle, the Spaniards who had been defeated by arms, put their trust in charms and amulets.

“ In silken bags their bodies to defend;
One had *Ambrosius'* tooth, of wondrous power,
One *Dominic's* toe, one *Bridget's* finger wore,—
This had a bone of St. Franciscus' heel,
This kept a wart that grew on *Andrew's* hand,
Of mighty force great cannon to withstand,
Another's bosom had two precious hairs
Of anchoret *Jerome's* beard to guard his fears;
Pastrana's guarded bosom did contain
Some powerful filings of *St. Peter's* chain.”

On the English side came in vision :

“ Cranmer to England and to Edward dear,
Long reverend garments white as snow he wore;
This hand a Bible, that a crosier bore;
This martyr's crown did dazzling beams display,
A crown of light condens'd, and solid ponderous day.”

The Spaniards put their chief trust in Don Gusman,—

“ He did his vast gigantic shoulders rear
Above the host, and tow'ring in the air,
Did a *tall walking obelisk** *appear*.”

But notwithstanding his bulk, he is pierced through the loins by Vere,—

“ And roaring out in pain, back to his army flew.
So when an elephant in Asia bred,
Does at a shouting Indian army's head,
On his vast back in moving castles bear
Sublime destruction, and aerial war.”

At this point with propriety the epic poem of Eliza closes. We now turn to the no less celebrated one of 'Prince Arthur;' but we can only afford room for the smaller flowers of poesy, such as are shut up in the calyx of a couplet. With the general plan of this Epic, doubtless every reader is well acquainted. The following couplet owes its sublimity to the obscure and unbounded :

“ Did I once shrink, when showers of poison'd darts,
Dipt in eternal wrath, shot through our hearts.”

* We have this again :

“ Like an Egyptian obelisk he look'd,
Or as a lofty brazen pillar stood.”

The third book thus commences,

“ Up rise the princes, and were soon prepar’d
To take their way, attended with their guard,
They mount their chariot with majestic grace,
And answer many questions as they pass.”

Then we meet with a very bold and striking image, which Longinus would have admired and Æschylus envied,—

“ Long sad Britannia groan’d beneath the weight
Of foreign lords, and mourn’d her servile state ;
At length, no greater evils left to bear,
She gather’d *hope* and courage from *despair*.”

The following couplet, opening the 9th book, is pretty and new :

“ The springing morn now made a *mild essay*,
With purple beams to *introduce the day*.”

In the most sublime passages the poet throws in a reflection that tells wonderfully. Speaking of a Coritanian chief, who came from Repandunum (near Dovedale),

“ ————— He rose
Like a rous’d lion from his long repose,
Arm’d and equipp’d with great magnificence,
He mounts his horse—*bought at a vast expense*.”

Satan, who has recovered from his insanity in the last Epic, has managed to get into this, and is at his old tricks again ; he is described

“ As when a toad squat in a garden spies
The gardener passing by, his bloodshot eyes,
With spite and rage inflam’d darts fire around.”

In the 10th book we have a chariot race :

“ Scarce could the grooms and charioteers command
The sprightly race, who with a gentle hand
Stroking their backs, their fiery spirit sooth’d,
And then their manes with combs and sponges smooth’d.”

A hero’s wound is thus healed ; the accuracy of the language showing the poet’s service to Esculapius :

“ Gave him a sovereign drug extended o’er
Soft satin, and applied it to the sore,
Which, ripen’d by the healing mixture, broke,
And gave the poison vent. * * *
The Princess muttering faintly—Furies ! Hell !
Swooning away, as planet-smitten, fell.”

Candles are beautifully described, yet without debasing the lines by a common and vulgar phraseology :

“ In urns the bees’ delicious dew he layd,
Whose kindling wax *inventive day display’d*.”

A due distinction is preserved between animate and inanimate matter :

“ So Mona’s *castles* with the impetuous roar
Astonish’d tremble, *but the warriors more*.”

Lastly, a foreign word is naturalized, and beautifully introduced ; the poet is speaking of the particles of matter forming the earth :

“ And *rendezvousing* with an adverse course,
Produce an equal poise, with equal force.”

It is well known to all readers of Pope, that Martinus Scriblerus, when he wrote on the art of Poetry, selected numerous examples from the Poems of Blackmore, as being a poet of the greatest weight and authority. We will finish our specimen by a few.—‘Hear,’ says the critic, ‘how the most sublime of beings

is represented in the following characters. First, he is a *chemist*, then a *recruiting officer*, then an *attorney*, as—

“ Job, as a vile offender, God *indites*,
And terrible decrees against him writes.”

Then a Mercer or Packer :

“ Didst thou one end of Air’s wide curtain hold,
And help the bales of ether to unfold,
Say, which cerulean pile was by thy hand unroll’d ?”

Then a Butler :

“ He measures all the *drops* with wondrous skill,
Which the black clouds his *flinty bottles* fill.”

Next a Baker :

“ God in the wilderness his table spread,
And in his *airy ovens* bak’d their bread.”

Presently we meet with a race between the woods and hills :

“ The hills forget they’re fix’d, and in their fright
Cast off their weight, and ease themselves for flight ;
The woods, with terror wing’d, outfly the wind,
And leave the heavy, panting hills behind.”

A mutiny is thus described :

“ Upon the shore, as frequent as the sand,
To meet the Prince, the glad Dimetians stand.”

Quere? where these Dimetians stood? and of what size they were?

An earthquake is thus described :

“ All nature felt a reverential shock,
The sea stood still, to see the mountains rock.”

A bull-baiting :

“ Up to the stars the sprawling mastiffs fly,
And add new monsters to the frightened sky.”

A whale at sea :

“ All the enchamber’d, thick, fermenting steam,
Does like *one pot of boiling ointment* seem,
Where’er he swims, he leaves along the lake,
Such frothy furrows, such a foamy track,
That all the waters of the deep appear
Hoary with age, or *grey* with sudden fear.”

A spear discharged :

“ The mighty Staffa threw a massy spear,
Which with its *errand pleas’d*, sung thro’ the air.”

Misfortunes are called—

“ Fresh *troops* of pains, and *regimented* woes.”

And now we must bid farewell to our favourite Poet ; not, however, without hopes that we have, by the *select* yet *numerous* quotations we have given, produced an impression on our readers most favourable to the reputation of Sir R. Blackmore. His principal merits seem to consist in a novelty that amazes, a sublimity that strikes, and an ingenuity that dazzles and takes our judgment prisoner. If he has not quite attained the majestic energy of Milton, or the fancy and elegant invention of Spenser, yet it must be confessed that he has many original beauties,—beauties entirely his own ; and it may lastly be observed, that since his time, no London physician has published poems of such length or eminence. To have thus surpassed his numerous competitors for fame, is an undeniable proof of superior excellence.

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.



Divine Providence, or the three Cycles of Revelation, showing the Parallelism of the Patriarchal, Jewish, and Christian Dispensations, being a new Evidence of the Divine Origin of Christianity. By the Rev. George Croly, LL.D.

TO discover, in these late days, a new evidence of our holy religion, an evidence unsuspected and undiscovered by all former theologians and scholars, must lead to the belief of the superior erudition and acuteness of the Author. The labours of our modern divines are chiefly occupied in strengthening and remoulding the form of the evidences already discovered, in presenting them in more striking shapes, and adorning them with more graceful illustrations. To Dr. Croly, however, belongs a higher and more lasting praise, if he has fulfilled the promise which he has made, of lending new forces to the defenders of religion, and adding a new wing to the temple of the Christian faith. The argument which he unfolds is, that the leading facts of Christian history have been the leading facts of the two former dispensations, Judaism and the Patriarchal religion: and that these facts have occurred in the three, not merely in essence, but with the same purpose and the same order—that all the great and leading facts of the Patriarchal dispensations have *been gone through twice subsequently* in the Jewish and Christian eras, with attendant circumstances proving that Providence continued to exercise a constant provision for their performance, and for their suitableness to the necessary changes arising from three states of mankind, and totally distinct, as the Patriarchal, Jewish, and Christian worlds. Dr. Croly says, if he can effect this proof, the acknowledgment of a Providence as the *Author of Christianity, is no more capable of dispute than the properties of the triangle—it is demonstrative.*

But Dr. Croly's argument extends further than this, and it is here that its great originality is displayed. He says—

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“Not merely the nature and order of the leading facts in the three dispensations are exactly the same, but that the *individual characters* of the leading men and nations are the same, that individuals born 2000 years, and whole empires asunder, have had precisely the same part in the several series, with the same character of mind, the same successes and reverses. That *Joseph in Egypt and St. Paul in Greece, that Ezra in Judea and Luther in Germany, that Alexander in Asia and Napoleon in Europe*, have especially been the direct providential agents in *the same departments* of their series.

“Protestantism in Europe now stands precisely in the same position with Judah in the midst of the fallacies and temptations of the ancient world. *Germany*, the land of the Reformation, seems even at this moment to invite the scourge. The scandalous corruption of domestic life in her courts and cities, the *jacobinical vice and turbulence* of the Colleges, and the enormous and even ostentatious infidelity of her Theologians, have made that great country long a fearful object to every man who knows that for such things there is an inevitable reckoning. The scourge fell on the Jewish Church in the interval succeeding the partition of the Macedonian empire. The interval succeeding the fall of the French empire, takes *the same place in providential history*, and will witness the same extent of evil, for the same exorbitant offence, upon the inheritor of the spirit and privileges of Judah, the Church of European Protestantism.”

It is evident that such a work as this would require little less than encyclopedic knowledge, an extensive acquaintance with ancient languages, a profound knowledge of all branches of theology, both ancient and modern, as well as of Rabbinical and Jewish learning, and many of the sciences. How far Dr. Croly is such a scholar and polymathist we know not; but having studied the subject with some attention, we feel at liberty to say, that his observations on *Geology** are extremely superficial; and the tone of them, as applied to such eminent men as Cuvier and Buckland, and others who have already taken

* We mean to make some observations on Dr. Croly's *Geology* in the next number.

their seats in the temple of science, is to our minds far from pleasing; nor do we much admire the positive manner in which he accuses Magee, and Paley, and Warburton himself, of error. Acknowledging, as every body does, the connection existing intimately between the different forms which religion assumed in different periods of the world, as most conducive to the fulfilment of the great purposes designed, through types and figures, and the manner in which these were gradually developed and increased; and the great central point of Christianity to which, as to a focus, all the converging rays pointed their direction; granting this, as a matter well known and familiar to all minds, we think all Dr. Croly has done beyond his predecessors, is in pushing this argument to an extreme and erroneous extent. We are aware of the difficulties, and even obscurities of the subject; we know the immense learning, and thought, and acuteness that has been employed on it; we know the difference of opinion that exists on

particular interpretations among the most learned interpreters; and knowing this, we feel convinced that Dr. Croly's *evidence*, as here displayed by him, will never be received as *new*, or as *true*, by the commentators on Scripture evidence. In our very limited space, it is impossible we can go through the deductions and arguments of a work of 600 pages, occupied on such a diversity of subjects; but, '*ex pede Herculem.*' Perhaps a specimen of Dr. Croly's inferences on one point, will enable us to form an opinion of the soundness of his deductions on others. We turn then to c. xlix. upon the characters of Alexander the Great and Napoleon, and the events connected with them; which according to our Author's scheme, *run parallel with each other*. If the principle, says Dr. Croly, of a *designed coincidence* between Alexander and Buonaparte be true, we have no right to consider any minuteness of circumstance as below the principle, for it is by such minutenesses that the likeness is most strongly identified.

1. The Persian empire conquered great part of Asia, and established Viceroys over the provinces—these provinces assumed independence; but at the Macedonian invasion they became nominally dependent again.

2. The Persian empire destroyed the Babylonian.

3. Alexander was the instrument by which the Macedonian empire was to punish the Persian, as the Persian did the Babylonian.

4. Alexander was born at Pella, in Macedon.

5. Alexander was educated by Aristotle.

6. The second war commenced with the plunder of Delphi by the Phocians. Greece became a system of confederate republics with Philip at the head. Philip was assassinated—the *orators were the governors*. Alexander then appeared, and at 22 became Captain-general of Greece.

9. Alexander, with 34,000 men, invaded Asia, and overrun it. Collected a fleet of 220 sail, and took Tyre by storm, and *Egypt fell into his hands*.

1. The German Emperors possessed great power. The princes of the empire held stations as officers of the household. From the 15th century these privileges were reduced. At the French war the spirit of the German League was renewed.

2. In the 12th and 13th centuries the army gave an irrecoverable blow to the power of the Pope.

3. Napoleon was the instrument by which the French empire was to destroy the German, as the German did the Papal power.

4. Napoleon was born in Corsica, the Macedon of the South.

5. Napoleon was educated at the Royal Military School of Brienne.

6. The plunder of the church establishment was the first act of the French Revolution. The *orators became the governors*. Louis XVI. put to death. War followed with England. Napoleon appeared at the siege of Toulon, aged 26. "In a year (he said) I shall either be an old general, or dead."

9. Napoleon in two campaigns overran Italy, and forced the German Emperor to treat of peace. He would not let the German Ambassador take precedence of him. Sailed for Alexandria, the substitute for Tyre. *Egypt fell into his hands*.

10. Alexander worshipped the bull Apis.

10. Napoleon said, 'I respect God, his Prophet, and the Koran. We are true Mussulmen, we have ruined the Pope.'

Dr. Croly has not observed that *apis* and *papa* are strikingly similar.

11. Alexander went to the Temple of Jupiter Ammon, and was proclaimed the Son of Jupiter. Alexander entered the Temple, and received the response of the Oracle.

* * * *

20. Alexander went to Jerusalem, and was heard by the High Priest.

21. Alexander married Roxana, the daughter of a Bactrian Chief.

22. Roxana *appears not* to have had children. Then he married *Statira*, the young daughter of the Emperor.

23. They died alike. Alexander died of an inflammatory fever, which soon carried him off. Alexander died in profession of his belief to the gods of Greece.

24. The Macedonian empire fell into four kingdoms.

25. The Septuagint version arose out of the circumstances of the reign of Alexander.

Such is a brief specimen of this ingenious parallel, which forms the latter part of the new evidence of religion. We think another column, containing the biography of 'Jack the Giant Killer,' should be appended to the second edition of this work.

Of Dr. Croly's style, we have only room to give one short specimen, taken by random from p. 461. It has all the gravity and simplicity suited to a disquisition on the Greek language. "That ominous connexion of the fall of a national literature with the fall of a country, which seems to be among the prescribed warnings of ruin, was fully exemplified. The popular dialect of Constantinople had degraded the shape and colour of the original language, long before the Turk was summoned to do judgment on the gorgeous eastern adulteress, the purple-robed, and jewel-crowned drinker of the blood of the Spints, and extinguishing her idolators with the sword, *plant* the two-fold abomination of desolation, his homicidal standard and his *savage jargon* on her grave!"

11. Napoleon went in pursuit of the Mamelukes, but stopt to see the Pyramids. 'Soldiers,' he exclaimed, 'from the summits of yon Pyramids forty ages behold you.' Napoleon entered the Great Pyramid, and repeated—'There is no God but God, and Mahomet is his prophet.'

20. Napoleon summoned a Sanhedrim at Paris.

21. Napoleon married Josephine, the widow of Beauharnois.

22. Josephine had no children. Then Napoleon married Maria Louise, the daughter of the Emperor.

23. Napoleon died of a schirrus in the stomach, after a long disease. Napoleon died in the rites of his church.

24. France fell into the hands of England, France, Russia, and Prussia.

25. The formation of the Bible Societies commenced in 1805.

Imaginative Biography, by Sir Egerton Brydges. 2 vol. 12mo.

THERE is great irregularity in this work; the narrative is far better than the dialogue; and while some parts rise into excellence, others appear to us to be little else than complete failures. The biography of Charles Blount is very interesting, and well written; and we sympathize with the pleasing narrative of Charles Cotton. The dialogue between Gray and Walpole we dislike *in toto*. What are we to think of this language between two of the most finished and polished gentlemen of the age?

Walpole. You are as fretful as a *Tom cat*. I wish you would be a little more companionable.

Gray. You would be more pleasing, if you would be a little less talkative (As if any one ever wished Walpole's charming conversation silenced!).

W. And it would become your age to be a little less of a philosopher.

Now this is all out of nature and truth; when Walpole and Gray conversed, we may be sure it was as gen-

tlements; and when they differed, they differed without vulgarity or abuse. A good deal of poetical criticism is introduced into this chapter. Mason's merits are banded from one to another, without, we think, adding much to our judgment of him. Gray's Latin poetry is compared to Milton's. It is of a totally different kind, and not of such high excellence; but it is far superior to Cowley's. The *only* fault of his Elegy is not touched on—an occasional tautology, as

“When *heaves* the turf in many a moulding heap.”

The common objections to his Odes are without reason, because the exquisitely fine finish, and elaborate ornament, has not at all destroyed the spirit and vigour of the thoughts, and force of the images. The conversation between Milton and Lord Brackley we do not like at all. It is a bold attempt to carry on a dialogue, and put language, in such lips as Milton's. Sir E. Brydges repeats the old story of Milton's poverty:—*he never was poor*—he kept two maids and a man, and that is not poverty for a poet in any days.

With regard to Beattie's Minstrel, it has a few very poetical stanzas, and that is all. The Poet rambled on as long as his description and his moral reflections lasted, and then he cut the knot—by a farewell. The account of Collins is given with feeling and discrimination; he possessed a true vein of poetry, and, had he lived, would probably have given to the world some immortal works. Like Gray, his genius was fed with rich stores of learning. The *judicious* Hooker cuts a very sorry figure, and should not have appeared. The short sketch of the historian Müller, of whose personal history we know nothing, is interesting; but as for the two poems of Bamfylde, supposed to be found in the library of Rome, we could have sworn to their not being genuine—they have not that poet's very particular style, who never would have written,

“For I am of a weak and puny mould.”

There are many just and beautiful reflections on the character of that most seductive writer, Jean Jacques Rousseau

—we agree with Sir Egerton and Gray in their estimate of the exquisite beauty and attraction of his style. What an extraordinary speech was that he made to Conancez—

“*Savez-vous pourquoi je donne au Tasse une preference si marquée. C'est qu'il predit mes malheurs dans une stance de sa Jerusalem. Cette stance n'a rapport ni a ce qui precede, ni a ce qui suit; en un mot, elle est entièrement inutile. Le Tasse la donc fait involontairement, et sans la comprendre, mais elle n'en est pas moins claire.*”

Sufficient commendation is not bestowed on Lord Brooke's poetry; the most weighty, substantial, and condensed of all in the English language. Each line is a solid ingot. The quotation from Sir P. Sidney is curious, in which, speaking of his family, he says,

“I am a *Dudley* in blood, the Duke's daughter's son; and I do acknowledge, though in all truth I may justly affirm, that I am by my father's side of antient and always esteemed gentry; I do acknowledge, I say, that my chiefest honour is to be a *Dudley*; and truly I am glad to have cause to set forth the nobility of that blood whereof I am descended.”

Truly, as Sir Egerton remarks, this preference of his *mother's* family was neither becoming nor just; it is a passage unworthy his independent spirit, his pure affections, his sound mind, and integrity of thought. In personal character, and intrinsic worth, could the Duke of Northumberland, and his father Edmund Dudley, compare with Sir Henry and Sir William Sydney?

We have not space to go through the second volume of this work; but we cannot take our pen off the subject without expressing our cordial admiration of Sir Egerton's continued and zealous attachment to the literature of his country. While, at his age, other men are merely reposing after the labours of life, or contracted into selfish habits of seville indulgence, Sir Egerton writes with all the persevering vigour of youth, and is continually sending forth eloquent and well-seasoned Treatises on Literature, Morals, and, above all, on his favourite subject, Poetry. We perceive that he has advertised a Life of Milton. From

some pages in these volumes, we entertain no doubt of the judgment and temperance of opinion with which some difficult subjects connected with that biography will be discussed.

Warleigh ; or the Fatal Oak : a Legend of Devon. By Mrs. Bray. 3 vols.

ALTHOUGH we infinitely prefer the domestic Novel to the Historical Romance, or Legendary Tale, we are not the less aware of the great power which the latter may possess, when directed by the hand of genius, over the imagination and feelings. Each has its separate advantages, and each its difficulties. Our modern literature furnishes examples of both kinds. Sir Walter Scott, we presume, has attained the highest excellence in the art of surrounding his historical portraits with accompaniments of interest drawn from the fertility of his imagination; the fictitious throwing new splendour on the historical, and the latter in its turn giving a bold relief, and real presence and truth, to the creatures of fancy. In this path also Miss Jane Porter, and Mr. Horace Smith have trod; but neither have possessed the essential qualifications for such narratives, and consequently both have failed in their different ways; and we confess that we could never get through ten pages of either the lady's or gentleman's productions. For the familiar or domestic novel, we have an unrivalled store in our language, from the pages of Richardson, and Fielding, and Goldsmith, down to Miss Burney and Miss Edgeworth. The current has shifted a little of late, and ran as it were somewhere between the two, in what are called *haunts of fashionable life*, in which some real characters from history are introduced; but we hope and trust that these are already in the ebb, for great part of them are false in their representations, frivolous in their sentiments, and mischievous in their tendency. Of one that hardly falls within either of these classes, 'Eugene Aram,' we find it impossible to speak in words of too great contempt. For whom it was written to be read, we cannot say—it might be for a young country curate—or a romantic governess at Kensing-

ton-gore; but anything so unfaithful to nature, so tawdry, so false in feeling, so *faux*, and so unimaginative, we never read. It was of this work that Lady Dacre, when asked her opinion, so cleverly said,

"It is all false from high to low, from beginning to end. Even his cat is not a cat, it is a dog."

We will not so far belie our own opinion as to tell Mrs. Bray, that we think she has designed a well-constructed plot; but we are quite sure that she has written a very clever and interesting tale, and proved that she possesses great qualifications as a writer of fiction. Though she has great fertility of invention, she knows how to select from the abundance of her materials.

As we are very old and harmless, she will permit us to address her personally, and say, "Mrs. Bray, we think the main defect of your novel, to be the want of a central figure on which the chief interest should be suspended; on whose character we should look with admiration, and whose fortunes we should watch with anxiety. This character should stand out in prominent relief; and every thing should be connected far and near with him. Now there is surely a defect in the sketching of the legendary group, if we are unable to decide at once, and point this superior figure out among the humble crowd. It must be either Amias Radcliffe, or Sir John Copplestone, but which we cannot tell; if either, they are somewhat defectively drawn. Sir John Copplestone does not fill an important space enough in the fore-part of the volume to be its hero; and he is too disgusting a character—a coarse and clumsy villain. Of Amias Radcliffe, we had hoped more would have been made—and we object totally to his death, for which there was no necessity. Mrs. Bray, we think you have introduced him to our acquaintance with effect; but you should have afterwards made the events of the novel more immediately subsidiary to his interests. You should (for who could better?) have contrived some adventures which should have fastened his character favourably in our minds; and you should have made him at last victorious over treachery, and crowned him, as all heroes should be crowned, with happiness and marriage. We do not go so far as to say, that in narratives of fiction, virtue and innocence should *always* be triumphant, and guilt and treachery be punished; though it is

most congenial to our feelings that it should be so; and the author is sure that we shall sympathize with the side he has taken. It is not, however, necessary that this should always be the case, for we are aware how unfinished and abruptly terminated is often the drama of real life; how often actions have not time to ripen into their inevitable results, or reveal their destined consequences. In such cases, however, it becomes the duty of the author not to leave us so abruptly disconsolate; but to point as it were to a spot beyond the framework of his pictures, where the progress of events should still be supposed to continue, where justice and virtue should reassume their rights; where innocence should again smile in security, and the guilty oppressor be the victim of his own cruelty. Not, however, to weary you, Mrs. Bray, with our dry crusts of criticism, we think that you are not so successful in sketching *character*, as in constructing *incidents*; that the latter are described with spirit and poetic feeling; and that your narrative winds gracefully and easily through the different obstacles which the passions and interests of the persons described are raising around it. We have no hesitation in saying, that your work is written in good taste—the style simple, manly, and agreeable—the reflections just and well expressed—nor have you fallen into the error, of which Scott himself is not free, of long, and too often languid descriptions of ancient customs and manners; or of discoursing in that stilted and artificial manner, which was adopted by peculiar classes and sets of people in former days; and which, if long continued, in imitation, becomes exceedingly tiresome. Into this fault your subject might naturally have led you; and warned, we presume, by the wreck of others, or rather guided by your good taste and sense, you have seldom given cause for the slightest disapprobation on this head. You never startle us by revolting improbabilities; and perhaps the only incident with which we are not quite satisfied, is the discovery of the assassination of Radcliffe by the young daughter of the widow Rashleigh. This might have been better managed. It is not sufficient that things should be *possible* in narratives of fiction; they should be so *probable* as to enter at once with facility into the belief; and the *more* probable should be preferred to the *less*. Mrs. Bray, your descriptions of natural scenery are drawn with a picturesque selection, and discreet reserve, that show not only your familiar knowledge and love of nature, but your judgment and taste in working

up your materials. But you have lavished too much praise on the county of Devon, whose peculiar beauty we think is to be found in her rivers, for which we grant she is unequalled. But we never heard a lover of nature, whose eye had been used to the rich forest scenery of Kent and Sussex, and who had dwelt, as we have done, among the massy umbrage of those magnificent counties, who did not, returning from Devonshire, express his disappointment at the nakedness of the views. Now you would crop our ears for this; but nevertheless it is the word of truth we are uttering. The beauty of Devonshire consists in her bright views from cliff and moor, of sea and estuary, and land-locked bay; her winding rivers gurgling through their shaded banks; sweet little sylvan nooks, and wild rocky glens, and what the painters would call, 'picturesque bits of foreground.' But she lacks the long sweep of undulating woods, the huge beech forests now rich and red with the colours of the wings of autumn, or glorious even in the majesty of their nakedness, and standing like a brotherhood of giants, tossing their huge arms, and roaring and mocking at the winter's blasts. In good sooth, a summer's day amid the woods of *Ladyholt*, or a December storm crashing and trampling among the rocks of *Up-park*, would astonish the feeders on squab-pie, and clouted-cream."

The novel opens in a very spirited and interesting manner, and the storm (for a storm, ever since the days of Horace, we must have) is not overdone. Dame Gee is well drawn (though we have almost had enough of such old half-crazed sibyls), and the introduction of her idiot boy, is one of Mrs. Bray's most pleasing touches—her affection for whom is the only link that binds her to humanity, and gives a truth and reality to a picture that would otherwise be totally repulsive. The death-bed of Gabriel is powerfully described—though we are not advocates for bringing forward scenes of painful emotion, so early in the drama. We may '*sup* full of horrors,' but it is not necessary to *breakfast* on them. The description of the arrival of Radcliffe at Warleigh, and his interview with his guardian Sir John Copplestone, is among the best executed parts of the fable, and serves to arouse and collect our curiosity, as we now feel that with these are linked the great fate and fortune of the whole, while

at the same time the manner in which the plot is to be developed and concluded, is still concealed from us. The circumstances connected with Revel Sunday on Tamerton-green, as they are none of them of primary importance, appear a little too long. The subject in the third volume advances and deepens in interest, and conducts us through many well-imagined situations and adventures. All we have to object to, as we said before, is the death of Radcliffe, and the consequent transference of the interest to Elford, who takes his place in the reader's affection; and we disapprove of the appearance, and particularly of the speech, of Gertrude in the gallery at p. 234-5. It is to our taste too *high-flown and melodramatic*. We have neither given an analysis of the story, nor quotations from it; because, every person who admires a work of genius and taste, will read this book: it would only dull the edge of his curiosity to have our clumsy abridgment inflicted on him. And secondly, no short passages, such as we alone have room for, would do justice to the merits of Mrs. Bray's style of writing; and so we conclude, cordially returning our thanks to her for the entertainment she has afforded to our solitary hours, and for gilding our long November day with a brightness and a beauty that was not its own.

The Book named the Governour, devised by Sir Thomas Elyot, Knt. 1564. A new edition, by A. T. Eliot, Scholar of Catharine Hall, Cambridge.

UNDER favour, we consider this to be the very worst edition of any Author that was ever published. The true and original treatise is a valuable specimen of the best and purest English style in the time of Henry the Eighth; and, had the Scholar of Catharine-hall given us a faithful reprint of the same, with collations of the different editions, he would have rendered an agreeable service to the public. But, lo! instead of that, *he chancing to possess a very imperfect copy of his namesake's work at Gateshead, reprints it without ever thinking of sending to London or elsewhere for a perfect one.* Thus, at p. 22, is the

following note (From page 14-19, is an "hiatus valde deffendus"), which means not in the work itself, but in the editor's private copy. The consequence of which is, that both chapters V. and VI., are omitted.

Again at p. 28 we read, "Another" hiatus occurs, viz., from p. 25 to 43, or eighteen whole pages of the original. The orthography also, throughout, is altered and modernized, and a rich crop of mistakes and errors rises on the surface of this new edition. In the original, hounds are described as 'yorning' i.e. giving tongue; the editor prints yawning! For 'unpaveyed,' he prints 'unprovided.' For 'pavions,' pauvons. For clayshe-pins, a sort of nine-pins, he prints clay-she, pins; and, to crown all, when he meets with the following lines,

Though thy power stretcheth both far
and large, [end;
Through India the rich set at the world's
And Mede with Araby be both under thy
charge,
And also *Seres*, that silk to us doth send.

For *Seres* (the Chinese), he reads *Ceres*, who for the first time has changed her 'flour mill' into a 'silk mill.' Such is a small specimen of the defects of this no-reprint; and, even with the knowledge of Mr. Weber's *Ford*, and Mr. Hartshorne's *Metrical Tales*, which heretofore we considered as the '*ne plus ultra*' of bad editorship, we must delight these gentlemen by informing them, that at last an editor has appeared, more faithless and ignorant than they.

An Essay on the Archaiology of Popular English Phrases and Nursery Rhymes. By John Bellenden Ker, Esq.

THIS is a '*jeu d'esprit*' of Mr. Ker, formed on the principle of applying the sound of the words in our common English Proverbs, to what he calls the Low-Saxon or Dutch Language, and thence extracting a sense which is now disguised by the English words. We are sure that the Dean of St. Patrick's would have hugged the author with delight for this glorious discovery, and immortalized him in a chapter of *Martinus Scriblerus*. But not to detain our readers any longer

from the treat that awaits them, we will give them a few specimens of our *Proverbs rationalized*, and terms explained.

'Mulligrubs.' Colick—M'euel lig krop's, *i. e.* my evil suffering is the stomach.

Hair-breadth escape.—Eer bereid 'es keep, *i. e.* a place of safety providentially prepared for this occasion.

The Jack Ketch.—Die j'hach Ketst, *i. e.* He that continues for ever hunting after chance.

To Bamboozle.—Beaen beoliezenlen, *i. e.* To grease over with holy oil.

Cat in Pattens—Guit in pat engs', *i. e.* The rogue has an anxious career to pass.

Every Dog has his day.—Ijver doght haest es deghe, *i. e.* Zeal is not long in earning the reward it deserves.

Set a beggar on horseback, and he will ride to the Devil.—Set er begeerte aen gehoor's vack, end gij wel reedh toe 't evel, *i. e.* Set Cupidity at the entrance of hearing, and you completely prepare the evil.

'Teach your Grandmother to suck Eggs.' Dies uwer geraeden moed, Heer tæ soek is, *i. e.* In this case, sir, whatever you can devise is of no service.

'He looked as melancholy as a Gib Cat.'—Hij luckt al meê aen Kole als æn kipt guijt, *i. e.* His luck seems to have been of the mind of that of a thief who has just been nabbed.

'Great Cry and Little Wool.'—Gereijdt kraeije aen littel wool. A Crow gets ready upon a slight disturbance.

'He has got the wrong Sow by the Ear.'—'Hig haest gaet te rouwen so bij dese hier.' He will soon be on the road to repentance for this.

'Cat-o-nine-tails.'—Guit-hoonendetaeckel, *i. e.* The rogue disgracing tackle.

'Cock-a-Hoop.'—Gack aen hoop, *i. e.* A fool in respect of confidence in, or reliance upon expectation.

'Cock-and-bull-story.'—Gaek end bol stoorig.' Ridiculous and distressing to the understanding.

'Hand-over-head.'—Aen de voorhoede. At the advanced guard, and thus at the Post of Danger.

'He is gone to Davy's Locker.'—Hij is gaen tot ewigh lucker. He is gone into eternity, may he meet with happiness.

'It is all my Eye and Betty Martin.'—Het is al een Meê Eil end bedde maer tijng. It is all upon a footing with a man's praying for it to come to pass; and thus it has no better foundation than a wish.

'Apple-pie order.'—Happe heel bij oord er. Every thing seizing its proper place, and thus all exactly as it should be.

'As fine as Five-pence.'—Hij is als fin als wie hij peins. He is about as near the point of perfection as his own thoughts may suggest to him.

'As fine as a carrot fresh scraped.'—Als fin als ergherucht wer es schraep'd. As superlative (perfect) a person as the reach of the voice of fame can cause such person to be.

'As snug as a bug in a rug.'—Als smuig als er bag in de ruig. As snug as a diamond in the rough state, before the beauty is brought to light by the hand of the lapidary.

'Tag-rag and Bob-tail.'—T' agten regt aen boev' te el, *i. e.* according to the best of my judgment, a collection of bad ones, a set of trumpery, a worthless crew, got away from home, not in their proper sphere.

'A finger in the pie.'—Er whing ger in de' paije. There covetousness cleared out part of the fund; there cupidity fixed her claw in the sum.

'With a flea in his ear.'—Wijst er feil hij in eshier. He judged he had been wrong on this occasion, he was now of opinion that he had been to blame.

We shall end our catalogue with the explanation of a word, with which no one can doubt but that the author is well acquainted.

'Jack-ass.'—Er j'ach aes, *i. e.* There is the creature of chance food. He is turned to seek his sustenance out of briars and thistles.

Belgium and Holland, with a Sketch of the Revolution. By Pryse L. Gordon, Esq. 2 vol. 12mo.

THE most interesting part of this work is that which is contained in the latter part of the second volume. The author appears to side with the Revolutionists, and to think that the King had justified the step which the Belgians took, by the partiality he had shown to the Dutch, as well as by some injudicious and oppressive enactments. We think that there might have been cause of a remonstrance, but none of rebellion, and that the authorities at Brussels, civil and military, deserted their duty in a most infamous manner, in not staying the torrent of folly and mischief in its rise. Subsequently, Prince Ferdinand's unskilful attack on the city, and his

total want of military knowledge in conducting it, finished what timidity and treachery began. The details as given by Mr. Gordon are interesting and curious. Although we are one of those, who hold that no Englishman has any *right* to live *permanently* away from his own country, without very grave and sufficient reason, and certainly not that he may indulge at a cheaper rate in the delicacies of the table, and the pleasures of society, yet we will give Mr. Gordon's calculation, formed on his own experience of the expenses of a family living in Flanders, which does not appear to us to be much cheaper than the rural districts in England. The calculation is formed for a family of three persons, and one maid servant.

	Napolcons.
House Rent	40
Dinners and Wine	120
Breakfast and Tea	16
Coals	12
Oil and Candles	7
Washing	15
Servants' Wages	10
Sundries	30
<hr/>	
	£250

To which clothes, boots and shoes are to be added. We think the chief advantage is to be found in tea and wine. But if people leave their own country for economy, there are we think many places more suitable for residence than Brussels. The best apology we know, next to that of health, for an *ex patriâ* residence, is the education of children; but that should cease as soon as the purpose is fulfilled. Anything that destroys or weakens a feeling of *nationality*, is to be deeply deplored; and nothing surely acts so strongly in dissolving it, as a continued residence among those who neither speak its language, approve its manners, nor wish for its interests.

Eastbury, illustrated by Elevations, Plans, Sections, Views, and other Delineations, measured, drawn, engraved, and architecturally described. By Thomas Hutchings Clarke; with an Historical Sketch, by William Henry Black. Folio.

“ IN the extensive parish of Barking, (Essex) about a mile distant from
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the town of that name, stands Eastbury, the subject of the present historical and architectural discourse : it is on the southern (or right hand) side of the high road leading to Dagenham, behind a ploughed land about 150 yards deep; and seen at that distance, it presents a strikingly grand appearance, unincumbered by any object but some outhouses on the western side, at the end of the lane leading to the house.” To the indefatigable architectural antiquary, every room of this splendid specimen of the residences of the old English gentry, is perfectly familiar. Yet, we apprehend, to a great number of residents in the metropolis, even among those who seek after such objects, this noble structure, (situated, as it is, within a few miles of London) is a perfect stranger. To all those who have any feeling for the works of our forefathers; to all those who regard with any interest a class in society, which, like their dwellings, are becoming fast extinct, or merging in the peerage; this mansion, grand even in decay, must be regarded with intense interest. For ourselves, when we had walked in its deserted apartments and traversed its forlorn galleries, making our way over the exposed joists and girders, now denuded of their ancient oak floors, but once resounding with the festal dance, when the blasts of an English winter, sweeping their way over the wide-spread levels of both shores of the Thames, howled unheeded through its gables and towers, and marred not the mirth of the Christmas revellers within the pile, these reflections crowded fast on our mind, and, contrasting them with the present state of the mansion, they conspired to produce feelings of melancholy sorrow. The decaying wall plates, the many defects in the tiled covering, all pointed but too plainly to a period not far distant, when roofless and unprotected, the walls of this once hospitable mansion will yield to the hand of destruction, and present only a mass of bricks and rubbish overgrown with rank weeds and parasitical shrubs; then will Mr. Clarke's prints alone show to posterity the fine beauties of Eastbury,

A pile more honoured in its fall
Than gew-gaw mansions of the vainly
great,

The mansions erected in the reign of Elizabeth, avoiding the sometimes gloomy character of the older domestic architecture, possess not only the comforts of the English country house, but by retracing the hall and gallery of the older structures, have sufficient space for show and grandeur. Time was when the landlord of these pleasing mansions, sitting on his dais, saw his hall crowded with happy tenants, with the same cheerfulness bringing their rents to his steward as they joined in the substantial and good cheer which covered their tables, whilst the ample kitchen welcomed the more humble class of dependants, the agricultural labourer—not a dejected discontented pauper, grinning with painful satisfaction at the fire which had devastated his master's well-stored farm-yard, but a being conscious that even he held a rank in society, feeling valued in his station, and as proud and independant in his cottage as his lord was in his mansion.

Eastbury-house presents one of the finest specimens of the Elizabethan mansions; and it is highly gratifying to see its merits are sufficiently appreciated as to be made the subject of a separate work.

Mr. Black, the author of the historical portion of the treatise before us, by the aid of documents lent to him by the present owner of the freehold, has endeavoured to trace the name of the builder; but this is, after all, a matter solely of conjecture.

Previously to the Dissolution, the site, with, perhaps, a structure of an humbler character, was the property of the Benedictine Nunnery of Barking. It was at Michaelmas, 1545, purchased, with other portions of the spoils of the abbey, by Sir William Denham, a citizen of London. He lived only three years after obtaining possession of Eastbury, and was buried in Barking church, in London. We recollected the name of Denham in connexion with this church, and on referring to our notes, found that a plain stone on the north side of the altar, without arms or effigy, had the following inscription to the memory of his wife and himself, although, according to Stow, he was not buried pursuant to this request, as conveyed on the

epitaph, but in the church-yard of All Hallows, Barking.

In this hawte here under liethe Elizabeth, late wyfe unto William Denham, Alderman of London, and Marchant of the staple of Calens, who departed unto God on Wednesday, at 12 of the clocke after noon, Easterweke, of the last day of Marche, A° D° 1540.

And by the grace of God the said William Denham purporteth to lie by her, who departed unto God the day of A° D°

It does not appear that Alderman Denham was the builder of the present house, for he scarcely held the property long enough to justify the supposition of the house being erected in his time. He bequeathed the estate to his daughter, whose husband sold it, in 1557, to John Keele, who again sold it, the same year, to Clement Sisley, esq. It is not improbable that the Alderman and his successor, Keele, were mere traders in the Abbey lands, which had been originally procured from the Crown at a cheap rate, and that this Sisley was the first independent gentleman who settled upon the spot, and he, according to Mr. Black, "must claim the honour of being the author and first occupier of the new structure." He acquired the estate in 1557, and is proved, by documentary evidence, to have held it in 1575; and that he built it within that period is corroborated by a traditionary statement, that the date 1572, cut in brick-work, previously existed in the hall.

The builder having been ascertained, the historian of the mansion has little more to record. He discredits the connection of this house with the Gunpowder-plot conspirators, and traces its possessors to the present time. For nearly a century it has been reduced to the state of a farmhouse, and about 50 years ago it was so much neglected, "that ever since its ruin has been hastening." At present only two rooms and the kitchen are occupied, by labourers and their families, in the employment of the present lessees.

The plan of the house shows a centre and two wings, disposed in the form of a Roman H. The elevation shows two stories above the ground-floor. The hall is in the centre: it had its dais and screen, and on the second floor in each wing is a gallery, running

the entire length of the building : that on the eastern side is painted in fresco, with figures on niches ; and a large room over the hall is also decorated in a similar style. The staircases were contained in spacious octagonal towers, one of which is destroyed ; the other forms an important feature in every view of the building.

The material of which the walls are constructed is red brick, “ laid on English bond, so fine and firm, that every external ornament and moulding is cut on it as well as if on masonry ; and even the jambs, mullions, transoms, and labels of the windows are finely wrought in the same material, though they have since been stuccoed in imitation of stone.” The house has suffered from neglect, and not addition, for scarcely a modern alteration appears in any part. An almost contemporaneous building will best assist in corroborating the traditional date of this structure. This is the hall of the Middle Temple, and, in common with Eastbury, the existence of a date, which appears a document of great value in every ancient building, has been disregarded. Some years since, the date, 1595, was to be seen there ; and a Correspondent of ours snatched the brief opportunity afforded by a casual view of the frame which contained it, then lying among some rubbish, during a repair, to record its existence in our pages.* The doorway within the porch had a Pointed arch, much resembling the principal entrance at Eastbury, and the detail of the architecture would, in all its parts, more closely agree with that structure if it had not suffered very greatly from injudicious alterations ; although, we must admit, these evils have recently been in part remedied.

The sixteen copper-plates, from drawings and measurements of every part of the building, by Mr. Clarke, some being engraved by his own hand, and others by Mr. Stone, show the principal parts of the mansion. The elevations are boldly given, on a large scale, and the parts with the fidelity of working drawings. We do not recognise among the subjects engraved a small niche in the hall, having the appearance of a receptacle for a holy

water basin, the singularity of which renders it deserving of notice. We have no space to enter into a detailed account of these plates. Their fidelity is great, and their utility to any architect who may prefer buildings of solid materials, brick and timber, to the flimsy lath and plaster of the present day, is unquestionable. We have no hesitation in earnestly recommending this publication to our antiquarian readers’ attention, feeling certain that if the publication effects for Eastbury no other benefit, it will, at least, show to posterity a faithful representation of its features, when that consummation, so much to be dreaded, shall have arrived, and this pure mansion shall exist no longer.

Collectanea Topographica et Genealogica.

Parts III.—VII. Royal Octavo.

WE are much pleased to observe the useful progress of this Magazine of original and sterling information, which is now approaching the close of the second volume. The copy it contains of all Dugdale’s manuscript corrections to his own copy of the Baronage, would alone stamp it with a character of value. The catalogue of Monastic Cartularies, which is also now completed, is acknowledged to be an elaborate and very useful performance ; as is the list of the sales of Bishops’ lands. Those abstracts of cartularies which have been given, are fraught with information to the topographer ; though it is true they are not the most interesting portion of the work to the general reader.

With respect to individual places, the principal use of this collection is, to preserve any detached fragments or stray documents which might otherwise be lost. The rule pursued by the Editors, that nothing should be inserted that has been printed before, precludes any complete topographical memoirs, nor could much in that way be effected within the limits of a quarterly Magazine ; but the same regulation will greatly enhance the concentrated value of the work as a standard book of reference, containing what is not to be found elsewhere.

The illustration of Genealogy requires less space, and it is certainly in this department that the most has

* Gent. Mag. vol. xcvi. pt. ii. p. 320.

been effected by the *Collectanea*. Among the longest articles of a general bearing, are the series of pedigrees from the Plea Rolls, and those of families related to the Blood Royal, compiled by Sir Thomas Wriothesley, Garter King in the reign of Henry the Seventh. Those who doubt the importance of Genealogy as an attendant on History, that is, as a key to the motives and influences operating upon the actions and fortunes of statesmen, need only look to what has recently passed before their eyes in the history of this country, in order to take a familiar illustration which will at once be intelligible to all. A north-country gentleman, of a family not previously remarkable, except for wealth arising from collieries, having become the son-in-law of a late Prime Minister, has not only been elevated to the Peerage, and shortly after to the title of Earl of that county which had previously been held sacred as an episcopal palatinate, but is now accustomed to make it his ordinary boast, that *he* was the author of that important Act of Parliament, which has wrought a most serious change in the constitution of the country. Now what has put forward this personage to figure thus in history? Is it not the *genealogical* circumstance that he was the son-in-law of Earl Grey, and was thus introduced to the station of a Cabinet Minister?

Why was the Duke of Somerset made Protector to King Edward VI., and his brother Lord Admiral? not from any commanding talents, but because they were the King's uncles. Why were Lord Rivers, and the Greys, and others, sacrificed by the Protector Gloucester? only because they were the King's maternal relatives. What introduced to wealth and power in England, the foreign family of Valence? their relationship to Henry III. What that of Beaumont? their relationship to Edward II. What, in the feudal ages especially, has elevated nearly every great family? we need scarcely answer—their alliances. How originated a vast number of the Writs of Summons to Parliament? from the parties having married the dowagers of Earls or Barons. Or, to return to a more general view, why did one family adhere to the White Rose

and another to the Red? We shall find them connected in blood with some of the principal chieftains of their respective parties. Why was one district more devoted to the Royal cause, and another to the Parliamentary? Why have the Roman Catholics remained numerous here, and the Presbyterians prevailed there? These and similar historical and statistical facts we shall find explained by the alliances of predominant families.

And, if we should be told that it is only in some instances that such historical interest is found to attach to pedigrees, whilst most of them can only be interesting to the parties concerned, we answer,—then, in an ancient pedigree observe how many are concerned: how widely is the blood diffused; in how many ways is one ancient house connected with another. Nearly every old family in the west of England is descended from the Plantagenets, through the Courtenays: nearly half the Peerage through the Tudors. How extensively is the founder's kin of Chicheley and of Wyckham diffused, with its concomitant advantages; an inheritance which ought to be (and we trust ever will be) esteemed a property as sacred as any other.

The additions to Dugdale's *Baronage* will, we understand, be concluded in the present volume, of which they constitute a large and important portion. Of the same class of articles are two very elaborate memoirs, one of the family of Foljambe, of Derbyshire, and the other of that of Rookwood of Suffolk, compiled in the reign of James I., besides a very curious *poetical* history of the family of Maunsell.

The latter part of the long memoirs of the family of Foljambe, contains copies of some curious letters and other interesting documents. Among them is a letter of Privy Seal, from Queen Elizabeth to Godfrey Foljambe, esq., in 1589, requiring a loan of 50*l.* towards the defence of the kingdom against the Spaniards; and a letter from the same Godfrey Foljambe to the Earl of Shrewsbury, also written in 1589, complaining of “sundry green heads in Chesterfield,” who, in the previous year, had “practised divers abuses and disorders, under the pretence, colour, or name of a Lord of May,” and requesting his Lordship's

assistance to prevent the repetition of "such like disordered evils."

One of the most interesting genealogical articles is that on two junior branches of the great house of Percy; the first of Beverley, and the second of Taunton and Cambridge, descended from the Gunpowder Conspirator; both here shown to have derived their descent from the fourth son of the fourth Earl of Northumberland. In these lines, and in that of the late Bishop of Dromore, male heirs of this illustrious house are shown to have existed for a hundred and forty years after the presumed extinction of the Earldom, in the reign of Charles the Second. The only legal obstacle in the way of the accession of Percy of Beverley, was the attainder of 1572, which the advisers of the Crown could have made no difficulty in removing, had he possessed sufficient acquaintance with his rights, and sufficient influence, to have urged his just claims. We do not find, however, that he troubled himself in the matter. His cousin, Mr. Francis Percy, the great-grandson of "Gunpowder Percy," and then a "*stone-cutter*" of Cambridge (afterwards Mayor, in 1709), was less supine; but he failed in tracing completely his descent from the Earls. He collected, indeed, certain certificates which, in the opinion of Sir William Dugdale, to whom he submitted them, proved that he was lineally descended from Thomas Percy, the conspirator; but he derived the conspirator's parentage erroneously: in short, he made him great-grandson of the fifth Earl, instead of his great-nephew. Thus, when the Earldom became dormant, the elder heir was supine, and the junior was at fault; and, what is remarkable, a letter is preserved of Sir William Dugdale, dated 1681, advising him to forbear from urging his claims under the then existing circumstances. The King had already created one of his natural children Earl of Northumberland, and the question was otherwise under an ill odour, from the ungrounded assumptions of one James Percy, a trunk-maker, who some years after was sentenced by the House of Lords to stand in Westminster Hall, wearing a paper, designating him as "*A false and impudent pretender to the Earl-*

dom of Northumberland." Such an example might have been enough to deter any Percy from pursuing his claim; though, on the death of Mr. Percy of Beverley, two years after this occurrence, we find the Cambridge Alderman actually became the heir-male of the family. He does not, however, appear to have taken any further steps. The royal scion (who was now Duke of Northumberland) lived until 1716; and in 1749 a new Earldom was created to the heir female of the last Earl, which is now enjoyed by the Percies, whose original patronymic was Smithson. The true descent of the Cambridge Percies, and with them that of those of Beverley, is now first published. For this highly interesting article the subscribers to the *Collectanea* are indebted to Mr. Young, York Herald.

It is followed by the will of the fourth Earl of Northumberland, communicated by the late Mr. Surtees, in which is bequeathed "to Gesselyne, my sone, lands in Sussex." This Gesselyne, or Josceline, was grandfather of the conspirator. His own will is added; as is that of George Percy, the Prebendary of Beverley, whose remarkable effigy still remains in that minster. He desired to be there buried, "*in insula boreali juxta tumulum D'ne Elianore de Percy,*" which clause fully confirms the identity of the latter, as suggested in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, vol. c. i. 209 (where a plate of the now united monuments will be found), with that noticed in the almost parallel words of Leland, "*Under (below) Eleanor's tombe is buried one of the Percy's, a priest.*"

There are several other wills derived from the registry of York, which were communicated by the late amiable historian of Durham. That of John Dautre, 1459, is a very extraordinary specimen of superstition. He desires to be buried before an image of Saint John, whom, before all other Saints, he had from his youth held *in maximo ardoris amore*, in the hope that the *beatissimus Johannes* might intercede with his holy prayers *pro me misero Johanne*. He bequeathed to his spiritual father, William Langton, a book which the blessed Richard le Scrop had, and carried in his bosom at the time of his decapitation; desiring that, after

Langton's death, it should be *chained* for ever near the place of rest of the said Richard. To his brother, Guy Fairfax, he bequeathed a *great register* which had belonged to *William Gascoyne, Justice of England*. Moreover, he bequeathed to the most blessed, his beloved *Saint*, Richard Scrope, a set of beads of coral, fifty in number, with gilt jewels, for the aid of his canonization, "*Quod Deus concedat pro magna gratia sua !*"

In the documents relative to St. John's Hospital, Coventry, we find, in 1444, the particulars of the foundation of a *bed* therein, which was to be called, after its founder, "*Blakeman's bed*," and "*to be placed in a certain part of the church of the said hospital, on the west, near the door, and near the buttery of the poor there.*"

The abstract of the Red Book of St. Asaph, though hastily executed (about two centuries ago, and the original is now lost), presents a good example of the contents of such episcopal registers. It seems to be a sort of common-place-book of the acts of the Bishops, chiefly of the 13th and 14th centuries, and contains several curious particulars. The text-book of the Gospels, belonging to the church of St. Asaph, commonly called "*Ereneylten*," is twice mentioned. The silver plate of Bishop Anian, in the 13th century, is enumerated; as, "*13 discos magnos, 3 mediocres, 6 sauceria magna, 11 parva.*" In 1295 we find this remarkable provision, on account of the wars; that the Canons, by two and two, should appoint between them one Vicar; that four Priests should live in one house, and live on common provisions. On the same account Bishop Anian petitioned the Pope to remove the see of St. Asaph from the plain, to a place where the noble King Edward had provided a site well defended with ditches and towers. This was the castle of Ruddlan. In an ordination for the cathedral service, made in 1296, it was provided, *inter alia*, that, besides the matins, canonical hours, and vespers, there should be daily sung in the choir, two masses—the great mass, and that of the blessed Virgin. Particular attendances were assigned, as at present, to the holders of certain stalls and benefices. The Archdeacon was to

provide one priest or layman, *bene cantantem et ad organa ludentem*, and two of the Prebendaries were to find four boys, *bene cantantes*, called "*que-resters.*" Another Prebendary was to pay 10s. annually to the augmentation of the salary of the water-carrier, who was to be present daily in the church, with the other servants, during the times of divine service.

There are some passages of equal curiosity in another article, the *Annals of Crokesden Abbey*. In 1268 the Abbat bought, for fifty marks, a Bible, in nine volumes, *optima glossatam*, by Salomon, Archdeacon of Leicester. In 1294, on account of the war with Gascony, the merchants did not buy the wools of England, and the monks, consequently, could hardly sell theirs at seven marks a pack. In 1313, when the great bell of the monastery was broken, Master Henry Michel of Lichfield came to found another, and after working at it with his boys from the octaves of the Trinity to the nativity of the Virgin (that is, for about twelve weeks), failed in the casting, and lost all his labour and expense. He had evidently taken the work, as usual, by contract. However, having recommenced his work, for which he provided a great portion of new brass and tin, he finished his business about the feast of All Saints, that is, in two months more.

With these slight extracts we must conclude, bidding the editors and contributors to the work to proceed and prosper.

THE ANNUALS.

The Book of Beauty, edited by LADY BLESSINGTON.—We hesitated for many a hour to whom, among the rival beauties who adorn this volume, we should award the golden prize. In fancy we supposed ourselves seated like the Shepherd of Ida, (the engraver standing like Mercury at our elbow), and the resplendent goddesses of Almack's advancing to put forth their claims. The *Countess of Wilton* spoke most persuasively, and we hesitated: but her face was not quite oval enough for our taste, and there was a little heaviness about her chin. *Lady Elizabeth Levison-Gower* we could not get a sight of, the dressmaker and perruquier having so concealed her in their works. *Helen's* hands were so large, as to make her high descent and noble blood very doubt-

ful. *Edith's* eyes were too far apart, and she appeared to have the toothache; and *Mrs. Knowlys* ought to keep her mouth shut. We thought *Lady Georgiana Russell's* Italian pin, much more becoming than a comb. *Ianthe* and *Constance* were too busy thinking of their *Love-apple*, to look much to our's. So just as we were deliberating on our decision, in flew *Mrs. Leicester Stanhope*, and with a smile that was irresistible, said—'Pray Mr. Reviewer, give me the pomme d'or.' We looked for one moment, beheld eyes of enchanting lustre, and a face formed in the purest models of ancient art; and in spite of a little deformity in her right arm, which was caused by a blow from the engraver, we bestowed the well-disputed prize. The ladies being now gone, and we being left to our critical labours, we observe that the engravings, without being first-rate, are very respectably executed; for the prose and verse, it is that kind of 'mingled yarn,' which we may expect in such volumes.

The verses by the editor, Lady Blessington, show equally the purity of her mind, as they do the elegance of her taste; and Lady Georgiana Russell ought to be as proud of her *friend*, as Count D'Orsay of his *mother-in-law*. Our respected acquaintance Lady E. S. Wortley has also contributed a Night Meditation, in which we remark these beautiful lines.

Oh skies! inscrib'd with argent charac-
try! [lie!
Oh! holiest meanings in the depths that
Oh! worldless eloquence of all around!
Oh! most consummate harmony without
a sound!

Mrs. Shelley has given us a very disagreeable tale: W. S. Landor has vouchsafed a dialogue between Addison and Steele; and Mr. Moore, the following lines.

THE BOAT OF LIFE.

Let's take this world as some wide scene,
Through which in frail but buoyant
boat;
With skies now rude, and now serene,
Together thou and I must float.
Beholding oft on either shore, [stray:
Bright spots where we should love to
But time plies swift his flying oar,
And on we speed—away, away!
Should chilling winds and rain come on,
We'll raise the awning against the shower,
Sit closer till the storm is gone,
And smiling wait a sunnier hour.
And if that sunnier hour should shine,
We'll know its brightness cannot stay,
And happy while 'tis there and mine,
Complain not when it fades away.

Thus reach we both, at last, that fall
Down which life's moments all must go—
The dark, the brilliant destined all,
To sink into the void below.
Nor even that hour shall want its charms,
If side by side still fond we keep;
And calmly in each other's arms,
Together link'd, go down the steep.

As for the rest of the Tales and the Poems, there is a general resemblance among them.

— facies non omnibus una,
Nec diversa tamen, qualem decet esse so-
rorum.

The New Year's Gift, edited by Mrs. ALARIC WATTS. 1835.—We honestly assure Mrs. Watts, that no Annual has reached us this year, which for pleasing composition, variety of talent, interesting tales, and easy graceful little poems, at all approaches hers. She need not envy the aristocratic pomp, or even the luxury of engraving, which adorns her rivals—the *talent* is hers—and we must prefer the little and natural Shepherdesses *Mary Howitt*, and *Agnes Strickland*, to the gorgeous Princesses, who spout their heroics from their Opera boxes and chairs at Almack's, in language as flounced and furbelowed as their own dresses. Agnes Strickland has long been a pet of ours: and Mary Howitt we like so much, that we *wish she bore another name*. We will find room for her poem on

THE GIRL AND DOVE.

My father is served by an old henchman,
My mother by the stately Mistress Ann,
My brother by a little foot-page so free,
And this true dove it serveth me.

The old henchman is rude and rough,
His foot it is heavy, his speech is gruff,
While mistress Ann cannot smile if she
would [pinch'd-up hood.
With her pursed-up mouth, and her

The little foot-page he is bold and vain,
And he needs as much as a horse the rein,
But my own true dove it is meek and wise,
And I read it's heart in its gentle eyes.

My father's squire, the henchman old,
He serveth him not for love, but gold,
And away this day from his hall would
flee,
Could he win but a noble serving-fee.

And the mistress Ann she would not stay
To wait on my mother a single day,
Although she has served her for many a
year, [gear.
Were it not for the winning her silken

And that light foot-page with his swinging
feather, [ther;
I know what keeps master and man toge-
The master has gold in a purse so fair,
And he knows to spend, far better than
spare.

But the dove that was ta'en from the
chesnut tree,
For nothing but love it serveth me,
I bade it be gone on a morn in May,
But it look'd in my eyes, and begg'd to
stay.

I show'd it the woods, so green and fair,
I bade it to list to the breezy air,
To the coo of the doves, so mild and low,
But it clung to my hand and would not go.

Ay then, let the little foot-page so gay,
Mimic his master as best he may;
Let the mistress Ann be as grave as an owl,
And the henchman put on his darkish
scowl;

I like far better than all the three
The true little dove that serveth me,
That is always merry and kind and good,
And hath left for me its own green wood.

*The Literary Souvenir, and Cabinet of
Modern Art. Edited by Alaric A.
Watts.*

THIS Annual, always among the most agreeable of its class, aspires successfully this year to superior pretensions. Mr. Watts has commenced a new series, on an enlarged plan, with more than double the number of engravings, which have been selected from the finest specimens of the modern British and French schools of painting. In the prose department of the volume, a considerable deviation from the usual run of annuals has been adopted. Instead of long prosing tales, written to illustrate the plates, which are seldom read more than once, if read at all, the editor has appended notices and anecdotes of the respective artists and their works; which, as they are both of the first order, cannot fail to prove amusing at the moment, and useful for future reference. We are thus treated with some delightful anecdotes of our favourite artists, both living and dead:—of H. Howard, R.A.; T. Stothard, R.A.; R. Westall, R.A.; G. Barret, the living English Claude; R. P. Bonington; E. V. Rippingille; G. R. Lewis; and others. As a sample of these sketches, we shall notice that of a favourite painter recently deceased:—

“Stothard has been considered the English Raffaele. He infused into his works much of the grace, dignity, and excellence of figure, expression, and countenance, for which the pictures of

his great prototype have been so justly celebrated. The art of Raffaele may be said to have been his first love; and if he afterwards flirted a little with Rubens and Watteau, he still retained enough of affection for his original mistress, to prevent him from wandering very far from his allegiance to her. Among the proofs of Stothard's admiration for Watteau, may be adduced his *Sans Souci*, and his *Illustrations of Boccaccio*. In two of his pictures, the *Bath of Diana* and a *Sleeping Bacchante*, he imitated Titian with a degree of success which has astonished the most enthusiastic of his admirers. It is true he was a mannerist. There is a vein of elegance running through his works, which identifies at once the painter and his mind. In turning over upwards of 3,000 prints (most of them wretchedly engraved), we discover great inequality of merit. This greatest genius of the age derived his chief subsistence from book-engravings, in most instances at prices which would have rendered elaborate excellence and penury synonymous. In many prints there is a vulgarity of drawing, which it is hardly possible to believe could have existed, to the same degree, in the originals. Of what he was capable, at an age which passes the usually allotted span of human existence, we have evidence in the glorious design of the *Flecht of Bacon*, and in the exquisitely beautiful vignettes which accompany Mr. Rogers's poetry. Of what he could produce in the palmiest epoch of his powers, we have ample proofs in the magnificent staircase at Burleigh; the ceiling of the Advocates' Library at Edinburgh; the *Canterbury Pilgrimage*; the *Shakspeare Characters*; *Amphitrite*; the *Birth of Venus*; his series of illustrations of *Boccaccio*; the *Wise Men's Offering*; the *Rival Ladies in the Spectator*; *Belinda's Toilet*; *Dryads finding Narcissus*; and a series of pictures illustrative of Burns, Spenser, and Shakspeare.” To these we might add the two specimens by this eminent artist in this very volume; the *Vintage*, and a figure of *Euphrosyne*, after the manner of Raffaele and Rubens combined.

Our lamented young artist, Bonington, seems a greater favourite, if possible, with the French than with us. The specimen of Bonington, in the present volume, is copied from the original, in the collection of the King of the French, and is considered the chef d'œuvre of his water-colour drawings. It represents the interior of the Abbey Church of St. Ouen, at Rouen. It cost its present possessor only some 200 or 300 francs, but is now valued at four or five thousand. The Ducal Palace; perhaps the noblest paint-

ing ever executed by Bonington, was purchased, with other pictures, by Mr. Carpenter, Bookseller, Bond-street, for less than two hundred pounds, and the principal picture is now valued at 1,500 guineas.

Two charming Pictures, by Mr. Collins, R. A., are in this volume; the Prawn Fishers, from his Majesty's collection; and the Hunter of the Sea Fowl, in the possession of the editor, Mr. A. A. Watts. Among other beautiful landscapes, where all are good, may be noticed, Ruins, Sunset, by D. Roberts; Sunset, by G. Barret, a charming picture—the parts of the buildings introduced, are from the north side of the Regent's Park, but the gravel road not being adapted to the artist's purpose, he has exchanged it for the sea; and with other accessories, has combined a landscape which would not disgrace Claude himself. An ancient garden, by F. Danby, R.A., is not less beautiful, and of the same Claude-like character. The View of Venice, by C. Bentley, is highly deserving of commendation. The "Portrait from Real Life," by E. A. Chalon, R.A., is a beautiful representation of a lovely original. Is it Mrs. A. Watts? Heads of Diana Vernon, Gulnare, Dorothea, &c. are charming works of art.

Westall has his well-known Storm in Harvest; and a good picture, the first Interview of Henry IV. and Gabrielle d'Etrées.

Among the *useful* prose articles are, a plan for the encouragement of Historical Painting, by the present President, Sir M. A. Shee; and an article on the want of encouragement of Historical Painting, by the late President, Sir T. Lawrence.

The Editor has some beautiful Poetry;

among other pieces, the Painter's Dream. Indeed, the whole poetical department does credit to his selection.

The engravings are beautiful specimens of art, all in the line manner, and have not been surpassed in any of the annuals of this or preceding years.

On the whole, we congratulate the ingenious Editor on combining such a variety of talent, both of artists and poets, for the public gratification.

Clavis Homiletica, or the Clergyman's Register of his Discourses, &c. 1834.—

A very excellent and useful work, intended to assist the Clergyman in arranging his Discourses, with a view to their connection with the daily services of the Church. The motto of the book is taken from the Address of the Bishop of Barbadoes to the Candidates for Holy Orders: "In the choice of a text, we prefer such passages of scripture as are plain and practical, and easy to be remembered. Select these as much as possible from the epistle, or gospel, or lessons of the day; and take occasion, in the course of your Sermon, to explain any difficulties of language or matter which may occur in the service, and be likely to strike young people, and require explanation. This will show an attention to their wants, and a care in preparing for the instruction of the Sabbath, which cannot fail to secure for you, in return, an attentive and affectionate audience."

Tales for the British People, by CANDIDA. 1834.—This farrago of nonsense and scandal is dedicated to the Man of the People, Daniel O'Connell, Esq. by *Candida*; and we wish him joy of his task in the perusal. The authoress and her male-patron are worthy of each other.

FINE ARTS.

ROYAL ACADEMY.

Dec. 10 was the 65th anniversary of this institution. The subjects for competition were: in the School of Painting, Murillo's Virgin and Child; in Architecture, the Council Chamber at Whitehall; in the Antique, the Dancing Faun for draughtsmen, and the Discobolus for modellers. For the students in the Life Academy, of course a living model was set. The annual distribution of the silver Medals, awarded by the Council to the students in the various classes of painting, sculpture, and architecture, was made in the grand saloon of the Institution, Sir M. A. Shee, President, in the chair,
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as follows:—To George Sayer, for the best copy of the "Virgin and Child" of Murillo, in the painting school, the silver medal, with the Lectures of Barry, Opie, and Fuseli, handsomely bound. To James Walsh, for the best drawings from the living model, a silver medal. To John Johnson, for the best drawing of the "New Council Office," Whitehall, a silver medal. To Eldred Lee, for the best drawing from the antique statue, a silver medal. To George Medus Bool, for the best model from the antique—a silver medal. After the President's address, the General Assembly proceeded to elect officers for the ensuing year, when Sir M. A. Shee was unani-
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mously re-elected President. And for the new Council, Alfred E. Chalon, T. Phillips, A. Watt, Callcott, and W. Wilkins, esqrs. in the room of C. L. Eastlake, W. Mulready, G. Jones, esqrs. and Sir J. Wyatville.

FLEMISH PICTURES.

A discovery has just been made in Brussels of twelve small pictures on wood, on copper, and on an enamelled snuff-box, without doubt the best works of the greatest Dutch and Flemish painters. They are—1. The Portrait of Admiral de Ruyter, by Rembrandt. 2. A Street in Leyden, by Jan Steen; the painter has here represented a proposal in marriage, which he made to a certain widow Hercules, his neighbour. 3. The Portrait of Maurice of Nassau, by Vanderneuf. 4. Portrait of the painter F. Mieris, by himself, painted at the age of twenty-eight years. 5. Portrait of William the First, by Mirevelt. 6. Portrait of Louis of Nassau, by the same. 7. Portrait of William John of Nassau, by the same. 8. Portrait of Philip of Nassau, by the same. 9. Portrait of Frederick Henry, by Gonzales Coques. 10. Portrait of Justinian de Nassau, by the same. 11. A Landscape, by G. Netscher, in which is represented the death of Mary Magdalen. 12. A Landscape, by Netscher, representing the course of the Rhine near Treves; Genevieve de Brabant has just been left at the foot of a tree with her child. 13. Seven pictures of Netscher, painted by himself on a small enamel table. These pictures, which belonged to M.D.C., Intendant and Chamberlain of William the Fourth, have been packed up ever since the entry of the French into Holland in 1794, and have only been opened a very short time. The owner, M. D. V., who has married the grand-daughter of the Intendant, has but a few days been aware of the prize which he possesses.

Views in London and its Vicinity. By GEORGE COOKE.—The concluding Part of this pleasing and brilliant work will be hailed with a melancholy pleasure by the friends and admirers of the late talented artist, whose "favourite object" it was. Something of the history of the undertaking will be found in the memoir of Mr. Cooke, which is printed in our number for June last. It forms a beautiful monument of his superior talents, as well as of his friendship with Callcott, Stanfield, Prout, Roberts, Stark, Harding, Cotman, Havell, &c. who contributed their assistance as draughtsmen; and it is a proud boast, which can seldom be pa-

ralleled, that the whole execution and printing of the plates has been accomplished without a blemish. The volume comprises forty-eight plates, engraved on copper. Several of the views are very interesting, from being taken during the progress of alterations.

The Northern Tourist, contains seventy-three of Messrs. Fisher's attractive views of the Lake and Mountain scenery of England, from subjects in the counties of Westmorland, Cumberland, Durham, and Northumberland. It is handsomely bound as a "Gage d'Amitié;" and we shall not be surprised if Messrs. Fisher's quarto Annuals are preferred by many who may like to have more pictures, and less nonsense, than the "regular" Annuals are wont to furnish. A similar volume was published last year.

Preparing. Part I. of Select Views of the Remains of ancient monuments in Greece, as at present existing, from drawings taken and coloured on the spot, in the year 1833, by William Cole, architect, of Chester.

PANORAMA OF PÈRE LA CHAISE.

It has often been remarked that there is no point in which there is greater difference between London and Paris, than in their burial-grounds; and, whatever John Bull may in his sobriety think of the matter, it is certainly on his side that some modification is most desirable. Whatever reflections he may make upon the gay and glittering aspect of Père la Chaise, as being but little accordant with the solemnity of the grave, he would find it difficult to prove the superiority of the decayed and crumbling gravestones, the rusty iron spikes, and the rank weeds and nettles of his own churchyards. On the contrary, we are glad to see a partial adoption in this country of the ornamental cemeteries of our neighbours, particularly as it is likely to put a stop to the baneful practice of burial in crowded towns, and as it is calculated to encourage the arts of architecture and sculpture. The visitor of Père la Chaise cannot fail to be struck with the general elegance, taste, and fancy, which have been diffused among the people by the facilities they have enjoyed of viewing the national collections, and the public encouragement of art. Its perfect neatness and order is also very remarkable. From the multitude of its mortal mansions, it may well be called a city of the dead, but it is a city built in a garden. Mr. Burford has taken his station on a spot surrounded by some sepulchres of very imposing architecture,

though belonging to private families; at a greater distance may be discerned some of those whose tenants are better known to fame. The excellent view of Paris

which the ground affords, is represented with fidelity, and the whole forms a picture of the greatest interest.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

Horæ Hebraicæ; an attempt to discover how the argument of the Epistle to the Hebrews must have been understood by those therein addressed. By **GEORGE VISCOUNT MANDEVILLE**.

Some account of the Writings of Clement of Alexandria. By the Bishop of **LINCOLN**.

A Second volume of Parochial Sermons. By the Rev. **J. H. NEWMAN**, M.A.

Observations on the History and Ministry of St. Peter, illustrative of the Truth of the Christian Revelation. By the Rev. **PHILIP STANHOPE DODD**, M.A.

The Life of Bishop Jewel. By the Rev. **C. W. LE BAS**, M.A.

The Second Part of Mr. **GRESWELL'S** Exposition of the Parables.

Life, Ministry, and Selections from the remains of the Rev. **S. Walker**, late of Truro. By the Rev. **EDWIN SYDNEY**.

Table Talk of the late **S. T. Coleridge**, Esq.

Miss Kemble's (now Mrs. **BUTLER**) Travels in the United States, and Opinions of the Americans.

A visit to Iceland during the present Summer, By **JOHN BARROW**, Esq. Junior.

Oriental Illustrations of the Scriptures, from the Manners, Customs, and Superstitions of the Hindoos. By the Rev. **JOSEPH ROBERTS**.

A Complete Bohemian Dictionary. By **Dr. JUNG MANN**.

Portugal during the Civil War of 1834, by **Capt. J. E. ALEXANDER**, author of "Travels in the East," &c.

The Picture, and the Prosperous Man, by the Author of "The Exile of Idria."

The Wars of Montrose, by the **Ettrick Shepherd**.

Little Villager's Verse Book, by the Rev. **W. L. BOWLES**.

Louis on Phthisis, translated from the French. By **CHARLES COWAN**.

The Gipsy, a Romance, by the Author of "Mary of Burgundy."

The Transactions of the Medical and Chirurgical Society of London.

Journal of a Visit to Constantinople and some of the Greek Islands. By **JOHN AULDJO**, Esq. F.G.S.

The Village Churchyard and other Poems. By the Right Hon. Lady **EMMELINE STUART WORTLEY**.

A Letter to the Bishop of London on the present defective state of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge in the Metropolis and its Suburbs.

Memoirs of Sir Matthew Hale, Knt. Lord Chief Justice of England. By **J. B. WILLIAMS**, Esq. LL.D. F.S.A.

Domestic Life in England, from the earliest period to the present time. By the Editor of the "Family Manual," &c.

Dr. PRICHARD on Insanity, and other disorders of the Mind.

Dr. Blundell on the Diseases of Women and Children. Edited by **Dr. CASTLE**, Physician to the Brighton Dispensary.

Remarks on the Electric and Galvanic Influence, in the Cure of Acute and Chronic Diseases. By **M. LA BEAUME**, Esq.

The First Part of a History of British Fishes. By **W. YARRELL**, F.L.S., with Woodcuts of all the Species.

The Cabinet Lawyer, incorporating the Statutes and Legal Decisions to the present period.

The Practical Elocutionist. By **ALEX. BELL**, Professor of Elocution.

The Works of Confucius (Kong-fou-tseu) and of Mensius (Meng-tseu), the two great Chinese Philosophers. By **M. M. G. PALLTHIER**, with a translation opposite the original Chinese.

Prince Protajon the Hetman of the Cossacks, has translated the Poems of Parny into the Calmuc language.

ROYAL SOCIETY.

Nov. 20. At the first meeting for the season, **J. W. Lubbock**, esq., V.P., in the chair, abstracts were read of several papers left at the close of the last Session: one of which was, "On the Nature and Origin of the Aurora Borealis," by the Rev. **G. Fisher**; also two Astronomical papers, by **Mr. Lubbock**, and another by **Mr. Ivory**.

We annex the following abstract of a paper on the mummy-cloth of Egypt, with observations on the manufactures of the ancients, by **James Thomson**, esq. By subjecting the threads of various specimens of cloth enveloping Egyptian mummies to accurate microscopic examination, which was done at the request of the author, by **Mr. Bauer**, it was ascertained that they were formed exclusively of the fibres of linen, and not of cotton,

as had been supposed ; a conclusion which is corroborated by other considerations stated by the author. The paper was accompanied by drawings, exhibiting the appearance of the threads, both of cotton and of linen, when highly magnified ; and concludes with an historical disquisition on the cloth manufacture of the ancients, and the mention of experiments, from which it is inferred that the principal colouring materials employed in dyeing the yarn were indigo and saffron.

Nov. 27. Davies Gilbert, esq., V.P.

Read, a Meteorological Journal kept at the Royal Observatory, Cape of Good Hope, from 1st Feb. to 31st May, 1834, by Thomas Maclear, esq.; and part of an important paper on the proofs of a gradual rising of the land in certain parts of Sweden, by Charles Lyell, esq., F.R.S.

Dec. 1. At the anniversary meeting, the Treasurer, J. W. Lubbock, esq. was in the chair. A letter was read from his Royal Highness the President, expressing his deep regret that the present state of his eye-sight prevented his attendance at the meeting. The Auditors appointed to examine the Treasurer's accounts reported a balance in hand of 192*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* The report of the council to the society, containing a statement of their most important proceedings during the past year, was read by the Secretary. The Copley medal was awarded to Professor Plana for his work entitled "*Théorie du Mouvement de la Lune.*" One of the Royal medals was awarded to J. W. Lubbock, esq., for his investigations on the tides, contained in the "*Philosophical Transactions,*" and the other medal to Charles Lyell, esq., for his work entitled "*Principles of Geology.*"

The officers of the society were all re-elected, with the following Council:—C. F. Barnwell, esq.; H. T. de la Beche, esq.; W. T. Brande, esq.; Sir B. C. Brodie, Bart.; Michael Faraday, esq.; Henry Holland, M.D.; Rev. P. Jennings, D.D.; Charles Lyell, jun. esq.; Herbert Mayo, esq.; R. I. Murchison, esq.; Lord Oxmantown; Rev. George Peacock; Rev. Baden Powell; Sir John Rennie; Edward Turner, M.D.; Rev. William Whewell. There was no anniversary dinner.

Dec. 18. Sir B. C. Brodie, Bart., V.P.

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The reading of Mr. Lyell's paper was continued.

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as had been supposed ; a conclusion which is corroborated by other considerations stated by the author. The paper was accompanied by drawings, exhibiting the appearance of the threads, both of cotton and of linen, when highly magnified ; and concludes with an historical disquisition on the cloth manufacture of the ancients, and the mention of experiments, from which it is inferred that the principal colouring materials employed in dyeing the yarn were indigo and saffron.

Nov. 27. Davies Gilbert, esq., V.P.

Read, a Meteorological Journal kept at the Royal Observatory, Cape of Good Hope, from 1st Feb. to 31st May, 1834, by Thomas Maclear, esq.; and part of an important paper on the proofs of a gradual rising of the land in certain parts of Sweden, by Charles Lyell, esq., F.R.S.

Dec. 1. At the anniversary meeting, the Treasurer, J. W. Lubbock, esq. was in the chair. A letter was read from his Royal Highness the President, expressing his deep regret that the present state of his eye-sight prevented his attendance at the meeting. The Auditors appointed to examine the Treasurer's accounts reported a balance in hand of 192*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* The report of the council to the society, containing a statement of their most important proceedings during the past year, was read by the Secretary. The Copley medal was awarded to Professor Plana for his work entitled "*Théorie du Mouvement de la Lune.*" One of the Royal medals was awarded to J. W. Lubbock, esq., for his investigations on the tides, contained in the "*Philosophical Transactions*;" and the other medal to Charles Lyell, esq., for his work entitled "*Principles of Geology.*"

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in the 15th century, or in the earlier writings of Chaucer; the words are modernized merely by changing the characters by which identical sounds are expressed. The language of the Finlanders has many words which are common to the Scots and Germans, e. g. *Kirk*, a *Church*—*Kirn*, a *Churn*—*Rig*, a *Ridge*. Mr. Carlisle thinks that, the connection between the English language and that of our northern neighbours being so indisputably evident, the ties of mutual good understanding and sympathy might be extended by promoting the rising taste for English literature among them. We may incidentally observe that the Saxon root of our language clearly points out an identity of origin. The writer concludes his appeal by inviting those generous persons who may be favourable to his design, to communicate their donations to him at Somerset-place. His benevolent object is evidently worthy of attention; a common language is undoubtedly a very influential tie; one, indeed, of the most natural and unobtrusive nature; the cultivation of it must lead to a bond of union of sentiment, and connected with a country so far advanced in the enjoyment of real liberty as ours, may be conducive to the diffusion of the greatest blessings which can descend on the nations of the earth—a contented enjoyment of equal rights—a practical knowledge of the duties of revealed religion.

WESTMINSTER SCHOOL.

The Play of Terence, performed this year by the scholars of Westminster, has been the *Eunuchus*, which has been represented with great spirit, and has gone off with more than usual *eclat*. The third performance was honoured with the presence of his Majesty, attended by Prince George of Cumberland, the Bishops of Hereford and Bristol, Earl Amherst, Lords Byron, &c.

The part of Antipho was struck out of the play: and the other characters were filled as follows:

Phædria, Fisher; Parmeno, Stedman; Thais, Hotham; Gnatho, Vernon; Chærea, Murray; Thraso, Savile; Pythias, Lennard; Chremes, Drew; Dorias, Tritton; Dorus, Fielde; Sanga, Howard; Sophrona, Smith; Laches, Taunton.

Two Prologues were delivered this year, the second being appropriate to the royal visit. The first was as follows:

PROLOGUS IN EUNUCHUM.

Fas est salutare hospites atque advenas,
Etsi familia distrahatur tristibus
Curis, herumque prægravent molestiæ.
Fas esto nobis gratulari—gratias
Agere et habere cuique vestrum, O benevole
Et docte cætus! liceat auditoribus

Nostris salutem impertiamus, etsi atrox
Locos ruina proximos fœdaverit,
Humique jaceat Curia, eheu, Anglica.
Sæva est calamitas; tamen ab ipso incendio
Ducamus animum; stat superbum Principis
Opus vetusti; nulla sacram polluit
Ædem hancce flamma. Maneat aula regia,
Sanctique Petri maneat ædes omnibus
Invicta et inviolata casibus: nova
Viciniæ atque pulchrior sit Curia
Nostræ, Britannici imperi sit dignior:
Fuit lateritia; esto marmorea—Moven
Fortasse risum verba nostra grandia;
Si quis peritus artium et Comœdias
Doctus Latinas cogitat, quam discrepans
Et varius habitus induatur Chæreæ
Et Parmenoni. Nonne nos Terentio
Debemus æquiora? num superstiti
Nulla est Poetæ gratia? an pepercerit
Tam longa series temporum hisce fabulis,
Nec nos pudebit apparatus ludicri?
Tantamne rem tam negligenter egimus?
Peritus esto literarum et artium,
Quicumque nobis ista vertat crimini,
Sit doctus artem scenicam. Histrionibus
Nobisque minimè convenire sentiat
Leges easdem vel licentiam parem.
Hic velle neminem sisse Roscium sciat:
Sufficere nobis, si Latina fabula
Nostris amicis placeat et fautoribus,
Fratresque plaudant fratribus, natis patres.
Servamus instituta vetera, pristina
Exempla, pristinamque consuetudinem:
Suis Eliza jubet fabulas agi
Terentianas; en Alumni Regii
Parent Elizæ, mentibusque adhuc piis
Reginæ colitur atque amatur mortuæ.
Officia facere nostra jam conabimur;
Ipso favente et imperante Principe,
Quamvis gravato luctibus domesticis.

PROLOGUS ALTER IN EUNUCHUM.

Quam poscat artem nostra jam nos fabula
Coram Patrono maximo et dignissimo?
Ipsum quid ante Regem alumni Regii
Dicent agentve? Possumusne principem
Nostrum salutare, ut decet? Num conveni
Nobis virorum vindicare munera
Partesque gravium? Nonne vilis exitus
Incepta tanta minuet atque proruet?
Tentanda tamen est via; silere enim vetat
Nos ipsa disciplina nostra: ducimur—
Ultero et volentes ducimur, nec quilibet
Fide carebit, gaudioque plurimo;
Sed nos juberent, imperarent, cogerent
Statuta, pietas, atque norma pristina.
Etsi recentis caritatis obrui
Possit memoria, cogimur, Rex Angliæ
Benigne, comis alme! plurimam tibi
Dicere salutem, gloriari nos tuos
Vocari et esse, gratias agere tibi,
Scholæque nomen vindicare Regium.
Quid, quod Patrono dedicabitur, manet?
Quid, quod loquatur Principi suo puer?
Servamus instituta vetera, pristina
Exempla, pristinamque consuetudinem:
Suis Eliza nostra jussit fabulam
Agere Terentianam: agetur scilicet,
Terentioque Cæsar ipse subvenit.

The Epilogue (evidently alluding to Irish Agitator) was as follows. The speakers, be it observed, are Parmeno, Gnatho, Thraso, and Sanga, *cum suis*

EPILOGUS IN EUNUCHUM.

P. Orator noster Gnatho et indefessus amicus
Ad me venit heri pacta tributa petens;
Namque huic, ne careat digno pia causa patri
Quoque anno servus quilibet æs tribuit.
Tum, nequid desit summæ, mihi cura leg
est. [obo
Seu vult, seu nonvult, dat mihi qui

Conficio hæc—vereor ne conficiantur inique;
 Nam multo hunc opus est ære ciere virum.
 Defraudo ipse meum genium, esurieque laboro
 Jamdudum, atque alio munere mox feriar.
 Oh utinam—at Thraso adest—sequitur vestigia
 servans
 Ipse Gnatho; cedens ponè latebo ducem.
 Th. Nil dignum vasto tulit hic promissor hiatu,
 Hic Gnatho—P. Vah! certè vastus hiatus ei
 est. [audio!—G. Salve
 T. Me fallit, mutatque, fidem.—P. Quidnam
 O Dux magne! quid est? tene silere decet?
 O lepidum caput, O nostri spes maxima sæcli!
 T. Te vellem ex animo talia verba loqui.
 G. Ex animo! quidni loquar ex animo! aspice
 vultum
 Mi Thraso; num credis me tibi verba dare?
 T. Cur me contemnit Thais? cur Phædria ridet?
 G. Somnia! Te laudant, ingeniumque tibi—
 T. Num narras mihi vera?—G. Audi—aiunt At-
 ticum inesse.
 T. Euge! satis laudant.—G. Quid! tua dicta
 putas
 Excidere ex animis nostris? stat gratia vivax,
 Atque idem stat honos usque tibi, usque tuis.
 Quid Strato, quid Rhodius.—T. Taceas mihi
 credere possum,
 Nam novi meipsum: vix tibi credo satis.
 G. Parmeno, adesto.—P. Adsum; quidvis?—G.
 Ostende tributum.
 Te pudeat nostram, Dux, dubitare, fidem.
 Ecce meos testes! hic murus aheneus esto
 Æs in presenti.—T. Sanè ita Grammatici.
 Et tibi credo iterum.—G. Bene agis—tu, Par-
 menio, testes
 Aufer, et in tuto pone—abiitne?—T. Abiit—
 G. Strenuus est—vafer est—vix est hunc fallere
 cuiquam,
 Vult tamen, ut narrant, imperitare mihi.
 T. Imperitare tibi, patrono?—G. Ità in urbe
 loquuntur.
 Rumores varios sedula turba serit.
 Hem redit et currit—salva estne pecunia?—P.
 Non est.
 Saccos diripiunt Simalio atque Donax.
 Accivit sibi Sanga coquos; furumque manipulus
 Huc venit: ausculto murmura.—G. Quid
 faciam?
 Libertas violenta quidem respexit inertes—

Siste, Thraso.—T. Vale—post principia esse
 volo. [est.
 G. Fugit, et adveniunt fures: mihi turper relinqui
 Thais abest—ædes. Thaidis ingrediar—
 Nam quod cunque cavere queo, hoc admit-
 tere nolo.
 Ulcisci nos poteris; malo ego prospicere.
 T. Te, patrone, sequar, domus una tuebitur ambos,
 Atque apta eloquio est ista fenestra tuo.
 En fures! cum vecte Donax! en Sanga co-
 quorum [gerit?
 Agmen agens, et te—G. Peniculumne
 P. Non—longum cultrum vibrat et te quærit
 ubique; [nebulo.
 Adsunt.—S. Iste Gnatho maximus est
 Dat verba atque negat victum.—G. Scio
 acerba coquorum
 Circumstare odia—Hem! Sanga, Syrisce,
 Donax, [S. Redde tributum.
 Simalio.—S. Quidvis?—G. At quid vos?—
 Omnes. Omne.—S. Cibo et potu plebs eget.—G.
 In patinis [Circenses.
 Est animus.—S. Quidni? volumus panem et
 G. Ausculta.—S. Nolo.—P. Non ita, Sanga, decet.
 S. Sic quidem erit.—P. Cultrone paras jugulare?
 —S. Tace tu [homini,
 Infimus, O longè infrà infimum es—huic
 Huic nebuloni, inquam, servis atque assentaris—
 Te reor e flamma quærere posse cibum.
 G. Parmeno, abi—cur te fruges consumere natum
 Sanga, putas! doctus diceris esse coquus;
 Exiguam fortasse uno colis asse Minervam—
 S. Sanè.—G. Ergo tecum verba velim facere:
 Non metuo quin hoc crimen defendere possim.
 S. Descendas—paulum quisque rededat—ità.
 Parce movere, Donax, argumentum baculinum—
 Huc accede, Gnatho—Parmeno restet ibi.
 G. O Sanga, O socii, et sociorum nomine digni,
 Vos pudeat causam deseruisse sacram—
 Jam labor in fine est. Operativi associantur—
 Troja ferè capta est, vix manet arx Priami—
 Cursit tantus amor ventris? sint libera vobis.
 Pectora, sint nullo colla premenda jugo.
 S. Rectè ait—ah pereant, et corvos in cruce
 pascant,
 Quicunque inter nos discidium esse volunt.
 G. Nunc dimitto agmen.—S. Vah, nobiscum
 ipse redibis,
 Hunc hilarem sumet natio tota diem.

MR. HEBER'S LIBRARY.

The Sale of the Fourth Part of Mr. Heber's Library, which has been proceeding during the month of December, at Mr. Evans's, and occupying fourteen days, comprised some very curious books on English, Scotch, and Irish history, and some rare French romances. It also contained the larger portion of the collection of English poetry, and of authors connected with the commencement and progress of the English language and literature. This is the part of his Library of which we are told "Mr. Heber was the most proud, and which he laboured for nearly forty years, with unceasing perseverance, and equally constant pleasure, to enrich and complete." The prices have not, however, been kept up to their former height, and some were knocked down at little more than one-third the price they cost the collector. We have not at present room to notice more than some of the principal rarities.

£. s. d.

Alioni. "Opera Jocunda, &c." A rare and curious book, consisting of tales, theatrical representations, and poems, in the Macaronick, Piedmontese, and French languages. This unique copy was obtained from Italy, and belonged to Mr. Hanrott	17	5	0
Armory of Byrdes. Printed by John Wyght, bl. l. no date	7	0	0
"Avale (Lemeke); a Commemoration, or Dirige of Bastarde Edmonde Boner, alias Savage, usurped Bishoppe of London (in verse). Imprinted by P. O., 1569."—A Recantation of famous Pasquin of Rome, in verse. Imprinted by John Daye, 1570—(cost 10l.)	3	15	0
Bancroft (T.)—"Heroical Lover." 1658. Extremely rare	9	16	0
Barnefelde (R.) "Cynthia, with certain Sonnets, &c." 1595.	10	0	0
Beverley (P.) "The History of Ariodanto and Jeneura (bl. l.)	18	7	6
Breton's smale Handfull of Fragrant Flowers, 1575	7	0	0

Barclay (A.) "Here begynneth the Eglogues of Alexander Barclay, Prest." Mr. Heber, in a note, says, "I know of no other copy;"— "except a copy, (it is added) in the Royal Library of the British Museum." Imprynted by Wynkyn de Worde	£. s. d.
Boetius "The Boke of Comfort." Translated MDXXV.	24 10 0
C. (H.) "The Forrest of Fancy. Imprinted by Thomas Purroote. 1579"	63 0 0
Chapman (Geo.) "Epicede on the Death of Henry Prince of Wales. 1612."	7 10 0
Chapman's "Eugenia, or true Nobilities Trance; for the most memorable death of the thrice Noble and Religious William Lord Russell. Divided into foure vigils of the night." 1614. Steevens's copy; very rare; sold to the Duke of Bedford for	4 16 0
Chattertoniana. Works of Chatterton and his Commentators, collected by Dr. Lort, in 2 vols. 4to., 4 vols. 8vo., and 1 vol. 12mo., from Mr. Hanrott's Library	12 5 0
Chaucer (Geffray.) "The Assemble of Foules. Imprynted by me Wynkyn de Worde. MDXXX." "This is the only copy known." MS. note by Mr. Heber. (See it described in the Bibliotheca Anglo-Poetica)	14 0 0
Churchyard "A Discourse of Rebellion." 1570.	15 0 0
Churchyard. "Prayse and Reporte of Maister Martyne Forboisher's Voyage"	5 0 0
Churchyard. "Reporte of James Fitz Morrice Death." <i>Six leaves.</i>	9 0 0
Churchyard (T.) "The contention bettwyxt Churchyard and Camell. 1560."	3 10 0
Churchyard "A Myrrour for Man." Black letter; <i>three leaves</i>	9 9 0
Churchyard "The first part of Churchyardes Chippes." 1575	5 15 6
Churchyard's "Challenge," black letter, 1593. ("Shore's Wife augmented," appears here. At the close of the list of Churchyard's productions, is a remarkable mention of Spenser as "the spirit of learned speech.")	8 15 0
Cutwode (T.) "Caltha Poetarum; or, the Bumble Bee." Extraordinarily rare, 1599. (It was reprinted by Mr. Heber for the Roxburghe Club.)	12 0 0
"Cobler of Canterburie; or, an Invective against Tarlton's Newes out of Purgatorie," 1608. Unique, from the Duke of Grafton's library, and purchased for the Duke of Devonshire, at	3 18 0
Constable (Henry) "Diana, the Praises of his Mistress (sonnets) 1592. Probably unique	12 12 0
Consaunce d'Amours. Printed by Pynson (unique)	9 12 0
Dekker (Thomas) "Warres, warres, warres," 1628. Believed to be unique. Purchased at Sir M. Sykes's sale for 13 <i>l.</i> 13 <i>s.</i>	15 0 0
"Syr Degore;" unique copy, printed by Wynkyn de Worde	6 2 6
Douglas. "The Palis of Honoure, compyled by Gawyne Dowglas, Bysshope of Dunkyll (a Poem written in 1501). Imprinted by Wyllyam Copland"	15 5 0
Choyce Drollery, Songs and Sonnets, being a Collection of divers excellent Pieces of Poetry of severall eminent Authors, never before printed, 1656. *	17 0 0
"England's Helicon, or the Muses' Harmony. 1614." Of great rarity, belonged to Dr. Farmer and to Steevens	6 16 6
"Dysputacyon. Here begynneth a Lytel Treatyse, called the Dysputacyon, or complaynt of the Herte thoroughe perced with the lokyng of the eye. Imprynted by Wynkyn de Worde." A quarto, consisting of very few leaves; it had been in the collection of Horne Tooke, and the Duke of Roxburghe, and once sold for 30 <i>l.</i>	8 2 6
	10 0 0

(To be continued.)

* There were more than twenty volumes of this class, uniformly bound. This is one of the most intrinsically valuable, if only for the very interesting poem in which characters are given of all the following poets:—Shakespeare, Jonson, Beaumont, Fletcher, Massinger, Chapman, Daborne, Sylvester, Quarles, May, Sands, Digges, Daniel, Drayton, Withers, Brown, Shirley, Ford, Middleton, Heywood, Churchyard, Dekker, Broome, Chaucer, Spencer, Basse, and finally, John Shank the actor, who is said to have been famous for a jig.

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

Nov. 20. The Society held their first meeting for the season, which was numerously attended, Mr. Hudson Gurney in the chair.—The Secretary announced a large number of presents of books, &c. from the Commissioners of Public Records and other learned bodies, and from individuals.

Thomas Farmer Dukes, Esq. F.S.A. of Shrewsbury, communicated an account of several ancient weapons of bronze, consisting of swords, spear-heads, and celts, found near the foot of the Wrekin, in Shropshire; the account was accompanied by drawings, and several of the original weapons, and casts in brass from others.

Mr. King, of Chichester, communicated, through the hands of the Bishop of Chichester, an account, with drawings, of a colossal head found near the Episcopal Palace at Chichester, supposed to be designed for the head of King Edward I.; it was a large corbel, probably in the interior of the building, having been coloured. Also two Roman inscriptions discovered at Chichester; and drawings and descriptions of some Egyptian remains brought from Thebes, by P. Stewart, Esq. in 1833, and deposited in the museum of the Chichester Philosophical Institution.

Mr. Schomberg, of Tortola, presented a collection of Caribbean antiquities, consisting of stone-hatchets, &c. with a dissertation on the origin and descent of the Caribs, the reading of which was postponed.

Nov. 27.—H. Hallam, Esq. V. P.

Edward John Rudge, Esq. M.A. author of *Remarks on the Architecture of Evesham Church*, was elected Fellow.

Mr. Henry Herman Kater presented a sword found in 1812, in a peat-bog at Lyndale, in the Isle of Skye. It is of mixed metal; and in size and shape, nearly similar to one lately found in the Thames, by the ballast-dredgers, off Somerset-house, and now in the possession of a gentleman at the Tower of London.

If the swords of this shape are of Roman origin (and it is probable they are), there can be no doubt, judging from their weight and length, that they were used by the cavalry.

Thos. Phillips, Esq. R.A. and F.S.A. communicated an account of a British canoe found at North Stoke, in Sussex, in a field where there evidently existed, in early times, a creek from the river Arun.

GENT. MAG. VOL. III.

It is hollowed out from the half of the trunk of a large oak, first rudely squared at each end. Its length is 35 feet, 4 inches; its depth, in the centre, 1 foot, 10 inches; its width, 4 feet, 6 inches; its thickness at bottom, 4½ inches. It was first drawn from its place of deposit on the 25th of July last; but had been seen for many years, and even cut through in the formation of drains, being regarded only as a fallen tree. It is altogether much decayed. It has been presented to the British Museum by the Earl of Egremont, on whose land it was found.

In consequence of the death and funeral of the Duke of Gloucester, there were no meetings of the Society on the 4th and 11th of December.

Dec. 18. — W. R. Hamilton, Esq. V. P.

John Young, Esq. of Finsbury-square, was elected a Fellow of the Society.

Mr. Diamond exhibited a Roman coin of Commodus, a piece of brass chain, and other fragments of metal, found in one mass of conglomerated gravel in the piles of London-bridge.

Sir F. Palgrave, F.S.A. communicated a short account of the relics of the ancient Treasury of the Chamberlains of the Exchequer, remaining under his custody at the Chapter-house, Westminster; they consist principally of several dies for coins, and a bag of 169 groats of Henry VII.

Mr. Samuel Woodward communicated a plan and description of the ruins of the Priory Church of Wymondham, in Norfolk, which have been recently explored by the parochial authorities. The most remarkable discovery, was that of two leaden cases, which were opened, and found to contain, one, the body of a young female, and the other, that of a fetus of the fourth month, both carefully embalmed; the lady was undoubtedly some near relation of the founder, William de Albin. Some further particulars of this discovery have already been published in our number for March 1834, p. 317. In the Chapter-house were two other coffins, containing the interments of priors; and under the floor was a mass of melted lead, which had been run into the spot, and being twice marked with the King's stamp, is with the greatest probability supposed to have been part of that seized by Flowerdew, upon the dissolution, at the time when the spoliation of this very monastery conducted to the breaking out of Kett's rebellion. Mr.

M

Woodward added a drawing of the beautiful seal of Archbishop Arundel, affixed to a license for erecting a belfrey at Wymondham, in 1411. It represents the murder of Thomas a Becket.

RECENT DISCOVERIES AT POMPEII.

At Pompeii there has been lately opened the street leading from the Temple of Fortune to the Gate of Isis, passing nearly through the middle of the town. On reaching a central point from which streets diverge to the theatres and to the walls of the city, there was found an altar, placed before the protecting genius of the town, in the form of a serpent; the faces of the altar are ornamented with paintings, representing the priests offering libations and other sacrifices. On exploring two shops in the street of Fortune, there was discovered a pair of bronze scales, and a weight in the shape of a pear, a bronze dish with handles, a hatchet, and some small cylindrical objects made of bone and perforated, supposed to have been used either in some female works or for making calculations. A house has been discovered behind the grand Mosaic, comprising a vestibule, several sleeping-rooms ornamented with simplicity, and a tabulum or host adorned with the most exquisite paintings on stucco. In this house were found a bronze shell of elegant workmanship, an earthen lamp, black with smoke, vessels containing colours, and a wooden chest lined with iron, and surrounded by figures formed of brass nails.

BRONZE CINERARY URN.

At Bavai, near Valenciennes, by the side of the road to Avesnes, one of the seven old Roman roads that concentrated at Bavai, a very fine cinerary urn in bronze, between nine and ten inches high, including the cover, and eight inches in diameter, was lately discovered. It contained some portions of bones nearly reduced to dust, and has the following inscription:—"DIS M. Hirtius C. Anno VIICX." It is in fine preservation, and ornamented with bas-reliefs in the purest style and of superior workmanship. It probably was made to contain the ashes of one of the companions of Tiberius, who died at Bavai during the residence of that emperor there.

ROMAN REMAINS AT KENT-STREET, SOUTHWARK, AND ST. CLEMENT'S-LANE, LONDON.

In the burial-ground of the Dissenters' Chapel, in Deveril-street, New Dover-road, which is situated about 200 yards

south-west of Kent-street, a part of the line of the ancient Watling-street, Roman urns, lacrymatories of glass, and other vessels, are found almost on every occasion when the ground is opened for a fresh interment. A very perfect and elegantly formed urn of grey pottery, eight inches high, seven inches in diameter at the top, and three at the bottom, containing calcined bones, evidently carefully separated from the embers of the funeral pile, has recently been discovered. Mr. Martin, an undertaker, who resides near the Chapel, has numerous articles of similar antiquity in his possession, found on the same spot, and among them several fragments of highly polished bronze mirrors, which have apparently been *purposely broken* at the interment of the ashes of the females to whom they had probably belonged. These remains decidedly mark the site of a Roman or Romano-British burial-ground.

In the excavations for the houses in the new street from London-bridge to the Bank, Roman remains have not been wanting, though not so numerous as might have been expected; perhaps, from the circumstance that this place was included in the site of an open space, appropriated to a Roman forum, to which the Saxon East *Cheap*, or market, succeeded. The workmen have found several of the beads, of a semiopaque, porcelain-like substance, commonly called Druid beads; and at the corner of Clement's-lane, immediately contiguous to the Church, at the depth of seven feet, a Roman floor, formed of their favourite compost, *læsseratum*, or pounded tile and lime, might a few days since be observed; also fragments of walls, composed of rag stone and Roman brick; a well*, neatly steined; and, at the same time, several coins of Vespasian, and much fractured Samian ware, were discovered. A fragment of the latter, in our Correspondent's possession, is ornamented with grotesque heads, representing *Personæ*, or stage masks employed by the Roman actors. This adds another to the numerous instances of Christian churches in London standing on foundations of Roman buildings, and indicating that their sites had been pre-occupied by Pagan temples; on which subject the reader may consult the Ecclesiastical History of the Venerable Bede, lib. i. cap. 30.

A. J. K.

* Numerous Roman wells have been discovered in the recent excavations near East Cheap. The Romans evidently availed themselves of the fine springs with which the substrata of London abound.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Lady Chapel, St. Saviour's.—On Saturday, the 20th instant, a meeting of the Committee for the Restoration of the Lady Chapel took place in the Vestry Room of St. Saviour's Church. The Rev. Dr. Kenney reported, that, "pursuant to the undertaking of the Right Hon. and Venerable Lord Walsingham, Archdeacon of Surrey, expressed at the meeting of the Clergy at his Lordship's visitation at St. Saviour's Church on the 29th day of October last, he had immediately applied to the Lord Bishop of the Diocese for his approval of the proposed limited subscription of one guinea each, by the Clergy and such of the Parishioners in the several parishes of the diocese as would be inclined to contribute, towards a fund for the restoration of *the nave* of St. Saviour's Church, and the liquidation of the balance of expences for the Lady Chapel. That after lengthened correspondence, the Lord Bishop was pleased to appoint an interview in St. James's-square with the Rev. Dr. Kenney and Thomas Saunders, esq. F. S. A., on Wednesday, 17th Dec. instant, at which, after full consideration and explanation, his Lordship was kind enough to express his warmest approbation of the objects in view; and that, although he did not feel himself at liberty to issue any official circular on the subject, yet his good wishes for the measure might be mentioned, accompanied with his intention, if the subscription was followed up, and there should be ultimately a deficiency in the required amount, to subscribe 200*l.*, in addition to his subscription of 300*l.*, already given for the Lady Chapel." Thus much we have derived from our personal attendance on the proceedings of the Committee—and we have only to add our hearty wish that the public liberality may reimburse Mr. Saunders in a considerable sum of money (700*l.*) which is still due to him on account of the expences incurred by him in the restoration of the Lady Chapel—of which he most generously and zealously adopted the responsibility—as also, that the dismantled, desecrated, and neglected nave will (ere it be too late) obtain similar exertions for its restoration. One half of the noblest Gothic church in the diocese of Winchester (save its Cathedral), and in the metropolitan district, is daily mouldering away by the barbarous removal of its roof,

and exposure to the weather. Let those who venerate the taste of our ancestors, and respect the ancient altars of their country's Christianity, timely preserve this noble monument of both.

From the Annual Report of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, just published, it appears that "a very considerable augmentation of its income, and a proportionate increase in the circulation of its publications, have taken place in the past year. Its income has amounted to the sum of 74,000*l.* 16*s.* 5*d.* being an increase upon the preceding year of more than 3,000*l.* The total number of its publications circulated during the past year has amounted to 2,152,073, being an increase of 72,000 upon the preceding year." This statement is exclusive of the books circulated by the Committee of General Literature and Education. The number of publications circulated by that committee alone in one year, including the *Saturday Magazine*, has amounted to 5,163,929. Of the *Saturday Magazine*, which was their earliest work, an increase of the amount of nearly *fifteen thousand* numbers in each week has taken place; and the average of the weekly circulation, including the Supplements, is now more than *ninety-five thousand*. The total number of copies sold in the past year, is *four millions nine hundred and fifty-seven thousand, and eighty-four*. The total number of the publications sold in the past year, exclusive of the *Saturday Magazine*, is *two hundred and six thousand eight hundred and forty-five*.

The clergy of Exeter, in a late address, having called upon the public and the legislature "to attend to the deficiencies in the existing laws for the enforcement of clerical discipline," the Bishop of the diocese, Dr. Phillpotts, in reply, took the occasion to quote the speech of Lord John Russell, in order to deny the reported assertion of his lordship with respect to tithe commutation. "No such measure," says Dr. Phillpotts, "was presented to the bishops, nor had they authorized any statement of their intention to oppose such a measure." It was his own wish, he says, and the wish of the Bishops as a body, to assent to any equitable measure for the settlement of the tithe question, which the Government

might propose. He expresses his regret, and that of the Bishops, that the measure for the improvement of discipline brought forward in 1833, was not proceeded with by the Government. Twice did the late Government promise a communication from the Crown to the Bishops, but neither time was the promise kept.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

DRURY LANE.

Nov. 15. A new operatic drama, called *The Red Mask, or the Council of Three*, was produced. It is an adaptation, by Planché, from the music of "Il Bravo," by Marliani, under the supervision of Mr. T. Cooke. The scenic accompaniments were perhaps the most imposing part of the piece, which consisted more of spectacle than real dramatic worth.

Nov. 25. A farce, by Capt. Addison,

named *Fam O'Shanter*, from Burns's inimitable poem, was played with complete success.

Dec. 13. A little comedy, or rather interlude, from the pen of Mr. Planché, was introduced, and announced for repetition amidst unanimous applause.

Dec. 26. The Christmas production, was *King Arthur and the Knights of the Round Table*, from the popular legend of that name.

COVENT GARDEN.

Dec. 3. A new comedy, in three acts, called *Modern Honour*, by Mrs. Gore, was brought forward, and tolerably well received.

Dec. 26. The Christmas pantomime was *Harlequin and Queen Mab, or The Three Glass Distaffs*. The scenic representations were very splendid; and the Harlequin tricks extremely clever and amusing.

PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &c.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

Nov. 21. The Duke of Wellington, Earl of Rosslyn, Lord Ellenborough, Lord Maryborough, Right Hon. Sir John Beckett, Bart., and Joseph Planta, Esq. to be Commissioners for executing the office of Treasurer of the Exchequer.

John Harrison Slater, of Shelswell, Oxford, Esq. in compliance with the will of his maternal uncle John Harrison, Esq. deceased, to take the name and quarter the arms of Harrison.

Nov. 22. Royal Artillery, Brevet Major G. Cobbe to be Lieut.-Col.

Nov. 26. Sir Fred. Madden, K.H. of the British Museum, to be a Gentleman of his Majesty's Privy Chamber in Ordinary.

Nov. 28. Unattached—To be Majors, Captain J. J. Hamilton, Brevet-Major J. Henderson.

Dec. 10. Right Hon. Sir Robert Peel, Bart., to be Chancellor and Under Treasurer of his Majesty's Exchequer.

Dec. 12. Scots Fusilier Guards, Gen. G. Duke of Gordon, G.C.B. to be Col.—1st Foot, Gen. T. Lord Lynedoch, G.C.B. to be Col.—4th Foot, Lieut.-Gen. Hon. Sir C. Colville, G.C.B. to be Col.—74th Foot, Maj.-Gen. Sir J. Campbell, K.C.B. to be Col.—4th Foot, Maj.-Gen. Sir J. Colborne, K.C.B. to be Col.

Dec. 19. 28th Foot, Major Cudbert French, to be Lieut.-Col.; Capt. Gore Browne, to be Major.—Brevet Capt. Archibald Hook to be Major in the Army.

THE NEW MINISTRY.—Dec. 16, 18, 23, & 26.—Sir R. Peel, First Lord of the Treasury and Chancellor of the Exchequer; Lord Lyndhurst, Lord High Chancellor; Earl of Rosslyn, President of the Council; Lord Wharcliffe, Lord Privy Seal; the Duke of Wellington, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; Right Hon. H. Goulburn, Secretary for the Home Department; Earl of Aberdeen, Colonial Secretary; Right Hon. J. C. Herries, Secretary at War; Sir H. Hardinge, Secretary for Ireland; Earl de Grey, First Lord of the Admiralty; Lord Ellenborough, President of the Board of Control; Right Hon. A. Baring, Master of the Mint; Right Hon. Sir E. Knatchbull, Bart., Paymaster of the Forces; Right Hon. Sir G. Murray, Master-General of the Ordnance; Rt. Hon. C. W. W. Wynne, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.

Dec. 20. Lord Granville Somerset, Wm. Y. Peel, esq. and Joseph Planta, esq. sworn of the Privy Council.

Dec. 22. Earl de Grey, Vice-Adm. Sir G. Cockburn, G.C.B. Vice-Adm. Sir J. P. Beresford, K.C.B. Vice Adm. Sir C. Rowley, K.C.B. Lord Ashley, and Rt. Hon. M. FitzGerald, to be Commissioners of the Admiralty.

Lt.-Gen. Lord Robert Somerset, G.C.B. to be Master of the Ordnance; Rear-Adm. Sir E. Owen, K.C.B. Clerk of the Ordnance; F. R. Boobam, esq. Storekeeper; Alex. Perceval, esq. Treasurer. Viscount Lowther to be President of the Board of Trade and Treasurer of the Navy.

Dec. 23. Lord Granville Somerset, to be first Commissioner of Woods, &c.—Lord Maryborough to be Postmaster-general.

Dec. 26. Rt. Hon. Sir R. Peel, Rt. Hon. W. Y. Peel, Earl of Lincoln, Viscount Stormont, C. Ross, esq. W. E. Gladstone, esq. to be Commissioners of the Treasury.

Right Hon. J. Sullivan, Sir A. C. Grant, and Mr. Planta, Commissioners for the Affairs of India.

Secretaries: Treasury, Sir G. Clerk, Bart. Sir T. F. Framantle, Bart.; Admiralty, Rt. Hon. G. R. Dawson; Board of Control, W. M. Praed, esq.

Under-Secretaries: Home, Lord Eliot; Foreign, Lord Mahon; Colonial, Hon. T. S. Wortley.

Law Appointments: Sir J. Scarlett to be Lord Chief Baron; Mr. F. Pollock, Attorney general; Mr. Follett, Solicitor-general.

Ireland: The Earl of Haddington, Lord Lieutenant; Sir E. Sugden, Lord Chancellor; Sergeant Pennefather, Attorney-general; Mr. Devonsher Jackson, Solicitor-general.

Rt. Hon. Sir J. Beckett, Judge-Advocate-general; Sir W. Rae, Lord Advocate of Scotland.

Household: Duke of Dorset, Master of the Horse (and created G.C.H.); Earl of Jersey, Lord Chamberlain; Earl Roden, Lord Steward.

To the Queen: Earl Howe, Lord Chamberlain; Earl of Erroll, Master of the Horse.

Dec. 24. Knighted, John Ross, esq. Capt. R.N., C.B. K. St. A. and K.S.

Dec. 26. 2d Foot, Lt.-Gen. Rt. Hon. Sir Jas. Kempt, G.C.B. to be Colonel. 77th Foot, Maj.-Gen. Sir A. Campbell, Bart. G.C.B. to be Col.

The Duke of Buccleugh to be a Knight of the

Garner. The Earl of Hardwicke to be Lord Lieutenant of Cambridgeshire.

NAVAL PROMOTIONS.—Commanders W. Hamley, James Townshend, James Clark Ross, and the Hon. Arthur Duncombe, to be Capts.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. W. Barlow, a Preb. in Chester Cath., and Coddington R. Chester.

Rev. T. Bolton, Aughton R. Lancashire.

Rev. W. H. Bland, Wymington R. Beds.

Rev. E. Bull, Pentlow R. Essex.

Rev. H. Cooper, Rye V. Sussex.

Rev. R. Cooper, Christie Fritham R. Gloucester.

Rev. R. Dawkins, Buttington P. C. Montgomery.

Rev. G. F. Dawson, Hurstburn Prior V. Hants.

Rev. T. Dikes, North Ferriby V. Yorkshire.

Hon. and Rev. R. J. Eden, Battersea V. Surrey.

Rev. R. R. Faulkner, Havering atte Bower P. C. Essex.

Rev. J. Griffith, Llaneugrad R. Anglesey.

Rev. W. J. Hamilton, Nettledon P. C. Bucks.

Rev. Rich. Haworth, All Saints R. Huntingdon.

Rev. J. Higgins, Eltham V. Kent.

Rev. J. Hooper, Albury R. Surrey.

Rev. C. H. Hutton, Willoughby V. Warwickshire.

Rev. A. Jenour, Rotheley V. and Peculiar, Leicestershire.

Rev. P. Johnson, Syderstone R. Norfolk.

Rev. H. Jones, Egerton P. C. Kent.

Rev. F. Litchfield, Ryhall cum Essendine V. Rutland.

Rev. A. B. Mesham, Wooton R. Kent.

Rev. Moore, R. G. Horkstow V. Lincolnshire.

Rev. H. J. Newbery, St. Margaret Pattens and St. Gabriel R. London.

Rev. G. Pearse, Martham V. Norfolk.

Rev. C. Pilkington, Stockton R. co. Warwick.

Rev. W. Proctor, Doddington P. C. Northumberland.

Rev. John Raine, Blythe V. Nottingham.

Rev. T. Remington, Cartmel P. C. Lancashire.

Rev. W. J. Ridsdale, Poole P. C. Dorsetshire.

Rev. G. Roberts, Coleford P. C. Somerset.

Rev. J. Roberts, Tal-y-Llyn P. C. co. Merioneth.

Rev. U. Smith, Stoney Middleton P. C. co. Derby.

Rev. T. Snow, St. Dunstan's in the East R. London.

Rev. D. Stephens, Little Petherick R. Cornwall.

Rev. W. H. Teale, Drighlington P. C. co. York.

Rev. G. Trevelyan, Maldon V. Surrey.

Rev. T. Watson, Newton V. Norfolk.

Rev. D. H. T. G. Williams, Nevern V. co. Pemb.

Rev. C. Wodsworth, Hardingstone V. co. Npu.

Rev. J. Wrey, Kingsnympton R. co. Devon.

Rev. P. S. Dodd, Chaplain to the King.

Rev. F. Norris, Chaplain to Visc. Straugford.

CIVIL PREFERMENTS.

Marquis of Camden to be Chancellor of Cambridge University.

The Duke of Northumberland to be High Steward of Cambridge University.

Lord Stanley to be Lord Rector of Glasgow University.

Rev. J. G. Griffith to be Head Master of Bridgewater School.

BIRTHS.

Sept. 10. At the Cape of Good Hope, the lady of Sir John Herschel, a dau.

Oct. 27. At St. Petersburg, the wife of the Grand Duke Michael, a dau.

Nov. 8. At Tatton-park, Chester, Lady Charlotte Egerton, a son.—17. At Withcridge, Devon, the wife of the Rev. John Peter Benson, of twin dau.—20. At Kenton, the wife of the Rev. J. R. Thompson, a dau.—21. At the dowager Lady Arundel's, the Hon. Mrs. Neave, a son.—30. At Devon-hire-pl. Plymouth, the wife of the Rev. T. B. Edwards, of St. Stephen's, a son.

Lately. At St. Clare, Isle of Wight, the Hon. Mrs. Nevill Reid, a dau.—At Edinburgh, the wife of Col. Pitman, a dau.—At Leigh-house, Wilts, the lady of Sir T. Fellowes, a dau.

Dec. 6. At the Grammar Sc. Bromsgrove, the wife of the Rev. G. A. Jacob, a dau.—7. At Hammersmith, the wife of the Rev. E. Wickham, a son.—8. At Hatfield, the wife of the Rev. B. Peile, a dau.—11. At Wanth Rectory, the wife of the Rev. H. P. Hamilton, a dau.—The wife of Col. Delamain, a dau.—15. In Whitehall-place, Lady Culling Smith, a dau.—At Tower, Lady Jane Ram, a dau.

MARRIAGES.

Sept. 23. At St. George's, Hanover-sq. by the Rev. Robt. Lowndes, Edw. William, 5th son of W. Selby Lowndes, esq. of Whaddon-hall, Berks, to Mary-Elizabeth, 3d dau. of the late Col. Hartman.

Nov. 6. At Woolwich, H. Tyser, esq. M.D. of Stamford-hill, to Charlotte-Mary, widow of the late T. Boulbee Parkyns, esq. of Ruddington, co. Nottingham.—8. At Paris, Robert Alphonse de Strada, Equerry to the King of the French, and only son of the Marquis de Strada, to Charlotte-Georgiana, dau. of the late C. Chapman, esq. E.I.C.—10. At Lewisham, Kent, John Martin, esq. of the Admiralty, to Henrietta, eldest dau. of the late H. Rolleston, esq.—11. At Brighton, J. H. Bayford, esq. of Doctors' Commons, to Rose, youngest dau. of the late Capt. Bright, and grand-dau. of the late Lieut.-Gen. Bright, of Clifton.—12. At Loughton, the Rev. C. W. Wilkinson, of Bardsey, Yorkshire, to Louisa-Ann, fourth dau. of Brice Pearse, esq. of Munkham, Essex.—15. At St. George's, Hanover-sq. Wm. Arch. Campbell, of Wilton-pl. Middlesex, esq. to Miss Charlotte Wentworth, Lady of the Manor of Midgley, Halifax, and third dau. of the late Godfrey Wentworth Wentworth, esq. of Wilton Crescent.—18. At Halton, the Hon. A. Lascelles, fifth son of the Earl of Harewood, to Caroline Frances, fourth dau. of Sir Rich. Brooke, of Norton Priory, co. Chester, Bt.—24. At St. George's, Hanover-square, Hon. Georgiana Beresford, eldest dau. of Visc. Decies, to Lord Ernest Bruce, youngest son of the Marquis of Aylesbury.—25. F. B. Lousada, esq. to Marianne, dau. Sir C. Wolseley, Bart. of Wolseley-park, Staffordshire.—At Tweedmouth, Major Ovuns, E.I.C. to Jesse, third dau. of J. Robertson, esq.—26. At Kingswood, near Bristol, the Rev. John Gaskin, to Anne Smith, only child of H. Hill Budgett, esq.—27. The Rev. H. Hutton, grandson of the late Dr. Hutton, to Ann Rachael, youngest dau. of the Rev. R. Cautley, Rector of Moulsoe, co. Warwick.—At Bedale, Jonathan Alderson, esq. son of the Rev. J. Alderson, rector of Harthill, to Isabella dau. of the late Rev. W. Newsam, rector of Scruton, Yorkshire.—28. At Boreham, J. T. Schomberg, esq. to Eliz.-Mary Ray, dau. of the Rev. W. C. Ray.

Lately.—At Bristol, the Rev. W. J. Shattock, to Mary-Anne, second dau. of the late Capt. Gardner.

Dec. 1. At St. George's, Hanover-sq. Major Dyce, of the Madras Army, to Jane Eliz. only dau. of Lieut.-Colonel Maclachlan.—2. At Lisbon, by proxy, Donna Maria, Queen of Portugal, to the Duke of Luchtenberg, son of Beauharnois, late Viceroy of Italy.—3. At Bath, the Rev. Alfred Daniel, to Eliza-Anne, eldest dau. of the late C. W. Crutwell, esq.—At Malpas, the Rev. J. Macaulay, vicar of Loppington, Shropshire, to Miss Large.—4. At St. Martin's, London, Mr. Henry Hunt, to Catherine Maria Ann Vince, dau. of the late Major Vince, of Clift Hall, Wilts.—At Prestbury, Wm. Cha. Townsend, esq. Barrister-at-Law, and Recorder of Macclesfield, to Fanny, dau. of R. Wood, esq. of Westbrook, and niece to the late Right Hon. Sir Chris. Robinson.—At St. John's, Thanet, Lieut. Wm. Royse, R. N. to Fanny, second dau. of Rear-Adm. Sir Thos. Harvey.—At St. Mary's, Devon, S. S. Scriven, esq. of Weymouth, to Caroline, third dau. of the Rev. R. H. Lancaster, Weymouth Rectory.

O B I T U A R Y.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS

THE DUKE OF GLOUCESTER, K.G.

Nom. 30. At Bagshot Park, in his 54th year, His Royal Highness Prince William-Frederick of Brunswick-Lunenburg, second Duke of Gloucester and Edinburgh, and Earl of Connaught (1764), K.G., G.C.B., G.C.H., a Field Marshal, Colonel of the 3d Foot Guards, Governor of Portsmouth, Ranger of Bagshot Park and Walk, Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, Lord High Steward of Gloucester, a Privy Counsellor, L.L.D., F.R.S., F.S.A. &c. &c.

His Royal Highness was born at the Theodora palace in the city of Rome, Jan. 15, 1776; the third child, and only son, of William-Henry Duke of Gloucester, third son of Frederick Prince of Wales, by Maria, daughter of the Hon. Sir Edward Walpole, K.B. and widow of James Earl of Waldegrave.

His tutor was the Rev. Edward Walaby, D.D. Fellow of Corpus Christi college, Cambridge; and he completed his education at that university under the care of Dr. Beadon, afterwards Bishop of Bath and Wells. On quitting the college, he entered the army. His first commission was that of Captain in the first Foot Guards, with the rank of Colonel, dated 11th March 1789. In March 1791, his Royal Highness went to Flanders to join his company in the 1st battalion, and on the 16th April was appointed to the command of a brigade, consisting of the 14th, 37th, and 53d regiments. On the 17th he was employed in the column under Sir W. Erskine, who ordered his Royal Highness to attack the village of Vremont, in which he succeeded, and received the General's thanks in the field. His Royal Highness was immediately afterwards appointed to the command of the 115th regiment (3d May, 1794), and had a letter of service as Colonel on the Staff, and to do the duty of General Officer in the army, in which capacity he served the whole of the campaign. On Feb. 16, 1795, his Royal Highness received the rank of Major-General; and Nov. 8, same year, he was appointed Colonel of the 6th regiment of foot. While Major-General, he was appointed (1799) to the command of a brigade comprising two battalions of the 5th and two of the 35th, forming a part of the Duke of York's army. On the 19th this brigade was attached to the column commanded by Lieut.-Gen. Dundas. In the course of the morning the whole of it was, by degrees, detached, ex-

cepting the 1st batt. 35th, with which, only 600 strong, his Royal Highness was called on to support the Russians. Finding that Lieut.-Gen. Hermann was made prisoner, and Lieut.-Gen. Gerebnoff killed, and that the command had devolved upon himself, the Duke determined to attack the village of Schorel, from which he found Major-General Massens's brigade was retreating, closely pursued by the enemy in great force. Prince William, covering the Major-General's retreat, ordered him to form in his rear, and with this reinforcement his Royal Highness advanced to the attack, carried the village and the wood skirting it, and, pursuing the enemy up the sand-hills, drove him back upon Bergen. His Royal Highness, on the 4th of October, made a rapid advance to Schermerborn, Daendals having retired to Viemerut with the main Dutch army, 8,000 strong, abandoning three guns, which were consequently taken by his Royal Highness's brigade. On the 6th October the Duke received orders to retreat; and, falling back, took up his former position, in which he was attacked by General Daendals, with a force of 6,000 men. General Dumonceau, supporting General Bonhomme, was repulsed by six companies of the 35th, under Colonel Massey, directed by his Royal Highness. At this moment Daendals, with 5,000 men, advanced upon the left towards a small work which had been cut across to the depth of nine feet; his Royal Highness had scarcely 600 men to oppose to this corps, and, being ordered to retire, effected his retreat without the loss of a single man, carrying off his guns, baggage, &c. On the 13th Nov. 1799, his Royal Highness received the rank of Lieutenant-General; April 25, 1803, that of General; May 26, 1809, appointed to the Colonelcy of the 3d guards, now the Scots fusiliers; and Field-Marshal 1816.

In 1805, on the death of his father, Prince William succeeded to the title, and on the motion of Lord Henry Petty (the present Lord Lansdowne), who was then Chancellor of the Exchequer, his allowance was increased to 14,000*l.* a-year; and, greatly to his credit, his Royal Highness has always kept within the bounds of his income. In politics, until within these few years, the Duke generally voted with the Whigs; and while the Bill of Pains and Penalties against Queen Caroline was pending, he uniformly acted in her Majesty's favour. His Royal Highness was elected Chan-

cellor of the University of Cambridge on the death of the late Duke of Grafton. The election took place on the 26th of March 1811, when the votes given were, for the Duke of Gloucester 476, for the Duke of Rutland 356. He was installed on the 29th of June following.

His Royal Highness was also a Trustee of the British Museum, being the Trustee nominated by the Crown.

The marriage of the Duke of Gloucester with the Princess Mary, the fourth daughter of King George the Third, took place at the Queen's-palace, Buckingham house, on the 23d of July 1816. It is probably not now generally known that their attachment had been of a much earlier date. The Duke is said to have stipulated that it should by no means be expected to influence his political conduct. On his marriage, the title of Royal Highness was conferred upon him by special warrant of his brother the Prince Regent.

The Duke of Gloucester was a munificent patron of many of the public charities, which happily abound in this vast metropolis. To the African Institution and St. Patrick's Charity he was particularly attentive; of the former he was President. At Bagshot the benevolence he evinced on every occasion which presented itself for the relief of the poor, the system and regularity kept up in his establishment, and the punctuality with which the engagements of the household were fulfilled, are themes of the warmest praise.

The following just tribute to the memory of his Royal Highness, forms part of an Address of condolence to his be-reaved Duchess, from the town of Cheltenham—"As the poor man's friend—as the liberal patron and supporter of all charitable Institutions which have for their object the temporal or eternal welfare of our fellow creatures—as an example in the observance of his religious duties, and in his undeviating attachment to that Religion, which, under God, was the means of placing his illustrious House on the Throne of these Realms—the memory of His Royal Highness will long be cherished."

The official letter of the Duke of Wellington, intimating the death of his Royal Highness to the Lord Mayor, states that it ensued after a painful illness of a fortnight's duration, "which he bore with the greatest fortitude, resignation, and piety." The Duchess paid the most unwearied attention to him during his illness, and was assisted by his sister, the Princess Sophia Matilda. So certain was his Royal Highness that his disorder would prove fatal, that a few days

prior to his demise he made all family arrangements; and his last request was that the Duchess should place a valued ring upon his finger, and he should be interred in the clothes in which he died, and be placed in an elm coffin.

The funeral of his Royal Highness took place on the 11th Dec. and was conducted in a private manner. The remains were removed from Bagshot-park to Cumberland-lodge, escorted by a detachment of the King's Own light dragoons. On its arrival at Cumberland-lodge, the Body was received by a guard of honour, removed from the hearse, and lay in state from twelve till four o'clock. At half past seven o'clock in the evening, the remains of his Royal Highness were removed from Cumberland-lodge to St. George's Chapel at Windsor, in the following order:—

A detachment of the King's Own light dragoons, three abreast, bearing flambeaux.

The Band of the Scots fusilier guards, playing the Dead March in Saul, between the flourish of trumpets, drums, &c.

Trumpets and drums of the Royal Household.

Serjeant Trumpeter.

Footmen and Grooms of the Royal Family, in state liveries, with crape hatbands and black gloves, bearing flambeaux.

Footmen and Grooms of his late Royal Highness, in deep mourning, bearing flambeaux.

A mourning coach, drawn by four horses, conveying four pages of his late Royal Highness.

The carriage of his late Royal Highness, drawn by six horses, conveying his coronet, his Field-Marshal's baton, and sword, attended by the Comptroller and the Treasurer of his Household.

THE HEARSE,
drawn by eight horses, decorated with escutcheons.

Three mourning coaches, each drawn by six horses, conveying the Grooms of the Bedchamber, Equerries, Chaplains, and Medical Attendants of his late Royal Highness.

The carriages of the Royal Family, each drawn by six horses.

The whole of the procession was flanked by the 1st regiment of Life Guards, on duty at Windsor, every third man bearing a flambeau. Upon arrival at Windsor castle, the cavalry filed off, and the procession was then flanked by the Foot Guards, every man bearing a flambeau, from the Guard-room to the Guard of Honour at the entrance to St. George's Chapel, where the drums and trumpets of

the Royal Household, and the footmen and grooms of the Royal Family, filed off without the door. At the entrance to St. George's Chapel, the Dean and Canons of Windsor, attended by the Choir, received the Body; and the Procession, having previously been formed, and being flanked by the Foot Guards (every man bearing a flambeau), moved down the south aisle, and up the nave, into the choir, in the following order:

Servants of his late Royal Highness and those of the Chief Mourner.

Pages of her Royal Highness the Princess Sophia-Matilda of Gloucester.

Pages of her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester.

Pages of his late Royal Highness, viz. Mr. Alfred Nash, Mr. William Sparrow, Mr. John Roberts, Mr. Bernard Beckham, Mr. John Moss, and Mr. Alexander Davie.

Surgeon and Physicians—Rob. Heynes, esq., Dr. William Fergusson, and Sir Henry Hallford, Bart., G.C.H.

Chaplains—Rev. Evan Nepean, Rev. Thomas White, Rev. Thomas Snell, and Very Rev. the Dean of Tumm.

Esquiers—Capt. Percy R. Douglas, and Captain Charles Boyd.

Grooms of the Bedchamber—Major William F. Foster, K.H., Major-Gen. Sir Howard Douglas, Bart., and Lt.-Col. Sir Archibald Murray, Bart.

The Choir of Windsor.

The Canons of Windsor.

The Dean of Windsor.

Windsor Herald, Francis Martin, esq., acting for Norroy King of Arms.

The Lord Chamberlain of His Majesty's Household, the Duke of Devonshire, K.G.

The baton of his late Royal Highness as Field-Marshal, and his sword, borne upon a black-velvet cushion by Col. Sir Samuel G. Higgins, K.C.H., Esquerry and Treasurer of his Household.

The coronet, borne upon a cushion by Lt.-Col. Sir Edmund Currey, K.C.H. Secretary and Comptroller of his Household.

Richmond Herald, Joseph Hawker, Esq. acting for Clarenceux King of Arms.

THE BODY,

covered with a black velvet pall, adorned with escutcheons of the Arms of his late Royal Highness, carried by ten men of the Scots fusilier guards, under a canopy of black velvet.

The supporters of the pall and canopy were Major-Gen. John Clitherow, Major-Gen. Sir H. W. Rooke, K.C.H., Major-Gen. Francis Hepburn, Major-Gen. Sir A. F. Barnard, K.C.B. G.C.H.

Lt.-Gen. the Rt. Hon. Sir George Murray, G.C.B., Lieut.-Gen. the Hon. Sir W. Lumley, G.C.B., Gen. Sir Hilgrove Turner, G.C.H., General the Hon. Sir Edw. Paget, G.C.B.

Garret Principal King of Arms, by his Deputy, Sir William Woods (Clarenceux), bearing the Sceptre of Garter.

The Chief Mourner, his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, in a long black cloak, with the Star of the Order of the Garter embroidered thereon; his train borne by three Gentlemen of his Royal Highness's Household. Supporters, Col. Horace Seymour, and Capt. Sir George-Francis Seymour, R.N. G.C.H. Followed by Field-Marshal His Grace the Duke of Wellington, K.G.; the Marquess of Salisbury; the Earl of Euston; the Earl of Chesterfield; the Earl of Coventry; the Earl of Jersey; the Earl of Rosslyn, G.C.B.; the Earl of Verulam; Capt. Lord Adolphus Fitz-Clarence, R.N. G.C.H.; Gen. Lord Hill, G.C.B.; Lord Maryborough, G.C.H.; Captain the Hon. W. Waldegrave, R.N.; Sir B. C. Stephenson, G.C.H.; Sir F. B. Watson, K.C.H.; Sir James Scarlett, Knt.; Benj. Currey, esq.; Gen. White; Col. Keate; Culling Smith, esq.; Lt.-Col. Fead; Capt. Fead, R.N.; Robert Keate, esq.; Dr. Davis; John Pearse, esq.; and others, who had signified an anxious desire to attend.

Upon arrival within the choir, the Body was placed upon tressels (the feet towards the altar), and the coronet, baton, sword, and cushions laid thereon. The Chief Mourner sat on a chair at the head of the Corpse, and the Supporters on each side; the Lord Chamberlain of His Majesty's Household took his place at the feet of the corpse; and the supporters of the Pall and Canopy were arranged on each side of the Body. Whilst the service proceeded, the attendants uncovered a part of the floor near the entrance of the choir, on the east side; and, some heavy planks being removed, the vault in which the Duke's remains were to be deposited was revealed. It is a small receptacle, built about thirty years ago; and contains the bodies of the late Duke's father and mother. It was his Royal Highness's express wish that he should be buried here between his parents, and also that, when the only two surviving members of his family should, by the will of Heaven, follow him, it should be for ever closed up.

The style of his late Royal Highness having been proclaimed by Deputy Garret, the ceremony concluded.

On the day of the funeral, the members of the University of Cambridge

went in procession to St. Mary's church, when a sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Turton, Regius Professor of Divinity. His text was from John ix. 5. 4. :—"I must work the work of HIM that sent me, while it is day: the night cometh, when no man can work." In the course of his sermon, after passing a high and well-merited eulogium on the character of the late Earl of Hardwicke, High Steward of the University, he dwelt at great length and eloquence on the excellent traits of character evinced in the public and private conduct of the late Chancellor. The truth of the following circumstance may be replied upon:—During an occasional intermission of the pains of disease, one of his attendants said to him, "You are better; you need not despair." To which the Duke replied, "I shall die; but I do not despair." After the sermon, the anthem "Behold, I tell you a mystery," was performed by the choir.

The Will of his Royal Highness has been opened, and it appears he died worth upwards of 90,000*l.* He has left legacies to most of his household. Col. Sir Edmund Currey, the Duke's Secretary and Comptroller, has 20,000*l.* bequeathed to him; and Col. S. Higgins, K.H., the principal Equerry, 25,000*l.*: each of his Aides-de-Camp has 3,000*l.*

EARL SPENCER, K.G.

Nov. 10. At Althorp Park, Northamptonshire, aged 76, the Right Hon. George-John Spencer, second Earl Spencer and Viscount Althorp, co. Northampton (1765), Viscount and Baron Spencer of Althorp (1761); K. G.; a Privy Councillor, a Trustee of the British Museum, a Governor of the Charterhouse, an Elder Brother of the Trinityhouse, High Steward of St. Alban's, D.C.L., F.R.S., F.S.A., a Director of the British Institution, &c. &c.

This great and excellent man was born at Wimbledon on the 1st of September, 1758, the only son of John first Earl Spencer by Georgiana, eldest daughter of Stephen Poyntz, of Midgham in Berkshire, esq. The early part of his education was trusted to a private tutor; after which he was sent to Harrow, with a suite and attendance of such state, as even at that time to be considered an intrusion upon the uniformity of school discipline. But though his father might deem a carriage only a fitting appendage for the elevated rank of his son, such parade as certainly made no injurious impression on the mind of the latter, who grew up in unaffected simplicity and singleness of character. At Harrow, he enjoyed the ad-

vantage of having, for a short time, the illustrious Sir William Jones for his tutor; on whose leaving the school, he was committed to the charge of Dr. Heath, the head master, in whose house he resided. His Lordship proceeded in due time to Trinity college, Cambridge, where his college tutor was the late Rev. Charles Norris, Prebendary of Canterbury (see *Gent. Mag.* for Dec. 1833, p. 552). He was created M.A. by that University in 1778. The degree of D.C.L. was conferred on him at Oxford, July 3, 1793.

After having made a tour on the Continent, Lord Althorp entered upon his political life in 1780, when he was elected to Parliament for the town of Northampton. Connected, by birth and family ties, with the greatest Whig families in England, one of his sisters having, in 1774, been married to the Duke of Devonshire, and the other in 1780 to the Earl of Bessborough, Lord Althorp naturally set out on his political course upon Whig principles, and attached himself to that party in the House, which was strenuously opposed to the administration of Lord North. Their efforts proving successful, Lord Althorp was, on the overthrow of the ministry in 1782, appointed a Commissioner of the new Treasury board. In April of the same year, on the elevation of the Hon. Augustus Keppel to the peerage (by the title of Viscount Keppel) he was elected Knight of the Shire for Surrey; and on the death of his father, Oct. 31, in the year following, he succeeded to the Earldom, and also to the office of High Steward of St. Alban's.

In reviewing Lord Spencer's parliamentary life, we do not find that he spoke frequently or long, either in the Commons' or in the Peers' house; but he took his part in the business of the day, and from his talents and connections possessed a considerable influence in the political world. On the issuing of the King's proclamation in the critical year 1792, he honestly dissevered himself from the reckless pursuers of revolutionary change, and determined to support the King's government under the tutelary arm of Pitt, in union with Burke and Windham, though in opposition to his former associates, Fox, Sheridan, and Erskine.

In 1794 Lord Spencer was sent on a special embassy to the Court of Vienna; and during his absence, on the 19th of July, was appointed Lord Privy Seal; which office he resigned, in the following December, for that of First Lord of the Admiralty, where he succeeded the Premier's brother, Earl Chatham. His

administration was a proud period in the naval annals of England. The business of the office had previously fallen into neglect; but order, activity, punctuality, and enthusiasm immediately ensued. Lord Spencer was at his desk every morning at nine o'clock; and not a letter of the meanest individual remained unanswered. A formidable fleet was hovering on the opposite shore, watching for an opportunity of advantageous aggression. The public mind was labouring under some feelings of anxiety, for no trial of our naval strength had been made since the peace of 1763. At length their suspense was removed by the glorious 1st of June, and the names of Howe and Spencer became for a time almost synonymous words. A vacant ribbon of the Garter was offered to the First Lord of the Admiralty; who nobly declined it in favour of the conqueror, with a disinterestedness worthy of the best days of chivalry.

Before two years were passed, however, Earl Spencer was himself enrolled in that Most Noble order, being elected a Knight on the 1st of March 1799.

Howe's victory was succeeded by those of St. Vincent, Camperdown, and the Nile, which gave to the British flag a lustre it had never before acquired. In directing the pursuit of the French fleet by a detachment from the large force of Lord St. Vincent, the First Lord of the Admiralty wrote expressly, pointing out the propriety of "selecting Sir Horatio Nelson" for that important enterprise. Again, with respect to Duncan, it was the part of Lord Spencer to ascertain the merits of that veteran but hitherto unappreciated captain; and he was brought from his retirement in the shire of Angus, almost expressly to take the command of a fleet, sent, for the first time since the days of Rupert and Van Tromp, to try its strength with the Dutch. In De Winter was found an antagonist worthy of the British commander; and they who remember both those heroes sitting afterwards at the same table, under the roof of the Admiralty, will never forget the quiet bearing which distinguished them, nor the affable and gentlemanly deportment of *him* by whom they were received and entertained.

It was during Lord Spencer's headship at the Admiralty that the *mutiny at the Nile* broke out. The moment was exquisitely and painfully critical; and the destinies of the nation, as far as its naval power was concerned, might be said to hang upon a thread. Lord Spencer never for an instant allowed his heart to sink; but there *were* hearts among his col-

leagues which palpitated with no ordinary emotions. There was a vast magazine of gunpowder at Sheerness; and Parker, the leader of the mutiny, threatened to fire red-hot shot upon it. But, as Lord Spencer perfectly well knew, an explosion would have infallibly shivered every crew and ship in the mutiny to atoms. Contenting himself, therefore, with allowing an old and experienced mariner to take advantage of a calm night in removing all the *buoys* within the immediate vicinity of the rebel-fleet—so that it would have been impracticable for it to have made any progress to join the enemy—those deluded and desperate men made no further attempt to act offensively, but, without a single shot fired, surrendered themselves to the mercy and generosity of the Government.

On the peace of Amiens, Lord Spencer retired with his party from office; and in the debate in the House of Lords, respecting the Peace, he delivered a speech in disapprobation of it. He returned again to public duty, as Secretary of State for the Home Department, together with Lord Grenville and Mr. Fox, in 1806. The death of the latter illustrious Statesman, which soon followed, dissolved the administration; and from that period till the day of his death, the noble Earl, maintaining and insuring, both by voice and by vote, all those distinguished principles of toleration and liberality which brought and have secured the House of Brunswick upon the throne of these realms, kept "the calm and even tenor of his way,"—the object equally of respect and admiration to his friends, his neighbours, and the public. But, although Lord Spencer had removed from the arena of Parliament, he had on no account allowed his sense of public duty to merge in that of a merely quiet, inactive, private gentleman. He became as useful to the county of Northampton as he had been in the service of the country at large. He was Chairman, thirty years, of the Quarter Sessions—always exact, punctual, able, and eminently successful in the discharge of the duties of that important situation. Of the *Northamptonshire Yeomanry* he was for many years the Colonel; and was seen to order the evolutions, and charge at the head, of his regiment, with all the promptitude and dexterity of a military veteran. Chiefly by *his* instrumentality, the Infirmary of Northampton (which challenges comparison with any similar establishment throughout the kingdom) was built, disciplined, and brought to a flourishing issue. He was perpetual Visitor of it, and always took the chair at public meet-

ings. The same may be said of the District Committees of the Societies for Promoting Christian Knowledge, and for the Propagation of the Gospel. Having been very anxious for the establishment of a *Savings' Bank* at Northampton, and having succeeded in that object, he was invariably regular in his personal attendance—according to the rota. But his solicitude for the county of Northampton (of which he may be considered **THE FATHER**) stopped not here. It was one of the last acts of his truly useful life, to promote the erection of a Lunatic Asylum; and even so lately as the 24th of July last, although a period of between four and five years of ill-health, aggravated by the infirmities of age and severe domestic afflictions, had compelled him to withdraw as much as possible from active life, he took the chair at the County Hall to assist in the establishment of a Deaf and Dumb Institution at Edgbaston, and was heard, as far as his then enfeebled voice could be heard, to plead with all his wonted clearness of reasoning, precision of language, and warmth of feeling, the cause of the helpless and afflicted. Nor in London was he less backward in giving his personal patronage to the similar establishments of charitable benevolence.

Meanwhile, the Royal Institution in Albemarle-street—of which the late Earl of Winchelsea had been the previous President—fixed upon his Lordship to succeed to that office—one of pure honour, and decided literary and scientific distinction. Lord Spencer obeyed the voice of the committee deputed to tender the situation: and entered upon the duties of his office with alacrity and the most complete success. There had been a good deal of confusion and misunderstanding in the complicated affairs of the Institution: but his habits of business, and just perception of conflicting interests, soon restored harmony and comparative prosperity. His portrait now adorns the walls, at the request and expense of the Committee.

It should also be noticed that Earl Spencer was for more than forty years a Trustee of the British Museum, having been elected to that honourable office in 1793: though there is one record of his administration therein which certainly does not redound to his credit,—that, in the name of his brother Trustees, he repelled the offer of Mr. Gough's valuable collection, afterwards given to the Bodleian, merely because, in the narrow confines of Montague House, there was not room to store a box of copper plates! (see his letter in Nichols's *Literary Illustrations*, vol. V. p. 573).

This leads us to speak of the Earl the collector of the finest private library in Europe. The history is developed by Dr. Dibdin, in the highly ornamented pages of the *Ædes Althorpianæ*; and some of its most important contents are described in the *Bibliotheca Spenceriana* (yet an imperfect work). His Lordship placed his early printed books (including all the *Editiones Primariæ*) together with the works printed by the *Aldine Family*, in his London residence: the great bulk of his library being deposited at Althorp—his ancestral residence—in a suite of rooms, on the ground floor, very little short of two hundred and fifty feet in length. It is impossible to contemplate such a library—the achievement of one individual—without emotions of the deepest admiration. It is not that the books are, uniformly, in as beautiful condition without, as they are intrinsically attractive within; but that, in their acquisition, the noble owner never once descended to any mean or unworthy act. It was, from beginning to end—and for a period little short of forty years—one unvaried course of liberal feeling, and of downright hearty enjoyment in the objects before him. And how is our pleasure heightened on a *present* view of this matchless collection, when we learn that the whole will now be preserved at Althorp. **ESTO PERPETUA!**

On the establishment of the Roxburgh Club in 1812, Earl Spencer became its President, and he presented to the members in 1816 a reprint of Churchyard's Translation of Ovid de Tristibus, and in 1825 another of La Rotta de Scocesi.

We now come to a contemplation of the more beautiful or moral points of the picture before us: and these are replete with objects that induce the most heartfelt delight. It not only pleased a gracious Providence that the deceased should come early into the possession of his title and great property; but that, in his capacity of husband, father, master of a family, and of a large roll of tenants, he should have been in comparatively long and prosperous enjoyment. An anecdote, connected with this tenantry, deserves to be recorded. Some fifteen years ago, all his tenants, unknown to their noble landlord, subscribed for a large and beautiful silver vase—of which the late classical Theid was the designer—to present to him. On a given day they were all assembled at Althorp to carry this object into effect, and were afterwards fêted with a sumptuous entertainment in the picture gallery, which is 120 feet in length. **THE DAY** defied description. Among the tenants was one who had enjoyed his property, as

tenant at will, through a line of ancestry up to Henry the Eighth—in the time of Sir John Spencer, the founder of the family. The Countess Spencer died in 1831, after a union of half a century: a union, of which the length was the *least* remarkable—from the uninterrupted flow of the most perfect concord, and undiminished attachment and devotion on both sides. As in life, so in death, this happy and exemplary couple were undivided. It followed that, gifted with high and sparkling powers of conversation—based on an extraordinary range of miscellaneous reading, especially in the history and biography of England and France—the late Countess Spencer, at the head of her hospitable table, was the delight of her guests, and the mistress of an establishment which seemed at once to command the admiration and provoke the rivalry of many an unsuccessful competitor.

At this table in former times sat Johnson, Burke, Fox, Gibbon, Reynolds, Garrick, Reynell, Jones, and Windham, and of later years we could exhibit a long catalogue of talent and high moral worth—in philosophy, literature, and the fine arts—but we would not wantonly incur the odium of inevitable omissions.

In his stature, Earl Spencer was tall, and athletic if not robust. His demeanour was particularly his own—calm, gentle, dignified, but not unbending. Rank is adventitious; but with Earl Spencer *gentility* as well as *title* seemed to be hereditary. No coarse language was ever endured, none in fact was ever introduced, at his table. His attention as well to the comfort of the humblest guest, as to the topic of general discussion, was at all times remarkable—and those who remember the joyous, and yet thoroughly intellectual and instructive, days and nights of Althorp, before death had invaded its symposia, will attest the truth of this remark. What freedom of speech, of action, of pleasurable enjoyment! What “Attic nights”—what days of diversified and gratifying pursuits! The echoing horn—the gun’s report—without: an almost interminable vista of books—a gallery of historical pictures scarcely to be surpassed—billiards, music, drawing—within. Few men pursued his pleasures, or amusements, with a keener relish than the late Earl. When at Harrow, he won *the silver arrow* in the year 1771. In early life, he was among the most brilliant *skaters* upon the Serpentine; generally eliciting the attention of a crowd of admirers. *Hunting* was also eagerly pursued by him; and, in later life, with undiminished gratification and untiring zeal, *shooting* and

sailing. His constitution was naturally strong, and unimpaired by the slightest infusion of intemperance.

Such is the man—such the nobleman—who has been “gathered to his fathers.” It is by *such* examples that the *Aristocracy* of this country can, in every buffeting and tempestuous extremity, *best* maintain its character and its influence.

Earl Spencer married, on the 6th of March, 1781, the Hon. Lavinia Bingham, eldest daughter of Charles Lord (afterwards Earl of) Lucan, and sister to the present Earl. Her ladyship died on the 8th of June 1831, having had issue five sons and three daughters: 1. the Right Hon. John-Charles now Earl Spencer, late Chancellor of the Exchequer and M.P. for Northamptonshire: he married in 1814 Esther only daughter and heiress of Richard Acklom, esq. and niece to the late Earl of Bandon; she died in 1818, leaving no issue; 2. the Rt. Hon. Sarah Lady Lyttelton, married in 1813 to the present Lord Lyttelton, and has five children; 3. the Hon. Richard, who died an infant; 4. the Hon. Sir Robert Cavendish Spencer, K.C.H. Capt. R.N. who died Nov. 4, 1830, and of whom a memoir will be found in the Gentleman’s Magazine, vol. ci. pt. i. p. 82; 5. Lady Harriet, who died in infancy; 6. Lady Georgiana Charlotte, married in 1814 to Lord George Quin, brother to the present Marquis of Headfort, and died in 1823, leaving three children; 7. the Hon. Frederick Spencer, Capt. R.N. and C.B. now M.P. for Midhurst, and previously for Worcestershire; he married in 1830, his second cousin Elizabeth-Georgiana, second daughter of William Stephen Poyntz, esq. M.P. for Ashburton, and sister to the Marchioness of Exeter, and the dowager Lady Clinton; and 8. the Hon. and Rev. George Spencer, late Rector of Brington in Northamptonshire, but now in holy orders of the church of Rome.

The funeral of Earl Spencer took place at Brington* on the 19th of November. In compliance with the directions left by the deceased, it was a walking one, and was remarkable only for the immense concourse of persons assembled to witness it. Among the principal mourners were the present Earl and his two brothers, his brother-in-law Lord Lyttelton, the Hon. Mr. Lyttelton, Lord G. Quin, and Hon. Mr. S. Lyttelton, The

* Two beautiful plates in Mr. Baker’s History of Northamptonshire, contributed to the work by Earl Spencer, present views of the fine monuments of the family in Brington church.

cortege proceeded at an extremely slow pace; and the lengthened and melancholy train, as it wound along the avenues of the noble park, had a very imposing appearance. It reached the churchyard about one o'clock, where it was joined by the Honourable Mrs. Fred. Spencer, Lady Lyttelton, the Honourable Miss Lyttelton, and Miss Quin.

The portraits of Lord Spencer are of course numerous; the following are some of the most important:—

1. At the age of 17, in a fancy dress, by Sir Joshua Reynolds, P.R.A., engraved by T. H. Robinson in the Supplement to *Bibliotheca Spenceriana* (published as the second volume of the *Ædes Althorpiæ*).

2. In the robes of the Garter, by Copley, R.A. engraved by B. Holl, in Fisher's National Portrait Gallery.

3. By Sir M. A. Shee, R.A. exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1804.

4. Reading, by Hoppner, R.A. engraved in Cadell's Contemporary Portraits.

5. In his library chair, by Phillips, R.A., engraved by W. Finden in the first volume of the *Ædes Althorpiæ*.

SIR GILBERT BLANE, BART. M.D.

June 27. In Sackville-street, in his 85th year, Sir Gilbert Blane, of Blane-field, co. Ayr, and Culverlands, co. Berks, Bart. M.D. Physician in ordinary to the King, Fellow of the College of Physicians and of the Royal Societies of London and Edinburgh, Member of the Imperial Society of Sciences at St. Petersburg, &c. &c.

Sir Gilbert Blane was the fourth son of a family of opulent Scottish merchants, one of whom, Thomas, was some time settled in London, and William, junior to Sir Gilbert, purchased the estate of Winkfield Park, Berks.

Sir Gilbert was born at Blane-field, co. Ayr, Aug. 29 (O.S.) 1749. He commenced life as a Navy surgeon, and was present at the engagement between the English and French fleets in the West Indies, on the 12th of April 1782, of which he wrote an account—we believe his first published work. He shortly after published a valuable work entitled "Observations on the diseases incident to Seamen." He rose gradually in his profession, until he attained the rank of Physician to the Fleet, and was honoured with the acquaintance and friendship of his present Majesty. In 1788 he was selected to deliver the Croonian Lecture, on muscular motion, before the Royal Society, which lecture was published in 1790. We also find in their Transactions, vol. 80, an account by him of the *Nardus Indica*, or spikenard; in which paper he

attempted to collect what was known by the ancients respecting this odoriferous herb. His ideas respecting medical education, and certain topics connected with it, he gave to the world in 1819, under the title of "Medical Logic," and the work has run through more than edition. In 1822 he published "Select Dissertations on several subjects of Medical Science," most of which, we believe, had before appeared as separate papers in some of the medical periodicals. For some time he had retired from public life, when we find him once more coming forward in 1831, and addressing his "Warning to the British Public against the alarming approach of the Indian Cholera." These, with some pamphlets on subjects of ephemeral interest, and contributions to Medical Periodicals, constitute, we believe, the whole of his literary labours.

Sir Gilbert Blane was for some time Physician to St. Thomas's Hospital; and having been appointed successively Physician to the Household, and one of the Physicians in ordinary to his late Majesty, was created a Baronet by patent dated Dec. 26, 1812.

In Nov. 1829, with the sanction of the Lords of the Admiralty, he founded a prize medal for the best journal kept by the surgeons of His Majesty's navy. The medal is awarded every second year, the Commissioners selecting four journals,—Sir Gilbert during his life, and thenceforth the President of the College of Physicians, and the President of the College of Surgeons, deciding which of such four is best entitled to this honorary distinction. This judicious institution is calculated to excite considerable emulation in the medical departments of the Navy; and by bringing the journals from time to time before the notice of the Board, ensure to the most deserving the promotion which in this most important branch of the public service, is, or ought to be, only given to merit.

He married July 11, 1786, Elizabeth, only daughter of Abraham Gardner, merchant (by Mary Newman, who married secondly William Gaskarth, esq. brother to Julia Countess of Suffolk), and by that lady, who died on the 9th of July 1832, he had six sons and three daughters. His eldest son Gilbert-Gardner Blane, esq. died in February 1833, aged 45. His second son, Lieut. George Rodney Blane, of the Bengal engineers, died on the 18th of May 1821. His successor in the title, the present Sir Hugh Seymour Blane, served with distinction at Waterloo, as an officer of the 3d guards. He is married, and has issue. Sir Gilbert has left one other son, Charles-

Collins. His daughter Louisa was accidentally drowned in a piece of water on her uncle's estate at Winkfield Park, Aug. 24, 1813, aged 19. The others died in infancy.

COL. SIR M. M'CREAGH.

Aug. 31. At Leeds, aged 48, Colonel Sir Michael M'Creagh, C.B., K.C.T.S. Inspecting Field Officer of the Northern Recruiting District.

This distinguished officer entered the army in 1802, when in his 16th year, as an Ensign in the 39th foot, with which he served in several of the West India islands. In 1803 he purchased a Lieutenancy in the same corps, and having returned with it to England, he exchanged into the 37th, and returned to service in the same clime. In 1804 he purchased a company in the 7th West India regiment, which he commanded at New Providence, and the fine discipline which he established, gave early promise of his future military fame.

In 1807 he was appointed to the Royals, the regiment commanded by his Royal Highness the Duke of Kent, who distinguished Capt. M'Creagh with particular regard; and shortly after, he was one of the officers selected to discipline the Portuguese army. Having been promoted to the brevet rank of Major, he proceeded to join Lord Beresford at Abrantes, and was appointed Lieut.-Colonel of the 7th Portuguese infantry. His active and energetic exertions soon brought that corps to equal in discipline the best of the British army, and its conduct at Busaco, and in the retreat to the lines of Lisbon, was such as reflected the highest credit on its commander. He was then directed to take under his charge the 5th battalion of Caçadores.

At the battles of Santarem, Badajos, Albuera, Alfuentes, Salamanca, Burgos, Vittoria, Toulouse, St. Sebastian, Nivelle, the Nive, and other actions of the Peninsular war, he commanded regiments as Colonel, and received on most of those occasions the thanks in orders, of the Commander-in-chief of the army. At St. Sebastian he particularly distinguished himself in leading on to the breach in a most gallant style the covering parties and 3d Portuguese regiment: surmounting the enemy's defences, carrying three barricades, and leading the column into the town, to the foot of the citadel. After the battle of the Nive, he was sent to England to recruit his health; and afterwards rejoining the army at Bordeaux, was appointed a Brigadier-General in the Portuguese service, and shortly after Major-General, and took

the command of the *Tras-Montes* division. For his services in the Peninsular War he received a medal with three clasps; was on the 20th of May, 1816, permitted to accept the order of the Tower and Sword, and on the 28th of Dec. 1821, the higher rank of Commander in the same order.

In 1811 he obtained his Lieutenant-Colonelcy in the British army; and on the breaking out of the revolution in Portugal at the end of the war, Sir Michael resigned his command in that country and returned to England, after an absence of upwards of five years, passed in scenes of incessant warfare and great personal danger, and on services which required not only consummate military skill, but also great general ability.

In 1823 he was appointed to the Lieutenant-Colonelcy of the 13th foot, which, with the permission of the Duke of York, he made a light infantry regiment, and in command of which he embarked, the same year, for India. He had not been long in that country before the Burmese war broke out; when he was appointed a Brigadier-General, and ordered to take the command of the 1st, or Bengal, division of the army. He obtained for his services in this new field of duty, the thanks of both Houses of Parliament; but the effects of a coup-de-soleil so fatally affected his constitution, that he was obliged to relinquish his command and return to England.

In the brevet of 1825 he was promoted to the rank of Colonel; and in 1832 was appointed Inspecting Field Officer of the Northern Recruiting District, which situation he retained until the time of his death.

Sir Michael M'Creagh was universally beloved by his fellow-soldiers; his acquirements were great as well as his talents; he was acquainted with almost every European language, was a good classical scholar, and also a poet. He has left a widow, and one infant child.

LIEUT.-COL. F. K. LEIGHTON.

Nov. 19. At Shrewsbury, in his 63d year, Francis Knyvett Leighton, Esq. Mayor of Shrewsbury, and formerly Lieut.-Colonel in the Shrewsbury Volunteers.

He was the only son and heir of the late Rev. Francis Leighton, formerly of Ford and Shrewsbury, by his first wife Clare, sister and coheir to John Boynton Adams, of Camblesforth, co. York, Esq. and was fourth in descent from Sir Edward Leighton, the first Baronet, of Wattlesborough in Shropshire.

He was born at Reading, where his pa-

rents were temporarily residing, July 25, 1772, and there baptised. When of sufficient age, he was sent to Shrewsbury school, and was afterwards removed to Rugbyschool, at which places, combined with the instructions he received from a parent so highly gifted as was the late Rev. Francis Leighton, (see *Gent. Mag.* 1813, pt. ii. p. 396) he acquired an extensive and familiar acquaintance with the Greek and Latin classics, to which he afterwards added some of the modern languages. At the age of seventeen he entered the British army as an Ensign in the 46th regiment, of which his relative, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Baldwin Leighton, Bart. was Lieut.-Colonel; and in the year 1791 accompanied it to Gibraltar, and thence, at the close of 1793, to the West Indies, where he served in the island of Martinique, and for a short time afterwards in that of St. Vincent, at the commencement of the Charib war, having in the mean time been promoted to a Lieutenancy.

In 1796 he joined the 61st regiment, then stationed in the island of St. Lucia, as Captain, and continued there in active service until that island was evacuated by us; when he returned to England, and was appointed Aid-de-Camp to Sir Hew Dalrymple, Lieutenant-Governor of Guernsey. In this station he remained for about a year and half, when, his regiment being ordered to the Cape of Good Hope, he was put upon the recruiting service; but was soon after appointed Aid-de-Camp to Sir Charles Grey, General of the Eastern District. This appointment was of short duration, owing to Sir Charles Grey's removal, on which Lieut.-Colonel (then Captain) Leighton placed himself at the Military College at High Wycombe, whence in 1800 he was directed to join the army under Sir Ralph Abercrombie in the Mediterranean, as assistant-Quartermaster-general, to serve in the Field Department only; in which capacity, and in that of Aid-de-Camp to Colonel Anstruther, Quartermaster-general to the army in Egypt, he served during the whole of the Egyptian campaign, and was present in the three memorable battles which took place: viz. the landing in Egypt, March 8; the taking of Aboukir, March 13; and that of Alexandria, where the immortal Abercromby received his death-wound, March 21, 1801. At the close of the campaign he again joined the 61st regiment, which had sailed from the Cape of Good Hope, and formed part of the expedition under Sir David Baird in the Red Sea and across the Desert; and continued serving with it until the British forces finally evacuated

Egypt, whence they proceeded to Malta. Here he received intelligence of the dangerous illness of his mother, and of the proclamation of peace consequent on the signature of the treaty of Amiens; which, combined with some other circumstances, induced him to retire from the regular service and return home. His mother had not the satisfaction of again beholding her only and dearly beloved child, having departed this life previous to his arrival in England; where he was early apprized that his promotion to the Majority of his regiment (the 61st) must have met him on his passage. On learning this, no time was lost in petitioning the Commander-in-Chief for permission to withdraw his resignation; but although he was so highly beloved in the regiment that every officer in it, even including the next in succession (Capt. Barlow), who afterwards had the promotion, most cheerfully signed the Memorial presented to the Duke of York for that purpose, the request was not complied with.

In a letter of Col. (afterwards Major-Gen.) Anstruther to Sir Hew Dalrymple, dated, Camp near Alexandria, 20th Aug. 1801, the following testimony was given to Lieut.-Col. Leighton's character and military talents: "I have employed him more than any other of the young men who have been sent out to me, or whom I selected from the army: on no occasion has he ever failed me: he has executed everything entrusted to him with a degree of sagacity, attention, and activity, which cannot be too highly praised; and he gives the promise of becoming in his time a most valuable officer in the higher ranks of the service. Add to this, that his activity is without bustle, his spirit without noise, his merit, in short, without parade or presumption. Such is my friend Leighton; and I thank you most sincerely for introducing me to his acquaintance."

After the rupture of the treaty of Amiens, when the British shores were threatened with invasion, Capt. Leighton was Lieut.-Colonel in the Shrewsbury Volunteers; since which he has also served as Major and as Lieutenant-Colonel in the Regular and Local Militia, and finally closed his military career as Captain in the South Shropshire Yeomanry, from which he retired in 1830.

In a civil capacity he had, in 1811, the superintendence of the conduct and correspondence of Lucien Buonaparte and his family, who, in December, 1810, had arrived in this country; and the firm and judicious yet gentlemanly manner in which this delicate and (as then considered) important duty was executed,

both at Ludlow and Worcester, gained him the highest approbation of those in power, whilst at the same time it acquired for him the esteem and respect of those eminent individuals who were for three years intrusted to his charge. The only other civil office which he undertook was that of Mayor of Shrewsbury, to which he had been recently elected. In politics, Col. Leighton was from principle a Tory, or, as now more properly denominated, a Conservative; but, whilst firm and conscientious in the maintenance of his own principles and opinions, he most cheerfully conceded to those who differed from him the same privilege he claimed for himself. In private life he stood conspicuous as a specimen of an English gentleman: and, moving in the highest circles of the county, he was no less esteemed and beloved by his equals and superiors in rank, than he was admired and respected by all beneath him.

His death was occasioned by a severe apoplectic attack (to which he had for a considerable time been predisposed), whilst accompanying his younger daughter on horseback. It took place in the street of Shrewsbury, directly opposite the house where the renowned Admiral Benbow was born.

Lieut.-Col. Leighton married, at Bristol, July 6, 1805, the Hon. Louisa Ann St. Leger, daughter of the fifth and aunt to the present Viscount Doneraile, by which lady he has left an only son and heir, the Rev. Francis Knyvett Leighton, M.A. Fellow of All Souls College, Oxford; and two daughters, Louisa Charlotte Anne, married April 23, 1833, to Thomas Henry Hope, Esq. of Netley, and Miss Clare Leighton.

The funeral took place at St. Chad's church, on Monday Nov. 24th, and was attended by the members of the Body Corporate, together with the following gentlemen as pall-bearers:—William Bayley, esq., Charles Lloyd, esq., Rev. H. C. Cotton, Col. Wingfield, Thomas Eyton, esq., E. W. Smythe Owen, esq., Sir Henry Edwardes, Bart., J. T. Hope, esq.; and as the principal mourners:—T. H. Hope, esq., Rev. F. K. Leighton, Rev. B. F. Leighton, Sir Baldwin Leighton, Bart., Rev. F. Leighton, Col. Burgh Leighton.

CAPT. E. PALMER, C.B.

Sept. 19. At Brighton, aged 52, Edmund Palmer, esq. a Captain in the Royal Navy, and C.B.

Capt. Palmer was third son of John Palmer, esq. M.P. for Bath, and Comptroller-general of the Post Office, the

projector of mail-coaches, and brother to Major-Gen. Charles Palmer, now M.P. for the same city. He entered the naval service in 1794 as midshipman in the Gibraltar of 80 guns, commanded by Capt. Pakenham. In 1796 he removed to the *Aigle*, in which he was wrecked on the coast of Barbary, in 1798; and he then joined the *Ville de Paris*, bearing the flag of Earl St. Vincent.

In 1800 his Lordship appointed him acting Lieutenant in the *Princess Royal* 98; and in the next year he was confirmed as Lieutenant in the *Picton* frigate, which was paid off in 1802. In 1803 he was appointed Lieutenant in the *Childers*, in which he joined the Mediterranean fleet, then commanded by Earl St. Vincent, who gave him a commission of Commander, and in consequence he returned to England. In 1805 the Lords of the Admiralty appointed him to the *Weazle*, in which he returned to the Mediterranean, and remained there until 1807, when he obtained Post rank. While on that station he enjoyed the personal friendship of Lords Nelson and Collingwood, as well as Earl St. Vincent, and the correspondence with which those eminent officers honoured his father, proves the esteem in which they held him.

Nearly seven years of expectation, however, had passed after his promotion to post rank before he could obtain a command. He then sailed in the *Hebrus* 42, to cruise in the British channel, when, in March 1814, he had a memorable battle with *l'Etoile* frigate, which, after an arduous chase of 120 miles, and a well-contested action of two hours and quarter, fought under Cape la Hogue, he captured and brought into Plymouth harbour. This brilliant achievement, which was the last action between frigate and frigate in the war with France, received the warmest encomiums from Sir R. Bickerton, Sir M. Seymour, and Earl St. Vincent, the last of whom declared that it "equals, if it does not surpass, any of our naval exploits." Capt. Palmer received the naval medal from the Board of Admiralty: and was offered, but declined, the honour of knighthood.

In June, 1815, Capt. Palmer received on board the *Hebrus* the Baron Montalibert, Secretary to the French Embassy in London, in order to afford aid to the royalists in the South of France. Having been joined by the *Pactolus* 46, Capt. the Hon. F. Aylmer, they forced the entrance of the Gironde, and in a few days after the town of Bordeaux hoisted the white flag, and declared for

Louis XVIII. For this service Capt. Palmer received the thanks of the Admiralty; and on the 19th of Sept. 1815, the ribbon of a Companion of the Bath.

In the following year he sailed in the same ship in the expedition to Algiers, and in the battle of Aug. 11, she had 4 men killed and 15 wounded. On her return, the *Hebrus* was found to be completely rotten; she was therefore paid off, and broken up, and thus closed the naval career of Capt. Palmer. He was, indeed, in 1818, offered the command of the *Melville* 50, but as she was about to proceed to the East Indies, he preferred the choice of waiting for employment nearer home; and another offer made by Lord Melville in 1830, he was obliged to decline; from ill health and private considerations.

Capt. Palmer married Nov. 27, 1817, Henrietta, daughter of Capt. W. H. Jervis, R.N. and grand-niece to Earl St. Vincent; he has left this lady a widow, with eight children.

[This memoir has been abridged from a longer article published in the *United Service Journal* for November].

CAPT. G. W. HAMILTON, C.B.

Aug. 17. At Rathcoffey, co Kildare, the seat of his aged father, aged 50, Gawen William Hamilton, esq., C.B., a Captain in the Royal Navy.

He was the eldest son of Archibald Hamilton Rowan, esq., whose name is associated with the stormy period of French influence in Ireland, and whose death has occurred since that of his son, at his house in Holles-street, Dublin, on the 6th of Nov. last. We shall therefore here introduce a few particulars of his history. He had been committed to Dublin gaol for two years for a libel; and in May 1794 was charged with high treason in carrying on a traitorous correspondence with the French: when he made his escape from prison. The Lord Lieutenant offered, by proclamation, a reward of 1000*l.* for his apprehension; but he got safely to Brest, and thus was supposed to have escaped the extreme penalty of the law. He was a gentleman of fortune, and lived to attain his 83d year.

His son the late Capt. Hamilton entered the Royal Navy in 1801, and had the advantage of serving the whole of his career, until he was made Commander, under the late Sir B. H. Carew. He was present at the capture of St. Lucie and Tobago in the West Indies, and during the operations of the British army in Egypt, when he received a severe wound, which never perfectly healed during the remainder of his life. He

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was made Lieutenant in 1807, and Commander in 1810, when he was appointed to the *Onyx* sloop of war, and commanded the flotilla at the siege of Cadiz. For his zeal and activity in this arduous service, he was made Post in 1811, and appointed to the *Termagant*, and subsequently to the *Rainbow* 28, which ships he commanded on the Mediterranean station until the close of the war in 1814. In both he performed important services, in aiding the Spanish patriots and intercepting the supplies of the French, and was very actively engaged at the surrender of Genoa.

He was next appointed to the *Havanah* 42, and employed on the coast of America; and on his return to England, his ship was ordered to form part of the escort of Napoleon to St. Helena, in 1815. He was nominated a Companion of the Bath on the King's birth-day in that year.

In 1820 Captain Hamilton was appointed to the *Cambrian* 48, in which he conveyed Lord Strangford as Ambassador to Constantinople. At the commencement of the Greek revolution he was selected by Sir Graham Moore to command the squadron stationed in the Archipelago, where he acquitted himself with zeal, promptitude, and judgment, to the satisfaction of all parties. In 1824 he was sent on a mission to Tunis, the objects of which he effected with his usual success. Shortly after, the *Cambrian* was ordered home, and paid off; but in July of the same year he recommissioned her again for the Mediterranean, where he performed various gallant services, destroying a number of piratical vessels: and he was present at the battle of Navarino, for which he received the medal of the second class of the order of St. Anne of Russia, and was made a member of the French order of St. Louis.

In an attack on some piratical vessels, on the 31st Jan. 1828, in company with some other ships, the *Cambrian* was unfortunately lost, by being run foul of by the *Isis*, and running on a reef of rocks; but on the court-martial the officers and crew were wholly acquitted of blame.

Soon after his return to England, he was appointed to the *Druid*, and sent to South America, where he remained three years, and his health, previously impaired, suffered greatly from the climate, and obliged him on his return to decline any further service.

Capt. Hamilton married, in 1817, Katharine, daughter of Lieut.-Gen. Cockburn, of Shunagaugh, Ireland. His brother, Mr. Frederick Hamilton Rowan, midshipman R.N. was killed at Palamos in 1810.

CAPT. F. G. WILLOCK.

Feb. 18, 1834. At Bushire, Frank Gore Willock, esq. Capt. R.N.

This officer was a native of the West Indies. He first entered the service under the auspices of Sir Joseph Yorke, and was present in the capacity of Midshipman in the battle of Trafalgar. He subsequently served in the Northumberland 74, in the action off St. Domingo; and in 1807 was appointed Lieutenant of the Osprey, which was cast away in Bayo Honda, and it being found necessary to fire her, to prevent her falling into the enemy's hands, he received Lord Mulgrave's approbation for his conduct on that occasion.

At the reduction of Martinique he performed the duty of First Lieutenant of the Abercrombie; he served subsequently on board the Dragon, and from her was appointed to command the Wanderer. In 1811, in command of the Spider, he for some time protected the trade of Tortola and the adjacent islands, for his "very judicious and officer-like conduct" in which service he received the "fullest approbation" of Rear-Adm. Sir F. Laforey.

In 1814 he removed into the Fox, in which he served during the American war, and was promoted to Post rank Nov. 25, 1815. After this he was not employed again afloat; though he actually offered to fit out a ship at his own expense, if the First Lord of the Admiralty would honour him by nomination to a command. Impatient of repose, he gave exercise to the activity of his mind in travel. Russia, the Caucasus, Georgia, Persia, parts of Arabia, and the wide territories of British India, were all visited by him; and he was about to return to his native county, when he took his fatal fever at the cove of Muscat, where the Arab vessel touched in which he was sailing from Bombay to Bushire.

Capt. Willock was characterised by the genuine virtues of an ocean son,—frank, enthusiastic, brave, and humane; those noble and generous qualities, accompanied by occasional eccentricities, gave a warmth and colouring to the most trifling actions of his life.

W. R. SPENCER, ESQ.

Oct. 23 At Paris, aged 65, William Robert Spencer, esq., cousin-german to the Duke of Marlborough.

This accomplished gentleman was the second son of the late Lord Charles Spencer, by the Hon. Mary Beauclerk, daughter of Lord Vere, and sister to Aubrey fifth Duke of St. Alban's.

The younger son of a younger son,

Mr. Spencer, early in life, found it prudent to accept the appointment of Commissioner of Stamps. The office disqualified him for sitting in Parliament. Mr. Spencer was a poet of much sweetness. His poetical works were a Translation of Leonora, from the German of Burger, a folio volume, embellished with designs by his aunt, Lady Diana Beauclerk. 1796. Urania, or the Illuminé, a comedy; the Prologue by Lord John Townshend. 1802. The Year of Sorrow. 1804. 4to. A volume of Poems. 1811. Mr. Spencer was one of the most highly gifted and accomplished men of the age in which he lived, though a love of contemplation rather than of action, a natural, a constitutional indolence, governed him with irresistible sway, and forbade those exertions which might have ranked him among the great poets of his day, or have placed him in a situation where his extensive knowledge and numerous attainments would have rendered him useful to his country, either in a diplomatic or legislative capacity. As a diplomatist, his qualifications were of a very superior kind. To an intimate acquaintance with the politics of the different courts of Europe, he added, what indeed enabled him to acquire this information, a thorough mastery of the French, Italian, and German languages, which he spoke with a fluency and grace that excited the admiration of all the well-educated and enlightened foreigners with whom he was in constant intercourse.

Like some to whom nature has been liberal in bestowing genius, but parsimonious in the more useful gifts of activity and steadiness of pursuit, Mr. Spencer shone with extraordinary brilliancy in conversation. His knowledge was extensive, his memory retentive, and his wit ready, refined, and sparkling; but this was so invariably under the control of a benevolent disposition, of pure good nature, that he was never known to exercise it in a manner to give even momentary pain.

Though he never became the colleague of statesmen, he was sought as their companion; and at his house in Curzon-street, the two great political opponents, Mr. Pitt and Mr. Fox, met at least once as upon neutral ground, and enjoyed the charms of literary conversation and polished wit, unleavened by party feeling or a struggle for superiority. Among those, too, with whom he lived on terms of intimacy, were the Prince of Wales, Sheridan, Dr. Lawrence, Sydney Smith, Horner, and others of deservedly high reputation.

During the last ten years Mr. Spencer

resided in Paris, where he died; not missed, perhaps—because the state of his health had long condemned him to utter seclusion—but lamented by all who had known him, from whose memories the charms of his conversation and his social qualities can never be effaced.

Mr. Spencer married, Dec. 13, 1791, the Countess Susan, daughter of Francis Count Jenison-Walworth,* (of the Holy Roman Empire) and widow of Count Spreti; and by that lady, who survives him, he had issue five sons and two daughters: 1. Louisa-Georgiana; 2. Charles, who died an infant in 1793; 3. the Rev. Aubrey George Spencer, Archdeacon of Bermuda, who married in 1822 Eliza, daughter of John Musson, esq. and has issue; 4. William Spencer, esq. who married in 1820 Frances, daughter of John Garland, esq. and has issue; 5. Harriet-Caroline-Octavia, married in 1819 to her cousin-german Count Charles Westerholt, Chamberlain to the King of Bavaria; 6. the Rev. George John Trevor Spencer, Rector of Leaden Roding, in Essex, and Perpetual Curate of Buxton, in Derbyshire, who married in 1823 Harriet-Theodore, 4th daughter of the late Sir Benjamin Hobhouse, Bart. and has issue; and 7. Frederick-William.

THOMAS TELFORD, Esq.

Sept. 2. In Abingdon-street, aged 77, Thomas Telford, esq. President of the Society of Civil Engineers.

This highly talented man was born in the parish of Westerkirk, in the county of Dumfries, in the year 1757, and was educated at the parish school.† At the age of fourteen, he was apprenticed to the trade of a mason, and employed in building a house at Ramerskales in Annandale, for Dr. Mountjoy, who had returned from being first physician to the court of Petersburg.

In early life, Mr. Telford gave indications of poetical talent. He wrote a

* Of this family, formerly seated at Walworth in the county of Durham, a pedigree will be found in Surtees's History of that County, vol. iii. p. 321. Count Jenison-Walworth, brother to the Countess Susan and now Envoy in this country from the King of Bavaria, married Mary Beauclerk daughter of Topham Beauclerk, esq. by Lady Diana Spencer, and cousin-german to the subject of this memoir.

† By his will, Mr. Telford has left to the ministers of Westerkirk and the neighbouring town of Langholm, 1000*l.* each, in trust for the purchase of books for the parochial libraries.

poem intitled Eskdale, and was the "Eskdale Tam" of the poetical corner of the Scots Magazine. On the death of Burns, he wrote some very beautiful verses to his memory. published in Dr. Currie's Life of the Ayrshire bard. On reading which, one is tempted to say as Pope did of Mansfield,—

"How sweet a Ramsay was in Telford lost!"

Mr. Telford continued to be employed in house and bridge building, in his native district of Eskdale, until 1783, when, having been taught architectural drawing at Edinburgh, he proceeded to London, and was for some time employed at the great square of public offices at Somerset house. He afterwards superintended public buildings at Portsmouth dock-yard, previous to acting generally as an architect and engineer. His gradual rise from the stonemasons' and builders' yard to the summit of his profession in his own country, or it may be said, in the world, is to be ascribed not more to his genius, his consummate ability, and persevering industry, than to his plain, honest, straightforward dealing, and the integrity and candour which marked his character throughout life.

His works are so numerous all over the island, that there is hardly a county in England, Wales, or Scotland, in which they may not be pointed out. The Menai and Conway bridges, the Caledonian Canal, the St. Katharine's Docks, the Holyhead roads and bridges, the Highland roads and bridges, the Chirk and Pont-y-cisylte aqueducts, the canals in Salop, and great works in that county, of which he was surveyor for more than half a century, are some of the great works which will immortalize the name of Thomas Telford. We are enabled, however, to give a chronological list of his principal works, which we consider a very interesting document:

1788. A new gaol built for the county of Salop (Shrewsbury Castle being converted into a dwelling-house).

Twenty-six bridges in the same county, from 20 to 130 feet span; two of them over the river Severn.

1798. A bridge over the Severn at Bewdley, consisting of three arches.

A bridge, 112 feet span, over the Dee, at Kirkcudbright, in Scotland.

Bridgenorth church (see the Edinburgh Encyclopædia.)

The Ellesmere canal, commenced in 1790; length 103 miles. Chief works, Pont-y-cisylte Aqueduct, one thousand feet long, and one hundred and twenty eight feet high; Chirk Aqueduct,

six hundred feet long, and seventy feet high.

In 1790, by the British Fishery Society, for the inspection of harbours on the coast of Caithness, and to devise a plan for an extensive establishment at Wick, in that county. This work was regularly accomplished, and it has been the chief centre of the herring fishery on that coast, under the name of Pulteney Town.

Highland roads and bridges, commenced in 1803. Under this commission were built one thousand one hundred and seventeen bridges in the Highlands; and, in the roads the great difficulties he overcame in passing through a rugged, hilly, and mountainous district, triumphantly attest his great skill as an engineer.

The Caledonian canal, begun in 1804. Locks, each 180 feet long, 40 wide, depth of water, 20 feet.

Dunkeld bridge, finished in 1809. Nine arches, centre one 90 feet span.

The Glasgow, Paisley, and Ardrossan canal.

Aberdeen harbour, extension and improvements, commenced in 1810.

Dundee harbour, extension and improvements, commenced in 1815; the Ferry Piers, on both sides of the river, in 1822.

The Glasgow and Carlisle road, commenced in 1816, upon which were built 23 bridges of 150, 90, 80, 60, 50 feet span and under.

The Lanarkshire roads, including bridge at Cartland Craigs, 123 feet high; and four other large bridges.

Increasing the width of the roadway over Glasgow old bridge with cast-iron.

The Dean bridge over Leith Water, at Edinburgh, four arches, each 90 feet span; roadway above the river 108 feet.

Pathhead bridge, 11 miles from Edinburgh, on the Dalkeith road; five arches, 70 feet high.

Morpeth bridge, Northumberland, consisting of three arches.

The Holyhead road from London to Dublin, including the Menai and Conway bridges.

Improving the river Weever navigation, between the Cheshire salt works and sea entrance.

Constructing a tunnel 3000 yards in length, through Harecastle hill, upon the Trent and Mersey navigation, near the great Staffordshire Potteries.

Making a canal from ditto, 29 miles in length, by Macclesfield, to the Peak forest and Huddersfield canals.

Improving the Birmingham old canal, formerly laid out by Mr. Brindley.

Making a canal 39 miles in length with a branch 11 miles, to connect the Birmingham canal with the Shropshire and Cheshire canals, and open a new communication with Liverpool and Manchester, and thence to London.

Improving the outfalls of the river Ouse, in Norfolk, and the Nene in Lincolnshire, including the drainage of the North Bedford Level, between the Nene and the Welland.

Constructing the St. Katharine Docks, adjoining Tower Hill, London.

Constructing a cast-iron bridge, 170 feet span, over the river Severn, at Tewkesbury, in Gloucestershire.

Building a stone bridge, 150 feet, over the Severn, near the city of Gloucester.

Designing a stone bridge of seven arches, 50 feet wide within the parapets, and 500 feet long, about to be built over the Clyde, at Glasgow, on the site of Jamaica Street bridge.

Opening a navigable communication across Sweden, from Gothenburg, on the North Sea, to Soderking, on the Baltic.

In the year 1817, Loan Commissioners were appointed to apply 1,750,000*l.* towards carrying on public works. Mr. Telford was employed as their engineer; and since that time he has examined and reported on the following works, for which aid was requested.

The Regent's canal, from Paddington, by Islington, to Limehouse.

A cast-iron bridge across the Thames from Queen-street.

A short canal between the Thames and Isis, and the Wilts and Berks canal.

For an extension of Folkstone Harbour, on the coast of Kent.

For completing the Thames and Medway canal, from Gravesend to Rochester.

For completing the Gloucester and Berkeley canal, which was done under his direction.

For completing the Portsmouth and Arundel canal.

For the Tay ferry piers, which were constructed under his direction.

For rebuilding Folly bridge, at Oxford, on the site of Friar Bacon's study.

For making a short canal between the river Lea and the Regent's canal.

For rebuilding Windsor and Kingston bridges upon the river Thames.

For making a canal from Exeter to the sea.

For constructing a harbour at Shoreham, on the coast of Sussex.

For building a timber bridge at Teignmouth.

For completing the Bridgewater and Taunton canal.

For constructing locks and weirs upon the river Thames.

For completing the Liverpool and Manchester railway.

For completing Courtown harbour, in Ireland.

On the proposed railway between Waterford and Limerick.

On the Ulster canal, as proposed, in the north of Ireland.

On the Norwich and Lowestoft navigation, previous to the commencement, and while in progress.

Mr. Telford also made several extensive surveys of the mail-coach roads, by direction of the Post Office: and many details of his works are contained in Sir Henry Parnell's *Treatise on Roads*. It is said that he was inclined to set a higher value on the success which has attended his exertions for improving the great communication from London to Holyhead, the alterations of the line of road, its smoothness, and the excellence of the bridges, than on the success of any other work he executed. The Menai bridge will probably be regarded as the most imperishable monument of Mr. Telford's fame. Only last year, he wrote a "Report on the means of supplying the metropolis with pure water," which proves that his research and discrimination were not at all impaired by his great age.

Mr. Telford has for some time past been gradually retiring from professional business; and latterly chiefly occupied himself in preparing a detailed account of the great works which he planned and lived to see executed; and it is a singular and fortunate circumstance, that his clerk completed the manuscript of the work, under his direction, a few days before his death. It will be illustrated by more than eighty plates.

The Council of the Institution of Civil Engineers, of which Mr. Telford was President nearly from its commencement, have published the following judicious, eloquent, and well-earned tribute to his memory:—

"The Council of the Institution of Civil Engineers, feel themselves called upon to address the members of that body on the occasion of the great loss they have sustained by the death of their venerable President, to express their high sense of his talents and eminence as a professional man, and their heartfelt respect for his memory. His various works are conspicuous ornaments to the country, and speak for themselves, as the most durable monument of a well-earned fame: in number, magnitude, and usefulness, they are too intimately connected with

the prosperity of the British people to be overlooked or forgotten in future times; and the name of TELFORD must remain permanently associated with that remarkable progress of public improvement which has distinguished the age in which he lived.

"The boldness and originality of thought in which his designs were conceived, has been only equalled by the success with which they have been executed, and by the public benefits which have resulted from their use; whilst the general admiration with which his structures are regarded, is an evidence of his good taste, in giving elegance of appearance to the most substantial fabrics.

"The profession in which, during a long and successful career, Mr. Telford was one of the brightest ornaments, has been greatly advanced in public estimation by his unceasing efforts for its improvement. The members of that profession can never forget the liberality with which he patronised and encouraged young men, his ready accessibility, and the uniform kindness of feeling and urbanity of manners evinced in his intercourse with every one.

"The Institution of Civil Engineers has been particularly indebted to Mr. Telford, who was chosen President at an early stage of its formation, and has always exerted his influence to promote its objects and consolidate its foundation; his presents to the library and collection have been most liberal, his attendance at the meetings constant, and his conduct in presiding has been in every way calculated to promote mutual good feelings, harmony of sentiments, and co-operation of talents."

Mr. Telford taught himself Latin, French, Italian, and German; and could read those languages with facility, and converse freely in French. He understood algebra well, but held mathematical investigation rather cheap, and always resorted to experiment when practicable, to determine the relative value of any plans on which it was his business to decide. He was not an inventor in a wide sense of the term, but readily adapted well-proved means to his ends. He took one patent in his lifetime, and it gave him so much trouble, that he resolved never to have another, and kept his resolution. He delighted in employing the vast in nature to contribute to the accommodation of man. His eyes once glistened with joy, at a relation of the conception of a statue being cut out of a mountain, holding a city in its hand; he exclaimed that the suggestor was a magnificent fellow!

He was, to the latest period of his life, very fond of young men and of their company, provided they delighted in learning; and his kind disposition, unaffected manners, and easy access, were the means of raising many meritorious individuals from obscurity, to situations where their talents have been seen and rewarded.

In all his great works, he employed, as sub-engineers, men of talent, capable of appreciating and acting on his plans; and he readily acquiesced in their suggestions, when reasonable, and thus identified them with the success of the work.

Though ever desirous of bringing the merit of others into notice, his own was so much kept out of view, that the orders of knighthood conferred on him, 'Gustavus Vasa, and Merit,' his gold boxes, royal medallions, and diamond rings from Russia and Sweden, were known only to his private friends.

Mr. Telford was never married. His servants speak of him as the kindest of masters. He never troubled himself about domestic affairs, nor cared what he eat or drank, but left all those minor matters of life to their management. He was a great reader, and generally retired to bed before 12, and read himself to sleep; rose at 7; finished breakfast before 8, at which hour he entered his office to business. His punctuality was universal.

The immediate cause of his death was the recurrence of a severe bilious attack, to which he had been subject for some years. At the request of the Vice Presidents of the Institution of Civil Engineers, the Dean of Westminster at once assented to the interment of his body in the Abbey, and the spot chosen is next to the grave of Major Rennell, the celebrated geographer, in the centre of the nave, about midway between the organ and the great western door. The funeral was conducted on the 10th of September, in the most unostentatious manner, but attended by about sixty of his personal friends, among whom were Sir Henry Parnell, Capt. Beaufort, Mr. Milne, Commissioner of Woods and Forests, the Vice-Presidents and Council of the Institution of Civil Engineers, &c. &c.

It has been suggested that the most appropriate monument to be placed over his tomb would be, a huge granite block, polished, and inscribed

"THOMAS TELFORD."

A portrait of Mr. Telford was published in the Imperial Magazine for July 1832; but the face is rather too long. An excellent likeness has lately been engraved on a large size, by Mr. Raddon, from a painting by Mr. Lane, in posses-

sion of the Institution of Civil Engineers; and it brings home to the remembrance of his friends, a fine picture of his open, straightforward, and manly firmness of character.

Mr. Telford's Will has been proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, and the personal estate sworn under the value of 35,000*l.* The testator bequeaths about 3000*l.* to divers charitable institutions, and there are legacies to several persons of mechanical and literary genius, altogether amounting to 16,000*l.* Among the rest there are 500 guineas to Robert Southey, esq. the poet laureate. Mr. Telford directs that, in the event of his property not realising 16,000*l.*, the legatees should abate in proportion; but, should it prove more than sufficient, they are to be entitled to the full benefit, in proportion to the amount of property left. The consequence is, that the amount of each legacy will be doubled, and the Poet Laureate, instead of receiving 500, will become entitled to 1000 guineas.

CLERGY DECEASED.

The Rev. *John Bull*, Rector of Pentlow, Essex, to which he was instituted in 1816 on his own petition. His son, the Rev. *Edward Bull*, has been instituted as his successor. [We are not aware whether this clergyman was the same as the Rev. *John Bull*, Rector of Tattingstone, Suffolk, recently deceased; see Nov. p. 553.]

The Rev. *James Edwards*, Rector of Rynalton, Glamorganshire, to which he was presented in 1796 by T. M. Talbot, esq.

At Thames Ditton, Surrey, the Rev. *William Ellis*, Rector of East Moulsey. He was of Trinity hall, Camb. LL.B. 1787, and was presented to East Moulsey in 1797 by King's college.

At Derryinch, co. Fermanagh, the Rev. *Robert Irwin*, Chaplain of Duncannon Fort.

The Rev. *H. Knott*, Curate of Dunnington and Stainton, Lincolnshire.

Aged 28, the Rev. *William Knott*, formerly assistant Curate of Horton.

Aged 57, the Rev. *Samuel Lowe*, Rector of Darlaston, Staffordshire. He was first of Trinity college, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1798; and having been elected a Fellow of Magdalen, proceeded M.A. in 1802. He was for some time Tutor of that college, which office he resigned on his appointment to the rectory of Darlaston in 1814, by the Rev. Charles Simeon and the Society for purchasing Advowsons.

At Hesketh Bank, Lancashire, aged

63, the Rev. *E. Master*, M.A. Rector of Rufford, Lancashire.

The Rev. *John Mossop*, Vicar of Langtoft and Baston, Lincolnshire. He was of Queen's college, Oxford, M.A. 1799; was presented to the former living in 1781 by the Lord Chancellor, and to Langtoft in 1801 by Sir G. Heathcote, Bart. His will, lately proved in Doctors' Commons, contains the following bequests:—To poor widows of Baston, and Langtoft, to each a piece of land, of the yearly rental of 3*l*, to be at the disposal of the Vicar and Churchwardens on the feast of St. Thomas, for ever. To the parish of Deeping St. James, the rent of part of a piece of land called the Park Island, to be annually given to the poor widows on the feast of St. Thomas, for ever.

The Rev. *Robert Pickles*, Master of the Free School at Kirkburton near Huddersfield.

The Rev. *E. Prosser*, Minister of St. Martin's, Caerphilly, Glamorganshire.

At Hyde Abbey, near Winchester, aged 51, the Rev. *Charles Richards*, Rector of Chale, in the Isle of Wight, and Vicar of South Stoneham. He was son of the late Rev. Charles Richards, Prebendary of Winchester, the schoolmaster of the Rt. Hon. George Canning (see *Gent. Mag.* ciii. i. p. 281.); and succeeded him in the superintendence of the celebrated school at Hyde Abbey. He was of Magd. coll. Oxford, M.A. 1808, was presented to South Stoneham in 1815 by the Rector of St. Mary, Southampton, and succeeded his father at Chale, the patronage of which was his own.

The Rev. *Nathaniel Smith*, Rector of Clonoe and Derrynoon, co. Armagh.

At Helmingham rectory, Suffolk, aged 32, the Rev. *John Francis Treadway*, of Pembroke college, Cambridge.

At Rhydfach, near Cardigan, aged 80, the Rev. *Lewis Turnor*, formerly of Bradmore House, Hammersmith, and lately of Wervilbrook, Cardiganshire.

At Bitterley court, Shropshire, aged 68, the Rev. *John Walcot*, Rector of Bitterley. He was of St. Mary hall, Oxford, B.C.L. 1791; and was presented to Bitterley in 1817 by Sir J. D. King, Bt.

At Kington, Herefordshire, aged 84, the Rev. *John Wall*, for 52 years Vicar of that parish, and the senior Prebendary of Hereford. He was of Christ's coll. Camb. M.A. 1782, and was in that year collated to Kington by Dr. Hallifax, then Bp. of Hereford; and to the prebend of Pratum Minus in 1799.

At Dymchurch, Kent, at an advanced age, the Rev. *William Webster*, Rector of that parish and Blackmanstone, and for

many years curate of St. Mary's, Dover. He was of St. John's college, Cambridge, B. A. 1780, was presented to Dymchurch in 1787, by Lord Chancellor Thurlow, and collated to Blackmanstone in 1810 by the late Archbishop of Canterbury.

Aug. 23. In Giltspur-street Compter, aged 50, the Rev. *T. Charles Quarry*, late of Cork. He was brother to the Rev Dr. John Quarry, Rector of St. Mary Shandon, Cork. He came to London on some private business, and put up at the Bull and Mouth Inn. While there, he was continually annoying the house by ringing the bell unnecessarily. The impression in the house was that he was deranged, and he was therefore given in charge to the police, who took him to the watchhouse, and thence to the Compter. Mr. Murdoch, surgeon, stated that he laboured under a complaint of the lungs. Verdict: Died by the visitation of God.

Sept. 4. On board H.M.S. Madagascar, in the Gulf of Nauplia, aged 35, the Rev. *Charles W. Dodd*. He was the son of the late Rev. *James W. Dodd*, M. A. one of the masters of Westminster School; and was himself educated at that place and at Christ-church, Oxford, where he attained the degree of M. A. in 1824.

Sept. 24. At Traymore, co. Waterford, the Rev. *John Burke*, formerly Curate of Trinity-within, Waterford.

Sept. 28. At Harleston, Norfolk, aged 35, the Rev. *John Scott*, Rector of Kimble, Bucks, and formerly Curate of Mendham and Brockdish, near Harleston. He has left a wife and one daughter.

Oct. 14. At Cuckfield, Sussex, aged 54, the Rev. *Eduard Frank*, of Campsallpark, near Doncaster, Rector of Shelton cum Hendwick, Norfolk, and of Alderton, Suffolk. He was the younger but only surviving son and heir of Bacon Frank, esq. of Campsal, who died in 1812, by Catharine, daughter and heir of John Hoare, of Pontefract, esq. by Elizabeth, daughter and coheir of Robert Frank, esq. Recorder and some time M.P. for that borough. (See the pedigree of the family in Hunter's Deanery of Doncaster, vol. ii. p. 465). He was instituted to Alderton in 1810 on his own petition, and to Shelton in 1811. He married in 1800 Mary-Frances, dau. of Col. James Sowerby, R. Art. and had issue four sons and two daughters: 1. Rich. Bacon Frank, who has married Caroline, dau. of Dr. Curtis, and has issue; 2. Edward; 3, 4. Aspinall, and Rodolphus, twins; 5. Jemima; and 6. Rosalie-Bacon, who died in 1825.

Oct. 16. At Hull, aged 57, the Rev. *John Scott*, Vicar of North Ferriby, Mi-

nister of St. Mary's, Hull, and Afternoon Lecturer of the Holy Trinity church in that town. Mr. Scott was the eldest son of the late Rev. Thomas Scott, the celebrated Rector of Aston Sandford, in Buckinghamshire; and was educated under his father's care until his admission to Magdalen College, Cambridge, where he graduated B. A. 1799 as twelfth Wrangler, M.A. 1803. At Christmas 1799 he was ordained as Curate to the Rev. Thos. Dikes, Minister of St. John's, Hull; and was shortly after appointed by the Corporation to the Mastership of the Grammar-school; in 1801 he was presented by Sir Robert Peel to the Vicarage of North Ferriby, and in 1816 by S. Thornton, esq. to that of St. Mary, Hull. He published in 1809 *Five Sermons on Baptism, Confirmation, and the Lord's Supper* (3d edit. with two others on the Sabbath, 1822); in 1812, *The Nations imploring the Word of Life*, a Sermon for the Bible Society; and in 1822, *The Life of his Father*. Mr. Scott was Secretary to the Hull Auxiliary Bible Society. He has left a widow and ten children.

Oct. 27. At Codford St. Peter's, Wilts, aged 70, the Rev. *Charles Phelps*, M.A. Rector of St. Margaret Pattens, and St. Gabriel Fenchurch, London, to which church he was presented in 1792 by the Lord Chancellor.

Oct. 30. The Rev. *Francis Metcalf*, Rector of Righton, Yorkshire, and a magistrate of the East Riding. He was presented to that church in 1824 by Sir William Strickland, Bart.

Nov. 1. At Wilton, Norfolk, the Rev. *Henry Tilney*, Rector of Hockwold cum Wilton. He was formerly a Fellow of Caius college, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1794 as 13th Senior Optime, M.A. 1797; and was presented to his living in 1806 by that Society.

Nov. 4. The Rev. *John Ferraby*, Vicar of Welford and Tibbertoft, co. Northampton. He was of Clare-hall, Cambridge, B.A. 1779, as 18th Senior Optime, M. A. 1798, and was presented to both his livings in 1810 by Dr. Moss, then Bishop of Orford.

Nov. 7. Aged 71, the Rev. Mr. *Stubbs*, Vicar of Well, near Bedale, and Master of the Grammar-school at Holly-hill. He died suddenly on leaving the house of an aged parishioner, with whom he had been reading prayers.

At Tingley-house, near Leeds, aged 78, the Rev. *William Wood*, M. A.

Nov. 9. At Oxford, the Rev. *William Browne*, M. A. Lecturer of Carfax church. He was of Magdalen college.

Nov. 10. At Walsingham, Norfolk,

aged 57, the Rev. *James Lee Warner*, Vicar of Great and Little Walsingham, and of Houghton-in-the-Brake, to both which he was presented by D. H. Lee Warner, esq.; to the last-named in 1817.

Nov. 11. At Kirkby Underdale, Yorkshire, the Rev. *Henry John Ridley*, Rector of that parish, and a Prebendary of Norwich. He was of Christ-church, Oxford, M.A. 1813; was presented to a prebend of Bristol in 1816; to Kirkby Underwood in 1827 by his relative, Lord Eldon; and exchanged his prebend at Bristol for one at Norwich in 1832. Pious, without bigotry; generous, without ostentation; kind, without weakness; social, without levity; he employed the short period of time allotted to him by his Maker in the discharge of active duties, and the exercise of benevolent affections.

Nov. 15. At Huntingdon, aged 34, the Rev. *Alfred Veasey*, D. D. Fellow of St. Peter's college, Cambridge. He was a son of David Veasey, esq. of Huntingdon.

Nov. 18. At Kingsbury-lodge, St. Alban's, aged 77, the Rev. *Thomas Moore*, D.D. formerly Vicar of Thurleigh, Beds. to which he was presented in 1831.

Nov. 20. At St. Mary Bourne, Hants, aged 68, the Rev. *William Easton*, Vicar of Hurstbourne Priors, with Mary Bourne, and a Prebendary of Heytesbury. He was the youngest son of the late Mr. James Easton, of Salisbury, and Hannah his wife; and nephew to the late Mr. Edward Easton, a well-known bookseller of that city. He was of Wadham college, Oxford; was presented to the prebend of Swallowclift, in Heytesbury collegiate church, by Dean Ekins in 1804, and collated to his living in 1817 by Dr. North, then Bishop of Winchester. He was struck with apoplexy on his return from a marriage at Hurstbourne, and expired in the course of three hours. His father, a nephew and two nieces, all died of the same disease.

Nov. 21. Aged 33, the Rev. *Nicholas Robinson*, M.A. Minister of St. Martin's in the Fields, Liverpool.

Nov. 22. In Cunningham-place, Edge-ware-road, after a long and severe illness, aged 58, the Hon. and Rev. *Pierce Meade*, Archdeacon of Dromore, uncle to the Earl of Clanwilliam, and brother to the Countess of Meath and Lady Howden. He was the fourth and youngest son of John the first Earl, by Theodosia, dau. and heiress of R. M. Magill, esq. by Lady Anne Bligh, dau. of John 1st Earl of Darnley. He married April 6, 1801, Elizabeth, 2d dau. of the Rt. Rev. Thos. Percy, Lord Bishop

of Dromore; and by that lady, who died Sept. 26, 1823, had issue four sons and one daughter: 1. John-Pierce; 2. Thos. Percy, who died in 1831; 3. Theodosia Barbara, married in 1833 to the Rev. John Whalley; 4. Edward Richard; and 5. Henry Hugh, who died in 1824.

DEATHS.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

Aug. 29. At Woolwich, Lieut. Kane, Adj. Royal Art.

Sept. 4. In Singleton-st., City-road, aged 80, George Clymer, esq. late of Philadelphia, inventor of the Columbian printing press.

Sept. 5. At Brentford Butts, aged 73, Frances Florence, widow of Alex. Barclay, esq. of Brompton.

Sept. 6. In Beaufort-buildings, aged 74, Mr. John Bowley, one of the oldest auctioneers of the metropolis.

Sept. 12. Aged 25, John Foster, esq. A.M. late of Trinity college, Cambridge, and student of Lincoln's Inn, only son of the Rev. J. Foster, Vicar of West Thurrock, Essex.

Sept. 16. In Burlington-st. Captain Jones, R.N.

Sept. 17. At Vauxhall, aged 48, Mary-Sophia, wife of L. S. Tucker, esq. Collector of his Majesty's revenues at Gibraltar.

Oct. 15. At Hackney, in her 90th year, Frances, widow of Major Salt.

Oct. 22. The Rev. J. Archer, D.D. Catholic clergyman of the Bavarian-chapel.

Oct. 26. At Barnes-green, the Baron de Noual. His body was interred in the church at Kensington, where the Baron resided, and was much respected.

Oct. 28. Aged 47, Mrs. Boyd, wife of Hugh Stuart Boyd, esq.

At Deptford, William Kent, M. D. eldest son of the late Matthew Salmon Kent, M. D. formerly surgeon of Deptford Dock-yard.

Nov. 4. In Harley-street, the eleventh day after the death of her eldest sister, Miss Barbara Pianta, sole remaining sister of the late Joseph Pianta, esq. of the British Museum.

Nov. 4. At Chelsea, aged 39, Theodosia, wife of Robert Scott, esq.

Nov. 5. In Kensington-palace, Sarah, widow of Lieut.-Gen. Wynyard.

Nov. 6. Aged 33, Mr. Robert Farran, youngest son of John Farran, esq. of East-place, Lambeth.

Aged 56, Charles Parbury, esq., of Leadenhall-st. and Seymour-place; head of the firm of Parbury, Allen, and Co.,

GENT. MAG. VOL. III.

the eminent booksellers connected with India.

Nov. 10. At Hammersmith, aged 63, the Rev. Dan. Washbourn, 22 years Minister of the Independent church in that place, and previously of Wellingborough.

Nov. 14. At Stamford-hill, aged 80, Benj. Hanson English, esq.

Nov. 15. At Ulster-place, aged 84, Abigail, widow of Rich. Routh, esq. Collector of his Majesty's Customs, and Chief Justice of Newfoundland.

Nov. 20. Madame Victoire Hutchinson, of Upper Berkeley-st. widow of Capt. F. N. Hutchinson, and only dau. of Mons. Prins, of Brussels.

Nov. 21. At Blackfriars-road, William Bailey, esq. iron-merchant, Bankside, from injuries received by being thrown from his gig.

Nov. 23. Aged 43, Jane, wife of Capt. Edward Henley, Lucas-st. Commercial-road.

Nov. 24. Aged 46, Mr. Samuel Robinson, of Chapterhouse-passage, bookseller.

Nov. 26. Aged 10, Lucy Hamilton, only child of John Hamilton Reynolds, esq. Golden-square.

In Park-lane, aged 63, Wm. Starkie, esq.; and *Dec. 4*, aged 65, at Cheltenham, E. Starkie, esq. of Park-lane, his brother.

Nov. 29. Delphine-Ann, eldest dau. of Thos. Denman, esq. sculptor, of Buckingham-st. Fitzroy-sq.

In Clapham-road-place, aged 75, Thos. Caldwell, esq.

Lately. Eleanor, wife of Joseph James Clark, esq. of South Audley-st.

In Wilton-crescent, aged 45, Lieut.-Col. Clements.

In Prince's-st. Blackfriars-road, Thos. Mounsey Cunningham, esq. a contributor to the "Scots' Magazine," and other periodicals.

In Montagu-st. Russell-sq. aged 74, Major John Lovell, late of 76th regiment.

In Mecklenburgh-square, aged 75, J. M'Cullum, esq.

In Dover-st., aged 84, Mr. Manton, the celebrated gun-maker.

C. M. Purdy, esq. R. Mar. Art. only son of the Rev. Dr. Purdy, of Cricklade.

In London, Lieut. F. D. Quarry, R.M. Of cholera, aged 32, John Percy Sarel, esq. of the Inner Temple, barrister.

H. J. Shrapnell, esq. many years surgeon of South Gloucester militia.

Eliza Maria, wife of Lieut.-Col. Sir James Wallace, 5th Dragoons, dau. of W. P. Hodges, esq.

Dec. 1. In South-st. Park-lane, the Right Hon. Eliz. Lady Kilmaine. She was a dau. of David Lyon, esq. of Port-

land-place; was married Jan. 4, 1822, to the present Lord Kilmaine; and has left eight children.

Dec. 2. At Euston-sq. aged 72, Eliz. widow of T. Cresswell, esq. late of Tenbury.

Aged 45, Elizabeth, wife of A. Borradaile, esq.

Dec. 3. In Baker-street, Fanny, wife of S. T. Partridge, M.D. second dau. of the late Rev. Dr. Moore, of Woodchester, Glouc.

Dec. 4. At Vauxhall, aged 70, H. Lindeman, esq. the oldest chief officer in the E. I. Co.'s Service, which he entered in 1784.

At Wandsworth, aged 84, Dan. Bell, esq.

Dec. 5. At King-street, St. James's-square, aged 27, Stirling J. Christie, esq.

In Dean's-yard, Susannah, wife of the Rev Dr. Dakins, Precentor of Westminster Abbey.

At Hackney, aged 63, Jas. Court, esq.

Dec. 6. In Jermyn-st. William Mackintosh, esq. late of Clifton.

At Paddington, aged 60, A. Falconer, esq.

Dec. 7. At Kensington, aged 55, Charlotte, widow of the late D. Dunn, esq. of Holloway.

In Weymouth-st. aged 24, George Jas. youngest son of the late Lieut.-Col. Coote Martin, 1st Guards.

Dec. 10. In Throgmorton-street, aged 75, Alexander Chalmers, esq. F.S.A. Of this distinguished literary character a memoir shall appear soon.

Mary-Ann, wife of the Rev. W. E. L. Faulkner, M. A. Rector of St. John's, Clerkenwell.

Dec. 11. E. Knapman, jun. esq. of Lamb's Conduit-st. for 20 years one of his Majesty's Hon. Corps of Gentlemen at Arms.

Dec. 12. In Bernard-st. T. Hudson, esq.

Dec. 13. At Westminster, Samuel Hawtayne Lewin, esq. of Loose, Kent.

Dec. 14. At Walworth, Mr. Robert Smith, many years a Common Councilman for the Ward of Tower.

At Kennington, aged 77, Wm. Holmer, esq.

In Burlington-street, Mrs. S. Gray, eldest sister of the late Bishop of Bristol.

Dec. 16. At Stamford-hill, aged 54, Mr. Adey Bellamy Savory, goldsmith, of Cornhill.

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BEDFORD.—*Nov. 21.* At Bedford, aged 61, Sophia, wife of Capt. Wm. W. Foote, R.N.

Lately.—At Bedford, aged 88, Peregrine Nash, esq. Alderman.

BERKS.—*Oct. 30.* At Sandhurst, aged

18, James, son of late Major-Gen. Hare, student in the Royal Military college.

Nov. 22. At Streatley, aged 76, Martha, widow of the Rev. Alex. Litchfield, Vicar of Wadhurst, Sussex, and Rector of Noke, Oxfordshire.

Lately.—Catharine, widow of the Rev. Archer Thompson, Vicar of Thatcham.

At Windsor Castle, aged 74, Lieut. Barber, one of the Military Knights.

Aged 42, Mr. John Lamball Dewe, an Alderman of Reading.

Aged 90, Jane, widow of Tho. Gleed, esq. Alderman of Reading.

Dec. 1. At Winkfield, Agnes, wife of Rich. Harrison, esq. of Wolverton.

Dec. 18. At Donnington, aged 86, Charles Southby, esq.

BERWICK.—*Nov. 14.* At Berwick, aged 51, John Hill, esq. Collector of Customs at that Port. He was a native of Wisbech, and previously to his appointment at Berwick was comptroller of that port.

BUCKS.—At Great Marlow, Hypatia, youngest dau. of late Rev. L. Evans, Vicar of Froxfield, Wilts, and niece to the Rev. A. B. Evans, of Gloucester.

At Buckingham, aged 87, Job Roberts, esq.

CAMBRIDGE.—*Nov. 5.* Sarah, wife of Tho. Fisher, esq. banker, of Cambridge.

Nov. 19. At Cambridge, aged 18, Rich. Dreyer Reeve, esq. Student of Trinity college, only son of late Rich. Reeve, esq. M.D. of Norwich.

Nov. 20. Emily, wife of W. J. A. Abington, esq. barrister-at-law.

Nov. 22. Aged 20, Mr. W. G. Stonehouse, student of St. John's college, and only son of Mr. J. S. Stonehouse, of Manchester.

Nov. 28. Denzil Tho. Campbell Newman, Pensioner of St. John's college, son of the Rev. John Newman, Vicar of Witham, Essex.

CHESHIRE.—*Nov. 13.* At Dukinfield, aged 64, Wm. Hampson, esq. a Justice of the Peace for the counties of Chester, Lancaster, and York.

Nov. 25. At Chester, aged 81, Ann, wife of Rich. Llwyd, esq. formerly of Beaumaris, and dau. of the late Alderman Bingley.

Nov. 28. At her son's, in Knutsford, aged 77, Mrs. Musgrave, sister to Rev. Robert Wilkinson, Heath, near Halifax.

CORNWALL.—*Nov. 29.* John Dunstan, esq. of Falmouth, a miser, leaving landed, household, and other property, to the amount of nearly 60,000*l.*

DEVON.—*Sept. 15.* At Stoke, near Devonport, Maria, relict of Lieut.-Col. Henry Haldane, of the Royal Invalid Engineers.

Sept. 30. At the house of her nephew

the Rev. Arthur Grueber, Vicar of Colebrook, Jane, widow of Sir Humphry May, of May-park, co. Waterford, Bart.

Nov. 17. At Lympston, aged 88, the widow of Francis Hooker, esq. dau. of the late Rev. W. Jervis, of Ipswich.

Nov. 22. At Exeter, aged 72, Anna Alicia, widow of Capt. Geo. B. Salt, R.N., and dau. of the late Adm. Fitzherbert.

Lately.—Suddenly, whilst hunting, aged 64, J. Bovey, esq. of Pear Tree, near Ashburton.

At Haslar hospital, aged 27, Mr. J. Dowers, first Mate of the revenue cutter, son of Capt. P. Dowers, R.N.

At Sidmouth, aged 86, Mrs. H. E. Slessor, widow of Gen. Slessor.

Dec. 1. At Axminster, Col. Robert Hetzler, C.B., Bengal Art.

Dec. 4. At Paracombe, aged 24, Ellen Isabella, wife of the Rev. John Pyke, A.M. Rector.

DORSET.—*Nov.* 24. At Dorchester, Joshua Hyde, esq. youngest son of late J. Hyde, esq. of Hyde-end, Berks.

Dec. 1. Wm. Pitt, esq. of Organford, a magistrate for the county.

Dec. 15. At Dorchester, John Willis, esq. a Deputy Lieut. for the County, and formerly a Capt. in the Dorset Militia.

ESSEX.—*Nov.* 17. Aged 66, Mr. Logan, surgeon, one of the Capital Burgesses of Harwich.

Nov. 21. Aged 74, Mary, wife of Robert Tweed, esq. of South-house, Bishop Stortford, formerly a surgeon at Chelmsford.

Dec. 13. Aged 52, Christiana, wife of the Rev. J. W. Niblock, D.D. F.S.A. of Clay-hill, Walthamstow, youngest dau. of the Rev. E. Spencer, late Rector of Winkfield, Wilts.

Dec. 14. At Upton, aged 86, Sanger Spence, esq.

GLOUCESTER.—*Nov.* 19. At Clifton, aged 58, Richard Jenkins, esq. of Beachly-lodge.

Nov. 20. Aged 68, Wm. Morris, esq. of Sevenhampton-court.

Nov. 21. At Clifton, Maria, widow of Rev. John M. Hazeland, Rector of Bigbury, Devon.

Nov. 24. At Clifton, Harriet, wife of Wm. Sheppard, esq.

At Tewkesbury, Mr. Wm. Shakspeare Hart, the seventh descendant from our immortal bard.

Nov. 30. In Bristol, aged 82, Sarah, widow of the Rev. Richard Mosely, of Grittleton, Wilts.

Lately. At Cheltenham, Edw. Holmes, esq. M.D., only surviving son of T. R. Holmes, esq.

At Heathfield-house, Cromhall, aged 68, Wm. Dyer, esq.

At Cirencester, aged 39, Mr. Thomas Beverley, late of Brompton, near Scarborough, an able mathematician and astronomer.

At Gloucester, at the advanced age of 109, Eliz. Yates, widow. With the exception of her hearing, she was in the full enjoyment of her faculties.

Dec. 6. At Bourton-on-the-Water, aged 74, Frances, widow of J. Rice, esq.

Dec. 12. At Clifton, the widow of John Thring, esq. of Alford-house, Som.

HANTS.—*Oct.* 15. At Portsea, Lieut. Henry Lyte, R.M. (1779), senior on the retired half-pay list.

Oct. 21. At Tichfield, aged 66, Capt. David Colby, R.N. He lost his right arm, when first Lieut. of the Robust, in the action with la Hoche, off Tory Island, Oct. 12, 1798, for which he was made a Commander; he subsequently commanded the Dido, was promoted to the rank of Post Captain in April 1802; and was afterwards Flag Captain to Sir Edward Thornbrough.

Oct. 30. At Appleshaw, aged 79, Lieut.-Col. George Duke. He was appointed Ensign 33d foot in 1773, Lieut. 1775, was actively employed in North America in 1777-9, Capt. 26th foot 1779, served in Canada from 1788 to 1799, brevet Major 1793, Lieut.-Col. 1795, half-pay of 65th regt. 1798. In 1803 he was appointed an Inspecting Field-Officer of Yeomanry and Volunteer Corps in the South-west district.

Lately.—At Gosport, aged 85, the widow of W. Page, esq. merchant, mother of the late Lady Astley, wife of Sir J. D. Astley, M.P., and grandmother of the Viscountess Torrington.

Nov. 23. At Lymington, Edw. Barnes Watson, esq. R.N.

Nov. 26. By a fall when hunting in the New Forest, by which he dislocated his neck, aged 53, the Rt. Hon. John Ly-saght, third Baron Lisle of Mountnorth, co. Cork. He was the eldest son of John 2d Lord Lisle, by Marianne, dau. of George Connor, esq. and succeeded to the title Oct. 19, 1815. He married Sept. 14, 1809, Sarah, eldest dau. of Wm. Gibb, esq. of Inverness, by whom he had no issue; and is succeeded by his only brother, George, who has a numerous family.

Nov. 27. At Thite-hill, Isle of Wight, aged 75, Mary, widow of J. Popham, esq.

HERTS.—*Nov.* 26. At Retswell-house, aged 41, Henry Hunt, of Lower Brook-st. esq., an eminent medical practitioner.

Lately.—At Studham-lodge, aged 95, Harriet, relict of G. Goodwin, esq.

Dec. 7. At the Parsonage, Hatfield, aged 79, the widow of Rev. V. Grantham, D.D. Rector of Odell, Beds. and Vicar of Scawby, Linc.

HEREFORD.—*Lately.* At Hereford, Mr. Chas. Lechmere, youngest son of the late J. S. Lechmere, esq. of Fownhope Court.

John Scudamore Lechmere Pateshall, esq. surgeon, one of the Senior Members of the Corporation of Hereford.

At Titley, Eleanor Price, a poor widow, aged 106.

At Upleadon Court, aged 76, G. Mayo, esq.

In Hereford, the widow of Capt. Aveline, 8th Nat. Madras Inf.

Dec. 3. R. J. Powell, esq. of Hinton, Chairman of the Quarter Sessions for the County, and Deputy Steward of the city of Hereford.

HUNTINGDON.—*Nov. 7.* At Huntingdon, aged 81, Mrs. Elizabeth Slow, eldest dau. of Mr. Robert Slow, many years an Alderman, and sister to the late Charles Slow, esq.

KENT.—*Sept. 1.* At Canterbury, Ensign Macgregor, 46th foot.

Lately. At Oatenhill, near Canterbury, aged 75, R. L. Barton, esq.

At Godmanstone Rectory, Margaret, wife of the Rev. J. Goodenough.

At Canterbury, aged 72, Major-General George Ramsay, Col. Commandant of the 4th Battalion of the Royal Artillery. He was appointed 2d Lieut. 1780, First Lieut. 1785, Capt.-Lieut. 1794, Capt. 1798, Major 1805, Lieut.-Col. 1806, Colonel 1814, Major-General 1821, and Colonel Commandant 1832, on the death of the late Gen. Cuppage.

Nov. 17. Agnes, wife of the Rev. Robt. Wilberforce, Vicar of East Farleigh, dau. of the Ven. Archdeacon Wrangham.

Nov. 20. At Bromley, Bury Hutchinson, esq. of Russell-square, Clerk of the Distillers' Company. He was son of the late Mr. Bury Hutchinson, who was also Clerk to the Companies of Brewers and Leathersellers.

LANCASHIRE.—*July....* At Liverpool, Mr. S. Austin, the water-colour Painter. He particularly excelled in birds, &c. The Corporation of Liverpool have voted the widow a present of 100*l.*

Nov. 14. At the Asylum, Newton Heath, aged 64, J. Percival, esq. of Wigan, the last survivor, save one, of the most ancient and wealthy families of Percival of Royston, Allerton, and Wigan.

Nov. 15. Aged 64, John Charnley, esq.

Nov. 23. Rowland Detrosier, of Man-

chester, Secretary to the late National Political Union. His profession was that of a public lecturer. He directed his remains to be devoted to the purposes of science.

Dec. 3. Aged 82, Jonathan Peel, esq. of Accrington House, uncle of the Right Hon. Sir R. Peel, Bart. He was twice married, and has left a numerous family.

LEICESTER.—*Nov. 10.* At Hallaton, aged 80, Mrs. Ann Stevens.

Lately. At Leicester, aged 40, Lieut. E. W. Scott, R.N. (1815).

LINCOLN.—*Nov. 8.* At Stockwith, near Gainsborough, aged 82, Charles Hemsworth, esq.

Nov. 21. At Grimsby, aged 83, Mr. John Joys, Alderman.

Lately. At Gainsborough, Thomas Waterhouse Kaye, esq. barrister, of the Middle Temple.

MIDDLESEX.—*Nov. 20.* At Bury-hall, aged 77, the widow of Wm. Gregory Williams, esq. of Rempstone-hall, Notts.

Dec. 3. At Twickenham, Eliza, the wife of Dr. Probyn, M.D.

Dec. 9. At Great Ealing, aged 65, Mary, widow of the late Joseph Wilks, esq. of Westerham.

Dec. 17. At Copt Hall, Hendon, Catharine-Clarke, widow of Thomas Nicoll, esq. Lieut.-Col. 70th reg.

NORFOLK.—*Sept. 28.* At Dersingham, aged 81, the widow of the Rev. John Brett, Rector of Grimstone.

Nov. 11. Aged 82, T. Upwood, esq. of Levell Terrington, St. Clement's.

Nov. 17. At Ryburgh Parsonage, aged 68, Lydia, widow of John Hodges, esq. of Antigua.

Dec. 5. At Norwich, W. Simpson, esq. a magistrate, and many years Treasurer of the county, and Clerk of the Peace of the city of Norwich.

NORTHAMPTON.—*Oct. 3.* At Peterborough, aged 84, William Rowles, esq.

Nov. 6. Maria Capes, late of Shrobb Lodge, Whittlewood Forest.

Nov. 21. Aged 47, Peter Wm. Henry Hicks, esq. of Northampton, solicitor, fourth son of the late Adm. Hicks, of Stoke Gabriel.

Lately. Aged 73, H. M. Lyte, Esq. late Captain and Paymaster of the Northampton Fencibles.

At Northampton, aged 80, Mrs. Mary Thompson, sister of the late W. Thompson, esq. of Cirencester.

OXFORD.—*Nov. 9.* At Oxford, Grace, youngest sister of the late Dr. Williams, Professor of Botany.

Nov. 16. Aged 23, Edward Champion Streatfield, esq. Commoner of St. John's College.

Lately. Jane, wife of the Rev. James Hawkins, Rector of Ducklington.

Aged 78, Richard Cox, esq. senior Alderman of Oxford.

SALOP.—At Seacombe, Henry Euphrates, 3d son of the late J. Mytton, esq.

The widow of T. Yate, esq. of Madeley-hall.

Nov. 23. Anne-Barbara, wife of the Rev. Chas. Whitmore, Rector of Stockton, fourth dau. of the late Thos. Gifford, esq., of Chillington, Staff.

SOMERSET.—**Nov. 19.** At Combe House, near Dulverton, aged 75, John Sydenham, esq.

Nov. 23. At Taunton, the lady of Sir Robert Seppings, Knt.

Nov. 25. At Dr. Blake's, Taunton, the widow of the Rev. Wm. Blake, of Crewkerne.

At Bath, Anne, widow of Wm. Bayley, esq., of Shiffnal.

Nov. 26. Aged 71, Edw. Hippeley, esq., of Chewton Mendip.

Nov. 27. At Fairfield, in her 5th year, Frances Elizabeth, eldest dau. of Sir P. P. F. P. Acland, Bart.

Nov. 28. At Bath, aged 58, Roger Peter Western, esq.

Nov. . . At Wincanton, aged 59, Geo. Messiter, esq. He was honoured with a public funeral on the 2nd Dec., attended by most of the gentry and clergy of the neighbourhood. The pall-bearers were, Lord Weymouth, the Right Hon. H. Hobhouse, Sir Alexander Hood, Jas. Bennett, esq., Rev. Paul Leir, and T. S. Bailward, esq.

Lately. At Bath, Ralph Carr, esq., of Cocken, Durham.

At Bath, aged 80, Mrs. Admiral Goldesborough.

At Ilminster, R. Bryant, esq., many years Captain of the Ilminster Troop of Yeomanry.

At Winscombe-court, aged 78, Elizabeth, relict of J. Merest, esq., of Soham, Camb.

At Bath, John Heley, esq., late Capt. and Adjutant of the 1st Somerset Militia.

Dec. 1. At Mells, aged 72, Thomas Allen, esq., a highly respectable medical practitioner for more than half a century at Mells, his native place.

Dec. 3. At Churchill, aged 82, the widow of the Rev. Jas. Jones, Rector of Shipham and Curate of Churchill.

Dec. 5. Aged 82, Mr. Henry Edw. Howse, of Lyncombe, formerly Chamberlain of Bath.

Dec. 14. At Bath, Susan, wife of Samuel Kelson, esq.

Dec. 16. At Bath, Martha, widow of

the Rev. A. A. Bruce, Rector of Southelmair, Suffolk.

SUFFOLK.—**Nov. 2.** In the 75th year of his age, Thomas Wilkinson, esq., of Walsham-le-Willows.

Nov. 18. Aged 66, John Cotton, esq., of Weybread, one of the Commissioners of Land and Assessed Taxes for the Hundred of Hoxne.

Nov. 19. At Bury, Mary, widow of Wm. Dawson, esq., sister of the late Thomas Mills, of Great Saxham Hall.

Nov. 30. At Ipswich, Eliza-Herbert, wife of Vice-Adm. Page, only child of Governor John Herbert, of E. I. Co.'s Service.

Lately. At Bungay, aged 105, Anne Chaulker, match-seller and Christmas carol singer. She enjoyed excellent health until within two days of her death, and the day previous she lifted and carried half a bushel of coals home from the Staith.

SURREY.—**Nov. 15.** At Sheen, W. Brennand, esq. of New Broad-st.

Nov. 26. At Thames Ditton, aged 68, Mr. L. B. Seeley, of Fleet-street, bookseller.

Dec. 5. W. Phillips, esq., of Dorking, formerly of Little Tower-hill.

Lately. At Richmond, Henry, eldest son of Sir H. R. Calden, Bart.

SUSSEX.—**Oct. 6.** At Hastings, aged 13, Mary Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the Rev. J. Cumming, Professor of Chemistry at Cambridge.

Oct. 27. At Worthing, Lieut.-Col. Leeds Booth, of Notting-hill square.

Nov. 2. At Hastings, aged 68, Vincent Francis Rivaz, esq. for many years partner of the late John Julius Angerstein, esq. of Lloyd's Coffee-house; father-in-law of the Rev. Baden Powell, of Oxford.

Lately. At Iford, near Lewes, aged 43, H. Tweed, esq. of Romford.

At Brighton, Mio Fanny, eldest dau. of W. O. Gore, esq., of Porkington.

At Markly, John Darby, esq. of Leap Castle.

Dec. 6. At an advanced age, John Woods, esq. of Chilgrove, an old and respected Magistrate for Sussex.

Dec. 8. At the Deanery-house, Chichester, Harriet, wife of the Rev. Henry Atkins, of Shidfield-house, Hants, and sister of the Dean of Chichester.

WILTS.—*Lately.* At Salisbury, aged 81, Giles Loder, esq. an Alderman of that city.

Dec. 2. At Rowde, near Devizes, Mrs. Gale, only surviving sister of the late John Gale, esq. of Stert.

Dec. 16. At Chippenham, aged 92, West Hill, esq. M.D.

WORCESTER.—*Nov. 5.* At Hampton, aged 52, Lieut. Robert Preedy, H. P. 59th Foot, youngest son of the late Wm. Preedy, esq.

Nov. 23. Aged 51, Ann, wife of Thomas Leonard, esq. Mayor of Worcester.

Dec. 19. At Lea-hall, Yardley, within a few days of completing his 80th year, John Blount, esq. a Justice of the Peace for the county. He was for many years a medical practitioner in Birmingham, where his extensive literary attainments, amiable disposition, and great urbanity of manners, acquired for him the esteem and affection of a very extensive acquaintance.

YORK.—*Oct. 27.* At Bingley, suddenly, when dining with Major Farrand, aged 65, Tho. Athorpe, esq. of the Hatch, near Windsor, late the Lieut.-Colonel of Horse Guards (Blue).

Nov. 16. At Ripon, aged 46, J. Moore Bowman, esq. surgeon, Mayor of that borough, and a member of the corporation for more than 20 years. The death of a mayor has not occurred in Ripon since the year 1627.

Nov. 21. At Sheffield, aged 78, James Farish, esq. late a surgeon in Cambridge.

Lately.—Aged 64, Robinson Chippendale, banker, of Skipton.

WALES.—*Sept. 12.* At Holyland, Pemb. Lt.-Gen. Adams, E. I. C.

Near Laugharne, Carmarthenshire, David John, aged 100. He could read his Bible without glasses to the last.

Mrs. Thomas Llewelyn, of Vurlong-house, near Cowbridge, 2nd dau. of the late Sir Robert Baker, Bart. of Richmond, Surrey.

Rich. Whitcombe, esq. barrister, of the South Welsh Circuit.

Nov. 18. At Rhiwlas, co. Merioneth, aged 51, Frances, wife of Rich. Watkin Price, esq. 2nd dau. of the late John Lloyd, of Berth, co. Denbigh.

Nov. 23. John Henry Mostyn, surgeon, Holywell, 2nd son of the late Samuel Mostyn, esq. of Calcot-hall, in the county of Flint.

Dec. 3. At Milford Haven, Charles Tessier Lewis, esq. brother to Capt. T. Locke Lewis, of Exeter. His death was caused by the accidental discharge of his gun, which severely fractured his arm.

Dec. 11. Aged 36, William Oakeley, esq. of Glanwilliam, Merionethshire, 3d surviving son of the late Sir Charles Oakeley, Bart.

SCOTLAND.—*July 23.* At Glasgow, Lt.-Col. Kirkland, h. p. 86th foot.

Aug. 23. At Inveresk manse, Col. Fran. Philip Stewart, of E. I. C. service.

Sept. 1. At Camisky, near Fort William, Capt. W. Cameron, h. p. 79th foot.

Lately. At Eglington Castle, M.

Bison, principal cook to Lord Eglington. He filled the situation of cook to Napoleon, whom he accompanied to Moscow, and was afterwards cook to George the Fourth.

At Edinburgh, Lieut.-Col. Douglas, late of 58th foot.

At Linelish, J. Grant, esq., brother of the late Sir Maxwell Grant.

At Edinburgh, Mr. Alex. Maclean, hairdresser and perfumer, who has bequeathed to the ministers and elders of St. Andrew's parish, 1,000*l.*, to found and endow a school on a plan similar to the parish schools of St. George's and St. Mary's.

Oct. 6. At Dumbarton, aged 63, William Mather, esq., of Hamilton.

Nov. 5. At Findrassia-house, Col. A. Grant, C.B. of the Hon. E. I. C. service, known for his gallant conduct in the field, especially at the battle of Assaye.

Nov. 14. At Steine, in the Isle of Skie, at an advanced age, Mrs. Mac Leod, widow of Major Mac Leod, only surviving daughter of the celebrated Flora and Capt. Allan Macdonald, of the 84th Regt., and sister of the late Lieut.-Col. Macdonald, of Exeter.

Nov. 20. At Aberdeen, Helen, wife of Paul Tatlock, esq., of Upper Gower-st.

Lately. At Edinburgh, Dr. David Scott, Professor of Hebrew and Oriental languages in the University of St. Andrew.

IRELAND.—*Aug. 14.* At Dublin, Lt.-Col. Read, h. p. 4th West India Regt.

Aug. 23. At Dublin, George Pentland, of Black-hall, county of Louth, esq.

At Dublin, Ensign Atkinson, 47th ft.

Aug. 24. Henry Augustine Langley, of Brittas Castle, county Tipperary, esq. late Captain 6th Dragoon Guards.

Aug. 25. At Kinsale, Anna, relict of John Dennis Hussey, esq.

Sept. 30. At Dublin, aged 52, Hannah, sister of the Rev. Dr. Hewson, of Swansea.

Oct. 17. At Stephenstown, co. Louth, where she had resided for the last 17 years, aged 72, Agnes, wife of William Galt, confidential manager to Matthew Fortescue, esq., the eldest sister of Robert Burns, the celebrated Ayrshire poet.

Nov. 22. At Dublin, Molesworth Greene, esq., solicitor, and for many years Town Clerk of Dublin.

Nov. 29. At Athlone, in his 19th year, Wm. John Kerr, of the 1st Inf., son of the late Wm. Drury Kerr, esq., of the Civil Service, Bengal.

Lately. At Enfield, wife of Rev. Rich. Ryan, Vicar of Rathcar, dau. of late J. Giffard, esq.

C. L. W. Fitzgerald, esq., eldest son of

Lt.-Col. T. G. Fitzgerald, of Oakland, co. Mayo, and Maperton House, Somerset.

At Ranelagh, near Dublin, Mr. John Jas. M'Gregor, Author of a History of the French Revolution, in several volumes; of Stories from the History of Ireland, in the manner of Sir Walter Scott's Tales of a Grandfather; and, jointly with the Rev. P. Fitzgerald, of a History of the County of Limerick, in two vols. 8vo.

At Fisher's Lodge, Clare, W. Gavin,

esq., late of 71st Regt., in which he served during the Peninsular war, and at Waterloo.

At Westport, of cholera, Capt. J. Jefferies, commanding the Dolphin revenue cutter.

At Desart, co. Cork, Lieutenant D. M'Daniel, late of 67th Regt.

At Bann, Capt. G. Pringle, R.N. (1814.)

Jane, wife of L. Bolton, esq., of Monks-town Castle, co. Dublin, and of Imperial Lodge, Cheltenham.

BILL OF MORTALITY, from Nov. 19 to Dec. 23, 1834.

Christened.		Buried.		Between	2 and 5		50 and 60	
Males	1714	Males	1455		5 and 10		60 and 70	
Females	1730	Females	1515		10 and 20		70 and 80	
					20 and 30		80 and 90	
					30 and 40		90 and 100	
					40 and 50			
Whereof have died stillborn and under two years old.....								

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From November 26, to December 25, 1834, both inclusive.

Fahrenheit's Therm.

Day of Month	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.
Nov.	°	°	°	in. pts.	
26	36	41	34	29, 80	cloudy
27	38	48	44	, 94	fair
28	45	48	45	, 70	cloudy, rain
29	45	51	46	, 30	do. do.
30	46	47	47	, 68	do. do.
D. 1	49	52	46	, 34	fair, showers
2	50	54	41	, 60	cloudy
3	44	51	48	30, 10	do.
4	49	53	42	, 16	do.
5	43	51	50	, 20	fair
6	47	51	50	, 18	cloudy
7	53	54	50	, 10	rain, do.
8	44	47	39	, 29	fair
9	38	46	44	, 50	do. cloudy
10	44	47	39	, 30	do.

Fahrenheit's Therm.

Day of Month	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.
Dec.	°	°	°	in. pts.	
11	37	38	37	30, 58	cloudy, fog
12	37	43	44	, 43	do.
13	44	44	36	, 48	do.
14	38	41	38	, 50	do.
15	38	44	44	, 54	do.
16	45	48	43	, 54	do.
17	44	46	42	, 14	do., windy
18	42	45	38	, 30	fair
19	42	46	43	, 40	cloudy
20	42	46	43	, 40	do., misty
21	42	47	45	, 37	do.
22	39	42	34	, 50	fair
23	35	41	32	, 49	cloudy
24	32	38	38	, 47	do.
25	43	48	42	, 36	fair

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS,

From November 27, to December 26, 1834, both inclusive.

Nov. & Dec.	Bank Stock.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	3 per Cent. Consols.	3½ per Cent. 1818.	3½ per Cent. Reduced.	New per Cent. 3½	4 per Cent. 1826.	Long Annuities	India Stock.	India Bonds.	South Sea Stock.	Ex. Bills, £1000.
27	221 ¼	90 ½	91 ½	—	98 ½	99 ¼	98 ½	16 ½	—	19 20 pm.	—	38 39 pm.
28	222 ½	90	90 ½	1 ½	98 ½	99 ½	98 ½	16 ½	—	19 20 pm.	—	39 35 pm.
29	221 ½	90	91 ½	—	98 ½	99 ½	98 ½	17	263 ½	19 17 pm.	—	34 38 pm.
1	221 ¼	90 ½	91 ½	—	98 ½	100 99 ¼	98 ½	17	—	19 17 pm.	—	34 36 pm.
2	221 ¼	90	90 ½	1 ½	98 ½	99 ½	98 ½	17	263	18 20 pm.	—	34 36 pm.
3	222 ½	90 ½	91 ½	—	98 ½	99 ½	98 ½	17	—	19 18 pm.	—	36 34 pm.
4	222 ½	90 ½	91 ½	—	98 ½	—	—	17 ½	—	18 20 pm.	102 ½	34 37 pm.
5	223 ½	90 ½	—	99 ½	99 ½	—	—	17 ½	—	19 21 pm.	—	37 36 pm.
6	223 ½	91	—	99 ½	99 ½	—	—	17 ½	—	21 23 pm.	—	38 41 pm.
8	—	91 ½	90 ½	—	99 ½	99 ½	—	17	—	22 pm.	—	40 41 pm.
9	223 ½	91 ½	—	—	99 ½	—	—	17 ½	—	—	—	40 38 pm.
10	—	91 ½	—	—	99 ½	—	—	17 ½	—	20 19 pm.	—	38 39 pm.
11	223 ½	91 ½	—	—	99 ½	—	—	17 ½	—	18 pm.	—	37 38 pm.
12	222 ½	91 ½	—	99 ½	99 ½	—	—	17 ½	—	18 20 pm.	—	38 36 pm.
13	—	90 ½	—	—	99 ½	—	—	17 ½	—	18 pm.	—	36 38 pm.
15	222 ½	90 ½	—	—	99 ½	—	—	17	—	20 pm.	—	36 38 pm.
16	222 ½	90 ½	—	—	99 ½	—	—	17	—	18 20 pm.	—	36 38 pm.
17	222 ½	91 90 ½	—	98 ½	99 ½	—	—	17 ½	—	18 21 pm.	—	36 38 pm.
18	222 ½	91 ½	—	—	99 ½	—	—	—	—	20 22 pm.	—	39 41 pm.
19	—	91 ½	—	—	99 ½	—	—	17	—	20 22 pm.	—	40 39 pm.
20	222 ½	91 ½	—	—	99 ½	—	—	17 ½	—	—	—	39 40 pm.
22	223 ½	91 ½	—	—	99 ½	—	—	17	—	—	—	40 37 pm.
23	222 ½	91 ½	—	—	99 ½	—	—	—	—	18 20 pm.	—	36 38 pm.
24	222 ½	91 ½	—	98 ½	99 ½	—	—	17	—	17 19 pm.	—	38 35 pm.
26	222 ½	91 90 ½	—	—	98 ½	—	—	17	—	19 pm.	—	37 38 pm.
27	222 ½	91 90 ½	—	—	99 ½	—	—	17	—	17 10 pm.	—	37 38 pm.

Old South Sea Annuities, Dec. 9, 89 ¼.

J. J. ARNULL, Stock Broker, 1, Bank Buildings, Cornhill,
late RICHARDSON, GOODLUCK, and ARNULL.

THE
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.
FEBRUARY, 1835.

BY SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

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Embellished with Views of CHAPEL PLASTER, Wilts,
And the CHURCH of ST. EDMUND ON THE BRIDGE, Exeter.

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

Mr. URBAN, *Exeter, Jan. 1.*

In the Review of Mr. Polwhele's Letter to the Bishop of Exeter, in your Number for the last month, there is a passage tending to throw obloquy on the Bishops, of which, as it is founded on an erroneous view of the fact, I am sure you will give a place to an explanation. The Reviewer, proceeding upon an assertion that the Bishop receives a fee of one guinea a year for allowing a license for non-residence, assigns *that* as one of the causes of non-residence; and thus, as one of those grievances which, in his view of the matter, stop the Wesleyans from joining the Church. It will not be difficult to remove an impression, if it should exist, so entirely unfounded. The simple truth is, that the Bishop receives no fee whatever of any kind, for any license of non-residence, or in any way relating to the subject. It is true that a fee of ten shillings is paid to the secretary and registrar of the Bishop for all the business preceding the license, for the instrument itself, and for its registration and transmission to the party,—the Act has limited the remuneration to that sum; and as the license is usually granted for a period of not less than two years, the cost to the incumbent is five shillings a-year.* Now, to use the Reviewer's own language, if this is a grievance, I know not what may not be so called.

Yours, &c. RALPH BARNES,
Secretary to the Bp. of Exeter.

In reply to Z. (p. 2), Mr. WOOLLCOMBE, President of the Plymouth Institution, "having long felt how desirable it would be to possess an accurate account of the numerous provincial Societies in England," readily embraces his invitation; but thinks Z. has not been sufficiently explanatory in his views; "for I do not understand whether he designs to have Mechanics' Institutes noticed; whether Societies confined to the establishment of Libraries are to be enumerated; and whether strictly professional Societies should be mentioned. In one case I should return, 1. The Plymouth Institution, established for the promotion of literary and scientific pursuits, by the delivery of lectures, the foundation of a library, museum, &c. and the occasional exhibition of paintings, drawings, specimens of sculpture, and other works

of art.—In a more extended view, I must add, 2. The Plymouth Public Library. 3. The Plymouth Mechanics' Institute. 4. The Law Library. 5. The Medical Library.—Different views taken of this matter would lead to different conclusions. My wish would be to obtain a communication, annual at least, between the different Societies of Bristol, Manchester, Newcastle, Liverpool, &c. &c. for the investigation of scientific objects within districts." We shall be happy to receive from Mr. Woollcombe his report for the counties of Devon and Cornwall.

In answer to the request of Mr. B. THORPE (Dec. p. 562), Mr. THOMAS THORPE, the Bookseller, explains that he "purchased the copy of Junius's edition of Cædmon of the publishers of Mr. Thorpe's edition a few days only before it appeared, and was shortly afterwards told by a gentleman that the notes were then of no value, as they had been inserted in the new edition; 'I am sure of it (added he), by many notes and passages I see here.' Recollecting from whence I obtained the volume, I felt convinced that I had been duped; and was much more so, on observing the striking resemblance between the two translations, particularly in two passages (pp. 162, 222), and of which Mr. Thorpe acknowledged his version was purely conjectural. It is certainly very probable that this resemblance may have been the effect of accident, as the versions of two good scholars would be far more likely to correspond than those of two bad ones; this, however, I leave to the decision of more competent judges, and should it appear to them that the resemblance has been accidental, it will afford me infinite pleasure, not only that it will give additional interest to Mr. Thorpe's translation, but that the unedited one by Lye and Manning, which I have since presented to the Society of Antiquaries, will be much more valuable and interesting in the hands of that learned body."

In reference to our Memoir of Charles Wesley, esq. Dec. p. 655, we have the pleasure to state that his brother Samuel is still living. We were misled into a supposition of his death by the Dictionary of Musicians, 12mo, 1824.

The communications of Plantagenet, J. H. &c. are received, and shall be inserted hereafter.

M. D. next month.

SCOPA is assured that his manuscripts are very acceptable, and we regret that room has not been found for one of them in our present Magazine.

* There is in some cases, but not in the case of the want of a fit house, a stamp duty also to be paid of one pound; but surely the Bishop or his officers are not responsible for that.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

VIEWS OF EUROPEAN COLONIES IN VARIOUS PARTS OF THE WORLD, &c.

By JOHN HOWISON. 2 vols.

WE have been much interested with these volumes of Mr. Howison's, which display both practical knowledge and scientific research, and which are, moreover, written in a very animated and eloquent style. The subject is one of the greatest interest, most particularly to this country, whose colonies are to be found in every quarter of the globe, and with which her commercial prosperity, her civil well-being, and her political ascendancy are so intimately connected. In many opinions of our author relating to the most important interests of mankind, it is impossible for the *Religionist* to join; nor are we inclined to agree with him in his censorious and severe view, of the motives of those who take the lead in devising plans and forming associations for the amelioration and instruction of society; we are willing to believe that he is wrong in the estimate he forms of the habits and feelings of the higher classes; and we think he too often loses the philosopher in the censor and satirist: but notwithstanding these defects, for its sound practical knowledge, its faithful representation, its extensive and curious observation, its interesting description, its sagacious views, and just inferences, we think this book of Mr. Howison's will approve itself to all enlightened and unprejudiced readers. We will give the purport of it in his own words.

“ His object (he says) is to communicate a vivid and accurate idea of those general impressions which our respective colonies, comprehended in it, is calculated to produce in the mind of a disinterested observer. All political, commercial, and statistical details, have been avoided, and nature and human life, conjoined with a few historical notices, are the subjects to which the author has exclusively devoted his pages. His idea has been to introduce the reader to a knowledge of each colony, by presenting to his view its features and character in that succession which would meet his eye and observation were he to visit it personally. Each division of the work comprises four similar and consistent parts. The first of these describes the ocean which must be

traversed, in proceeding to the country whose designation it bears; the second gives a picture of the scenery and physical objects which are calculated first to strike the attention of a stranger arriving there; the third delineates the general character of the aboriginal inhabitants; and the fourth embraces the progress of European settlements in the colony, and the existing manners, condition, and habits of thought of its foreign residents. The author having travelled and resided in nearly all the colonies and settlements which he professes to describe, and also sailed upon their respective oceans, the facts and opinions contained in this work are derived as much from personal observation, as from the authority of others.”

As it is obvious that we could not possibly find room, even in the most abridged compass, to follow Mr. Howison through his varied and extensive fields of observation, it remained for us, either to confine ourselves to one particular branch of his inquiry, or to extract miscellaneously from the work those facts and reasonings on various subjects which afford the most novelty of remark, and which command the most general interest; we

have adopted the latter plan, and follow our author as he sets out across the western ocean in his way to the southern world.*

“ One of the most remarkable features of the western ocean, is that portion of it which is named Mar do Sargossa by the Portuguese, and Grassy Sea by the English. It extends between 18° and 30° north latitude, and 20° and 35° west longitude, and is often so completely over-spread with a species of floating sea-weed, that it resembles a field covered with brown vegetation; and the marine plants are in some places so strongly and closely intertwined, that they slightly impede a ship's progress. This *fucus natans* consists of a series of nodules growing in bunches, and a good deal resembling cauliflower stript of its leaves. They are of an olive and tawny colour, and float upon the surface of the sea in parallel lines, except during the prevalence of strong winds, when their arrangement is disturbed, and their general distribution becomes irregular. Floating sea-weed is found in nearly all parts of the ocean, in greater or less quantities, but no where does it cover so vast an expanse of water as in the Grassy Sea. It is a common belief that the *fucus* in question is produced in the Gulf of Mexico, and carried from thence by the Florida stream, between

the Bermuda and Western Islands, and afterwards in a southerly direction, as far as the tropic of Cancer, or a few degrees within it. The objection to this is, that sea-weed produced in the gulf of Mexico, and conveyed so great a distance, would arrive in a withered and decayed state; but this is so far from being the case, in the present instance, that the *fucus* of the Mar do Sargossa, is generally found to be fresh and flourishing, and it has even been remarked, that it is the more so, the further it extends to the southward. The simplest mode of accounting for this accumulation of sea-weed would be,† to suppose that it grew at the bottom of the ocean, in the latitudes in which it is always observed floating; but the vast depth of the sea there seems effectually to overturn this theory; for it is reasonable to believe that vegetation cannot take place many hundred feet below the surface, because of the overwhelming pressure of the superincumbent water: and it has been urged that the marine plant in question being of a green or brown hue, it must grow in places accessible to light, otherwise it would be entirely colourless: however, the last ar-

* Mr. Howison speculates much on the causes of the small progress made by the ancients in the art of navigation; surely their ignorance of the power of the magnet is amply sufficient to account for the Pillars of Hercules forming those dark and frowning gates, which no mortal hand could unbar with safety: the Red Sea, the Mediterranean, the isle-studded Egean, even the Black Sea, were but bounded friths, through which, by the light of the stars, and a knowledge of capes and headlands, a tolerably safe navigation might be secured; but it was otherwise when the boundless expanse of the North Atlantic rolled its stormy billows against their unwieldy barks; and even Hanno felt, when he had reached Cape Non, that it was as well to return to Carthage, while he could secure his passage home: but Mr. Howison shows that in spite of all disadvantages, they reached *Britain* in one direction, and *Ceylon* in another. To *star-led* navigators, when they had approached the Equator, when they had lost their polar guide, and a new host of heavenly luminaries burst on their sight; when the huge constellation of the *Ship*, and the brilliant and beautiful *Cross*, and the “phosphorescent clouds of Magellan” appeared; when Jupiter and Venus shone with such refulgence as to cast well-defined shadows; surely it would appear, as if the link was broken that connected them with the world which they had left; and they would hasten to return under the shelter of more friendly and familiar constellations,

— qui non mergitur undis

Axis inocciduus gemina clarissimus arcto.

† See on the subject of this bed of *Sargassum vulgare*, or sea-weed, Griffith's Animal Kingdom of Cuvier (On Fish—Part XLI.), where it is said to be conveyed by currents as far as the gulf of Florida; and thence, by the north winds and western currents, brought back south of the Azores again to recommence the same migration. Thus it may scatter thousands and tens of thousands of medusæ, acalaphæ, and other marine animals over distant regions. It is supposed by some that it was an immense field of this weed which impeded the progress of the Carthaginians on their expedition of discovery along the west coast of Africa. Similar floats of marine weed seem to exist in all the great oceans, perhaps performing the same purpose of dissemination. *Sargazo* is the Spanish for a mass of sea-weed. See Greville's *Algæ Britannicæ*, p. xii.

gument has no validity, for Humboldt informs us that he drew up a piece of sea-weed in the neighbourhood of the island of Allegrava, which was as green as our grass, though it had grown on a piece of mud above 192 feet below the surface of the water, where it must have vegetated in darkness, or at least beyond the influence of any but a few straggling rays of reflected light. Mr. Howison believes that this sea-weed is produced on the surface of the ocean, and at or near the place where it is found, and that the mature plants, when they shed their bud

and decay, afford substance and soil for the vegetation of new ones. A chip of wood, a cork, or a piece of rope, thrown into the sea, are soon covered with marine vegetation; and large ponds of water and even lakes are often found encrusted with mosses and gramina, whose roots are not attached to any extraneous substance, and which appear to vegetate entirely on the debris of each other. The *Mar do Sargossa* being little agitated by tempests, or moved by currents, is particularly favourable for this kind of parasitical vegetation."

A circumstance of even more interest than this, is related in another part of Mr. Howison's volumes, when speaking of the Polar Seas.

"The scanty vegetation of the Arctic regions, and the total want of trees there, give an astonishing aspect to those vast quantities of *drift wood* which cover the eastern shores of Greenland and Spitzbergen, and afford an abundant supply of fuel and of building materials, in countries which, of themselves, produce neither the one nor the other. This floating timber consists principally of firs, larches, and cedars: some of which retain their roots and branches, and appear in a state of freshness, while others have lost the bark, and are decayed and worm-eaten. Every year brings a new supply of these trunks to the coasts above-mentioned, and they sometimes accumulate to such a degree, as to choke up the mouths of large bays and inlets, and even to form piles of interwoven timber, several thousand feet in circumference. Naturalists have long been divided in opinion with respect to the origin of the Arctic drift-wood; but most of them regard it as the production of Norway, Siberia, and America, carried northward by the currents of the ocean, and deposited at the edge of the polar ice, and afterwards distributed in various directions, by local and incidental causes. The explanation seems plausible; but it involves the existence of a continued northerly current in the Arctic Seas, which is entirely contradicted by daily experience; for in no parts of the ocean are the currents more variable and uncertain; and that of the gulph-stream, which has been supposed to convey great quantities of drift wood into the frozen regions, does not sensibly extend its influence beyond 55° north latitude. And if the Arctic drift-wood comes from the South, how can we account for its never being observed at sea in its progress

towards the countries where such quantities of it are always found accumulated? The theory of *Malte Brun* deserves attention, not more on account of its novelty, than its boldness. It is his opinion, that a considerable portion of the timber observed in the Polar regions, comes from the *bottom of the neighbouring seas*, where large tracts of forests exist, that have been submerged by some convulsion of nature, which at a remote period not only changed the climate of the Arctic Regions, but sank amid the waves an entire continent: and that these depôts of dead timber being in many places exposed to the action of the sea, a part of them is occasionally detached, and rises to the surface, and floats there. One objection to this theory lies in the state of freshness and preservation in which a great proportion of the Arctic drift-wood is found; for we can not have any difficulty in believing that extensive forests once existed in the frozen regions, seeing that abundance of fossil timber is now disinterred in Iceland and Siberia, and even in Nova Zembla; but as the submersion of territory supposed by *Malte Brun* must have occurred at latest more than a thousand years ago, its forests could scarcely continue such a length of time without change or decomposition. Had they lain so long embedded in sand or mud, they would have been found in a carbonized state; had they remained exposed to the sea at any considerable depth, they would now prove useless for fuel or for any thing else, on account of their saturation with salt-water, or what is more likely, would, from a necessary increase of specific gravity* from the same cause, never rise to the surface at all."

* Scoresby mentions an instance of a boat having been dragged to the depth of 200 or 300 feet in the Greenland Sea by a whale, and detained under water several hours. On its being at length brought to the surface, it *had so completely lost its former*

Mr. Howison at length accedes to the common opinion, which assigns the origin of nearly all the Arctic driftwood to the rivers of Siberia, whose banks are covered with trees, which, conveyed eastward by the current prevailing between the coast of Siberia and Nova Zembla, will necessarily accumulate upon the eastern shores of Iceland, Greenland, and Jan Magir's Land, the place where drift-wood is found in most abundance. To this we shall only add, that presuming this wood to have been recently detached from its native bed, and that Malte Brun's theory is wrong; and further, supposing that it is possible to distinguish with accuracy the species of trees of which it is composed—the discovery of a *single one*, among the millions collected, might at once solve the difficulty, and lead to the original site from whence it came. What, for instance, was the *cedar* mentioned by Mr. Howison among the pines and firs? Was it the red cedar (*juniperus Virginiana*)?—then it assuredly floated from the American shores. Was it the *Pinus Cembro*?—then we may justly infer that it came from Siberia, where that species of Pine, called the Siberian Cedar, is found: we do not feel, however, quite satisfied that the cedar tree was ascertained to exist among this huge mass, which probably has never been accurately examined by the eye of a naturalist.

Mr. Howison has pleasingly and picturesquely described the extraordinary contrast between the coasts of Barbary to the south of the Senegal river, and the rich and fertile country which spreads its luxuriant vegetation below.

“ After crossing the bar of the Senegal, and rounding the point of Barbary, the Libyan desert is no longer seen, and the eye, wherever it turns, rests upon a mass of luxuriant vegetation, consisting of trees which are unknown in European climates. Among them are found palms of various kinds, such as the date, the cocoa-nut, and the areca, and also the cotton-tree, the wild fig, the tamarind, and the banana. But the one that chiefly attracts the attention, is the Baobab or *calabash* tree, which is the largest vegetable production of the world*, its trunk some-

times measuring between 60 and 70 feet in circumference, and throwing out extremities for nearly an equal height from the ground. These stately trees line the bank of the river, where they form places of general resort for nearly all the animal inhabitants of the forest. Their larger branches are peopled with monkeys of different kinds, which, after uniting into small detachments, run to their furthest extremities, and having for a few moments surveyed the persons passing by in boats, and saluted them with discordant cries, hurry back into the shade. On the

buoyancy, that the seamen were obliged to place a boat at each end of it, to prevent its sinking from its own weight: and its timbers, when afterwards broken up for fuel, proved quite incombustible. Scoresby gives the result of some experiments he made on the submersion of timber; and the result was, that all kinds of wood acquire such an increase of specific gravity, by immersion to the depth of 200 or 300 feet, that they entirely lose the property of floating.

* It is not, perhaps, quite correct to say that the *Adanfonias* or Baobabs are the largest trees in the world. Some of the ancient Mexican cypresses exceed them in bulk: while the firs of California, and the Norfolk Island pine, tower far above them. The latter tree, '*Dombeya excelsa*,' reaching 300 feet, or nearly the height of St. Paul's; and the former perhaps as much, with a base of 50 feet: so in the quantity of timber they are probably superior. Cuvier says, it must have taken *thousands of years* (hear this, Messrs. Croly, and Cole, and Bugg, and Penn, et hoc genus omne!) to have brought the Baobabs to their present gigantic size. The extensive forests of the '*mimosa Nilotica*, which afford the gum-arabic, lie about 200 miles east of the Senegal; a French vessel annually despatched from Fort Louis trades with the Moors for this important article, used in arts and medicine. See a Plate of a Baobab of 40 feet girth, with its fruit pendant from stalks of two feet long, in Bennett's Wanderings, i. 22. The fruit is acid and pleasant, and the powdered leaves constitute *Lalo*, a favourite article with the Africans.

trees projecting over the river, birds of the Kingfisher tribe suspend their nests, woven in a penlike shape, where they swing to and fro with every breath of wind, safe from the depredations of either apes or serpents; while many reptiles of the latter kind, varying in size and colour, twine themselves round the lower boughs, in order to watch conveniently for prey, and dart down upon it, when it appears. The roots of the Baobabs afford shelter to multitudes of squirrels, which sport among their interstices; and its trunk is studded with lizards of the most resplendent hues, lying in wait for the insects which fly around in myriads, and keep up an incessant and sonorous humming. Alligators

lie basking in the sun upon the shallows in the middle of the river, and their musky scent is often perceptible; when frightened by the approach of a boat, they plunge under the water, and swim lazily away. The crashing of boughs, heard occasionally in the depth of the forest, announces that troops of elephants are passing along them: and in the various little bays and inlets that indent the banks of the stream, flamingoes may be seen standing together in pairs, and laving with water their scarlet wings; while other birds, equal in beauty, but still more shy and solitary, flutter amongst the bushes, or make their presence known only by the melody or strangeness of their notes." *

The 'kola nut' is highly esteemed by the natives of this country; they pass in use as money,† as the cocoa-bean did among the Mexicans, and eggs among the people of the Caraccas and in Venezuela; and so valuable and scarce in some districts are they, that with *five of them a man may purchase a wife*. While both the northern and southern extremities of Africa, though under happier latitudes, consist but of arid plains and deserts, without water or any thing but a stunted and acrid vegetation, this central part, between the north latitude 16° and Cape Negro in south latitude 16°, is blessed with the richest profusion and plenty that nature can pour into its bosom. A very interesting dissertation on the character of the Negroes, and on the degraded and deplorable European society in West Africa, closes this department of the subject; but it would not admit of abridgment without considerably detracting from its value. The general aspect of the South American Ocean, Mr. Howison says, is monotonous and unpleasing. It is generally agitated by a heavy and irregular swell, which suffers little sensible diminution even after the longest calms that ever occur near the Cape of Good Hope, where the weather is almost always in extremes, being either very boisterous or very serene.‡ Thus the

* Mr. Howison expresses his surprise that the Romans never exhibited in their Circusses the 'Simia Satyrus' of Senegal, or Ourang Outang: but surely at the time when the wild animals were more plentiful than now (for Pompey exhibited 400 lions at once), they were never sought for at such a distance as the forests of Senegal?—besides, the mature or full-grown ourang outang would be most difficult to take alive; and the young seem incapable of living long in climates so uncongenial to them as those of Europe. Mr. Bennet, the naturalist, says of a variety of this animal, "That it must be almost an impossibility to capture an adult of the species alive."

† Mr. Howison says that the African mines of gold doubtless exceed in richness any known in the world. For 400 years they have yielded immense quantities of gold dust, besides what they retained for their own use: while the mines and large masses of the native metal are still unexplored and untouched: the deadliness of the climate has so long preserved West Africa from European cupidity.

‡ Speaking on the subject of the tremendous waves for which the Cape Sea is so celebrated, Mr. Howison enters into a dissertation on the subject of the *real height of its waves*; and, after some ingenious reasoning, and the production of some facts relative to it, he comes to the conclusion, that the actual height of the *loftiest natural wave* (i. e. a wave not increased mechanically in height by dashing against a rock) amounts to 30 feet, which approaches very nearly to what personal observation had led him to consider the truth in this matter. In speaking of the probability of an *Antarctic Continent*, which we conceive to be fairly inferred, Mr. H. does not mention the possibility of an extent of land covered *but by a very shallow sea, and hence not seen*.

navigator is either involved in a tempest, or else he is detained by calms, and lies rolling for days together in an undulating sea. The want of general winds likewise proves a great obstacle to his progress; for in the South African Ocean it scarcely ever blows but from the north-west and south-east, either of which winds will prevent his doubling the Cape, according as he happens to be bound for Europe or India. The continual turbulence of this sea is necessarily unfavourable to the development of animal or vegetable life, and it presents but few varieties of either. Here the coral insect rears no monument of his labours—the medusæ are too fragile to exist—the flying fish would find itself benumbed with cold, and no sooner are the algæ detached from the rocks, than they are torn to pieces by the waves. Few parts of the ocean are more solitary and less serene than the South African Seas, which, though situated within the neighbourhood of the Tropics, enjoy little of that tranquillity and productiveness which they might be expected to derive from their proximity to the sun. Of the country north of the Cape of Good Hope, which lies in a very favourable latitude, with great variety of surface, and enjoys an indulgent and temperate climate, and yet which presents every feature of a wild and blasted desolation, our author then speaks—

“South Africa seems to be a worn-out and emaciated country. Its mountains, without soil or verdure, resemble skeletons; and its unwatered plains, incapable of supplying the nourishment necessary for the process of vegetation, are like an animal body, in which the circulation has ceased from disease or exhaustion. * Here we find none of the rotund forms of youthful nature, but wrinkles and decrepitude, and prostration of strength. The plains of South Africa being overwhelmed by the debris of its own mountains, may we not suppose, that, before this took place, they were as fertile and populous as they are now barren and desert? and that the country has produced within itself, the causes of its own destruction, as is the case with Egypt, where the fertile borders of the Nile are continually narrowing from the encroachments of the sands of the neighbouring deserts.

* * * * Barrow's explanation of this anomaly seems more satisfactory than any other that has yet been offered. He says, that nearly all the elevated lands of South Africa consist of sandstone, resting on a basis of granite, which latter sometimes rises above the general surface of the country; but is more commonly sunk many feet below it. In the first case, abundant springs are always found, because the rain, after filtering through the porous sandstone, is stopped in its progress downwards by the dense and impenetrable granite, and is forced to find egress horizontally, which it does in the form of springs and rivulets; but when the upper surface of the stratum of granite lies below the level of the neighbouring country, the water descends in the same way till it meets it, and then runs off under ground, unseen of man, and useless to the superincumbent soil.”

It is on this view of the utter sterility of the soil,† and from the want of water, invincible by the art of man, that Mr. Howison observes, that

* Mr. Howison mentions it as remarkable that the countries lying in the same parallel of latitude as South Africa, both eastward and westward, as New Holland and South America, bear a strong resemblance to her in their physical defects; and that an extraordinary deterioration both of animal and vegetable nature is to be found *south of the tropic of Capricorn*? Yet the forests of Patagonia, and part of the forests of Chili, lie beyond this line; and Humboldt supposes it possible that the diminutive lichens and mosses of Europe, may in New Holland and South America, assume ligneous trunks, and rising to the height of our oaks, form immense forests.

† Mr. Howison mentions, that in many parts “the rains have become more scanty and irregular, the streams have dried up, houses and farms have been deserted, luxuriant pastures become barren. No rain had fallen for six years, and the *unmoistened channel of the Gamka river* warned the inhabitants to emigrate to more favoured situations; add to this, that the locust devoured what the palmerworm had left.” Again, he observes, “that the character of the country has changed much for the worse during the last century, and that it still continues so to do.”

“the judgment of the Dutch was sound enough to enable them to perceive that the Cape of Good Hope would never be of any value to Holland, or to any other nation, except as a place of refreshment for ships engaged in the India and China trade, as has since been fully verified.” In enumerating the variety of animals which traverse these desolate plains, and find security in their unapproachable solitudes; the ἄβατον ἐρήμιαν of the wilderness, Mr. Howison is led to allude to the alleged existence of the Unicorn,* which, with Mr. Barrow, he is inclined to believe, and considers the gnou and the giraffe to be animals more singular and fantastic; and that one shaped like a horse with a single horn, may be supposed without any violation of probability. Now we feel perfectly assured that no such animal was ever created, or ever seen by man: a wish to believe the marvellous, led to the mistake of interpreting *the profile of an antelope for an Unicorn*; and Cuvier has decidedly proved that Nature, ever true to her own wisdom, would not have placed a horn where it would have had the weakest basis,—on a large suture of the skull. The travellers and naturalists have had their dream, and now let us hear nothing more of the Unicorn, except in the King's arms. It has often been proposed to naturalize that patient and powerful animal, which traverses alike the deserts of Arabia and the plains of Hindostan. and which from the earliest records of history, has been the faithful servant of man, through the days of the patriarchs even till now;—it has been proposed to naturalize the camel † in South Africa, where the soil and climate would ensure the success of the experiment, and the absence of which is now imperfectly supplied by the native oxen; but the difficulty of transporting them from India across a stormy and troubled ocean, with the necessity of building a vessel expressly accommodated for them, with unusual height between decks, has hitherto prevented this desirable proposition from being carried into execution. We still think, however, that Government, with the great means it has in its command, might overcome the difficulties. If such a man as the late enlightened Sir Stamford Raffles were Governor of the Cape, we feel sure that he would confer this boon on the colony, which would be of much more service and utility than hunting for the Unicorn. But, alas! such a man, so active, so intelligent, so disinterested, so patriotic, as was the founder of Singapore and of the Zoological Society, the unwearied friend of science; a man who united the active and practical wisdom of the legislator, to the calm philosophical learning of the scholar and naturalist, and who in his own person exhibited a phænomenon which India had never seen before — of one who joined the scientific knowledge of a Cuvier and a Humboldt, to the statesmanlike sagacity of a Hastings and a Wellesley:—such a man is but seldom found. Like the illustrious person of whom we speak,—he is left to find in his own approving conscience, and in the exercise of his talents and benevolence, his exceeding great reward.

* It is well known that the natives of the interior of the Cape destroy the most ferocious animals successfully with poisoned arrows or darts. Mr. Howison says, that the Boschmen possess a poison more virulent, fatal, and concentrated than any discovered; and that neither the tecura poison of the Indians of the Amazon river, nor the Wourali poison of the natives of Guiana, equal it in power of destruction. It is said to consist of the venom of snakes, of poison extracted from the body of a large black spider, and the juice of the bulb of the hamanthus toxicarius.

† A camel will carry a weight of 900 pounds with ease, and travel 30 miles a-day. 9000 pounds is considered a full weight for a yoke of 12 oxen; with this they will only reach daily an extent of 18 miles.

In his chapter on the Indian Ocean, Mr. Howison has some interesting observations on the phosphoric fire of the tropical seas, which he traces with Bory St. Vincent to the vast quantity of putrefied animal substances which are diffused through it, and which emit a phosphoric fire either by the breaking of a wave, or by the passing of a ship;—on the formation of pearls;—and on the stupendous powers of those minute insects which are covering with their coral architecture the bosom of three oceans, and before whose united labours the ponderous battlements of the old kings of Greece, or the huge masses which the sacerdotal monarchs of Egypt built to defy all time,—sink into utter insignificance;—works which neither Xerxes nor Alexander could perform, these poor fragile little zoophytes in their aquatic solitudes, rear with such power and skill, that not all the billows of the Indian Ocean as they roll against them, can endanger their security, or arrest their terrific progress. When, however, Mr. Howison presumes that these coral masses rise from the very bottom of the deepest parts of the ocean, even for thousands of fathoms, in the shape of a pillar or column; or when he agrees with Peron, the French naturalist, that these islands are raised on slender stalks, like a mushroom on its stem; we pause, before we relinquish the opinion which we had previously received, that the insects took advantage of the volcanic masses which are lifted up in the bed of the ocean, and used them as the foundation of their labours; an opinion much supported by the circular architecture used, which seems as it were to be rising like a wall on the lip or edge of an extinct crater; which is in accordance with the intuitive habits of animals, and is analogous to the common operations of nature. In passing on from the *formation* of these islands, to the manner in which they become clothed with vegetable, and covered with animal life, Mr. Howison thus observes:

“ In admitting that palm trees, which first appear on emerging coral islands, have in most cases derived their existence from nuts borne thither by the winds or waves, I am far from believing that the same kind of plants could not *in due time be produced upon the spots in question without foreign assistance*. The most superficial acquaintance with the geographical distribution of vegetables, is sufficient to convince us that they have not been diffused over the world from one common centre; and that every track of country that emerges from the ocean does not depend for its supply of plants upon the accidental circumstance of their seeds being conveyed to it by currents or by birds, or even by the winds, as is still very generally supposed;* a mode of production so *uncertain, clumsy, and im-*

perfect, as inconsistent with reason, philosophy, and human observation: and we are fully warranted in believing that every island, whether great or small, contains within its own soil the elements and instruments of vegetation; that it will in due time be covered with plants of natural and spontaneous growth, and of a kind suitable and congenial to its climate. We can account for the extraordinary and pertinacious locality of many species of plants, only by supposing that particular soils are capable of evolving particular vegetable forms *ab origine, without the intervention of seeds*. The *purest granite rock reduced into powder*, and carefully preserved from any *possible vegetable* mixture, would doubtless, after being for a greater or less period exposed to the action of the air, produce some of

* Mr. Howison appears to be a very accurate and acute observer, a very graceful and eloquent narrator, but a very moderate logician. See vol. I. p. 49, on instinct; at pp. 56, &c. on the savage and civilized state. On the probability of discovering a ship and her crew embedded in ice, like insects in amber, each man retaining the attitude in which he died 30 or 40 years before, Vol. II. 129. He believes also in what he calls “the revolution of the earth at right angles to the ecliptic,” which has been completed in the lapse of countless ages.” Is there a leading philosopher in Europe who would take this hypothesis as the basis of a system?

the plants of the country in which the experiment was tried. If all vegetables were produced at one common centre, and from thence gradually diffused over the world, how happens it that we cannot trace their course and progress from one country to another, instead of finding many species of them insulated, as it seems, in remote quarters of the globe, and utterly unknown any where else; the *cactus* exists in equinoctial America alone; the *bread-fruit* tree has never been observed except in the islands of the South Pacific; the *Protea Argentia* is peculiar to the southern promontory of the Cape of Good Hope; the clove and nutmeg trees are as decidedly indigenous to the Malacca Archipelago, as the tea-plant is to China: in short, no connexion whatever can be traced between the vegetable productions of different countries, except what may be supposed to depend on the similarity of the climates in which they respectively grow. It seems probable indeed that new species of plants are daily coming into existence, and that there are no limits to the subordinate varieties of what occur in the vegetable world. Forty years ago, the plants observed by botanists did not exceed 25,000, but they amount at present to upwards of 56,000, an increase arising not more perhaps

from the persevering researches of modern travellers, than from *that development of new vegetable forms* which appears to be continually going on in all parts of the world, and particularly in the equinoctial regions. I am inclined to believe that *animals* are often generated in places where none of the species have before appeared or existed. It is probable that the principle of organization, after passing through a series of the simplest forms of existence, acquires a degree of intensity and perfection, which enables it to develop itself under those characters which belong to the higher order of quadrupeds. It is well known that we can at pleasure produce those living forms called *infusoria* by the admixture of particular substances, and that we can even choose which species of them we shall bring into existence; the *infusoria* are unquestionably living and intelligent beings; and it is perfectly possible that we might by some particular process, such as nature may constantly be carrying on, improve their organization to such a degree, as gradually to raise them higher in the scale of animals, and to cause their development into a superior and more perfect form of existence."

Mr. Howison proceeds at some length in what, in the present advanced state of scientific knowledge, we must call most crude and unphilosophical conjectures. The peculiar locality and habitation of different plants and animals is a subject both of great curiosity and difficulty: and we are convinced that we have not the materials at command necessary to its solution. To give a satisfactory account, we must know not only by what the present form of the world is, but what the form *was*: what ancient causeways, long since broken up and destroyed, traversed the great bosom of the ocean, connecting land to land, and enabling the inhabitants of one region of the earth to migrate to the other: we must know the changes that have taken place in seasons, and in the position of land and water; and the successive alterations in the surface of the globe: but these being unfortunately removed beyond our reach, the problem which Mr. Howison solves, in the powerful menstruum of his logic, is to us *inter res incognitas*. Even Humboldt himself is contented to commence his investigations of the forms of nature many steps below the point from which Mr. Howison starts: but when he calls the method which nature adopts, to diffuse her productions over the globe, *clumsy* and *unnatural*, we must beg leave to use our own judgment in pronouncing the same process as appearing to us both beautiful and simple, and analogous to her other operations. To entrust the light downy seed vessels on their Lilliputian wings, to the care of the Zephyr; to waft a fleet of cocoa-nuts on the bosom of the ocean; to preserve them in their enterprising voyage, and to direct them with accuracy by the currents and tides to their allotted shores; to send a flock of albatrosses, or petrels, to fertilize a new and barren reef; to bid the soft gales of Ocean breathe with their humid lips on the barren and herbless rock; to unchain the sea-weed from its

subterraneous prison, and spread it on the hungry shore :—these gentle movements of Nature, assisted by the elements, the handmaid of her will, appear to us congenial to the intentions of Providence, and holding out the best examples for the imitation of man. Mr. Howison's creative system, which he would adopt in its stead, is one we had thought long forgotten by the friends of science. We neither believe in his *spontaneous* production, which is contrary to all observation and analogy ; nor do we concede to him, that Nature is now busy as in the days of old, in her work of creation ; giving birth to new forms of animal and vegetable life : for, by pursuing his argument, we have a right fairly to maintain that a new race of human beings may even now be preparing in the gigantic womb : that even a *molusca* might “ improve its organization to such a degree, as gradually to rise to a superior and more perfect form of existence,” and perhaps in time write a treatise on the Colonies of Europe, and philosophise on the evolutions of the globe : and as for his seeds and fruits, and embryo trees, that spring out of the heart of his granite rock, we know no microscope that would detect organic remains in a crystallized cradle, or find anything in the *infusoria* but simple organic molecules ; but we certainly should like to be present when a granitic island, or coral reef, was taken in the labour of parturition ; and when, brought to light by its maternal throes, the kangaroo or opossum appeared to afford evidence, that species and perhaps genera still unknown exist dormant in their sepulchres of stone, till the hammer of the mineralogist, or some other agent, delivers them from their primeval imprisonment.

We must pass over, for want of room, the whole division of the work which relates to India ; and this we do with regret, as it is written with much spirit and knowledge, and the part relating to a promiscuous and unrestrained colonization of India, with the evils and dangers attending it, is well worthy the consideration of those to whom such high and important matters are entrusted. In his discourse on the Arctic regions, Mr. Howison falls foul of all those who put their trust in the wonders of the Scandinavian narrations, and he consigns all this matter at once into the fabulous regions. He says the “ fiction of the fabulous kraken, or sea-serpent, is unmeaning, ineffective, and insipid.” What will he say when he reads the following letter from one of the most enlightened, learned, and profound naturalists in Europe. “ The famous American serpent is, at length, ascertained to be no fiction. It seems that there has been always a rumour of this animal. Aldrovandus mentions it among others ; however, it has never been caught or described. It has now been seen by 300 people at once, and hopes are entertained that ere long this will be taken ; it is of immense size and length.” So writes to a friend the late learned Bishop of Carlisle, the author of the work on the British Carices : while, however, he rejects one class of monsters, our author is not unwilling to reveal the icy chambers where the skeletons of other classes have so long reposed.

“ The whole coast of Siberia is strewed with mammoth bones ; but the Liachoff Islands, lying near to it in the frozen ocean, and first discovered and visited by the Cossack Wolstrog, 1776, consist almost entirely of the skeletons of prodigious animals of the elephant and rhinoceros kind, which exist in such quantities that according to Malte Brun

that part of the earth seems to have been the general cemetery of these inhabitants of a world anterior to our own. The great territory called New Siberia, which extends to the north of the Strait of Bones, presents also many similar indications of the catastrophes to which our planet has been subjected. And in addition to these, the remains of monstrous

birds, a kind of remains which are found almost no where else. M. Hedenstrem, we are informed, has brought from thence feathers and claws which must have be-

longed to birds three or four times as large as our condors; and he mentions having seen long rows of petrified wood in the shape of square beams."

An interesting chapter follows, regarding the presumed fate of that Norwegian colony which had settled on the shore of East Greenland, during the time that the Arctic seas permitted an uninterrupted navigation to that part of the coast for three summer months: but which, in after times, suddenly and fearfully closed round them, with a barrier of ice unapproachable and immoveable, and of an extent of thirty miles. Cut off from every branch of their former sustenance, deprived of the cattle exported from Norway, of the drift wood which the currents brought to their shore, of their extensive fisheries, we can hardly speculate on the possibility of their existence under such privations. If they do survive, we can conjecture pretty correctly what is the nature of their situation: but Mr. Howison is good enough to inform us what it is *not*. "Should the colony of East Greenland hereafter be found in existence, its first European visitor will assuredly not discover there any *overgrown church establishment*, the majority of its ministers indifferent to the interests of the religion which they profess to teach, and thus forcing the virtuous part of the people to seek moral consistency in sectarianism, and affording the depraved and licentious a plausible pretext for infidelity; neither will he discover there a set of men who consider knowledge and education as more essential to the poor than clothing and food; neither will he find there a class of people who affect to be the personification of benevolence and philanthropy," &c. Neither, we may add, would it be likely that he should find there a constitution consisting of King, Lords, and Commons; neither would their principal town have a Lord Mayor and Aldermen, nor the President of their Royal Society be a King's son, nor the Lord High Chancellor make speeches at corporation dinners; neither would there be a great rage for novel-reading among the ladies; neither would there be much demand for parasols, ice-creams, or muslin dresses,—all which conjectures we take to be quite as ingenious and probable as the non-existence of Mr. Howison's *overgrown church establishment*, or *committees of philanthropists*. We must now, however, conclude with laying before our readers Mr. Howison's sentiments on certain political dangers which he foresees; and his explanation of the Scandinavian allegory in which they are involved.

"The gods, pleased with the beauty and apparent harmlessness of the young wolf, Fenris, nursed and educated him among themselves; but after some time, he grew so fierce and dangerous that they found it necessary for their own safety to bind him with chains; which up to the present time restrained the exercise of his rage, but which he will at length break, and rushing forth with uncontrollable fury destroy both gods and men. In this allegory we have a correct representation of the progress and result of the diffusion of knowledge among the lower orders of society in civilized countries. General education is the Fenris which we are now bringing up, charmed with its external aspect, and unobservant

of its real and natural character; although the monster has already begun to be formidable to its protectors, and though the hour is quickly approaching when he will break loose and turn upon themselves, and make them his first victims. 'When the mass of the lower order of society in Great Britain shall have become sufficiently enlightened and instructed to analyse their own condition, and to contrast it with that of their superiors; when they shall perceive that the national wealth is daily narrowing the sphere of its distribution, and will at length become almost exclusively concentrated in the hands of aristocratic, mercantile, and clerical monopolists; when they shall discover that these bodies have no community of in-

terest with themselves, and that they wish to be regarded as privileged, authoritative, and distinct branches of human society,—then will they bring into practical use the knowledge that is now diffused among them, and convert it into an engine of revolution and destruction ; and assisted by it, break into pieces our complicated social machine, and throw into irremediable disorder its ill-assorted

materials. A catastrophe of this kind can be delayed or prevented only by the placing of impediments in the way of the further diffusion of knowledge amongst the lower classes ; since, situated as they are, and probably must ever be, they can enjoy contentment and live in sociality, and feel reconciled to a state of subordination, only so long as they are allowed to remain ignorant and uninstructed."

Mr. Howison has a right to express the convictions of his judgment with the same freedom as he will grant to those who differ from him ; but we think his proposition for restraining the education, and confining the knowledge of the lower orders of the community, to be in the first place unwise, and in the second impossible. Let Mr. Howison recollect this fact, that when the lower orders are grossly ignorant, the upper ranks of society are also unenlightened ; that an intelligent, learned, and wise aristocracy, could not exist together with a dark and ignorant populace, under a government and constitution similar to ours ; and that the two could alone be found in tyrannic and despotic states : if such an anomalous bisection of the moral and intellectual powers of the people could exist, it would inevitably alter the whole frame-work and spirit of the laws and government. Secondly, that it is vain to regret, and useless to recall to our recollection, the days of innocence and simplicity, (if any such existed) when content and frugality provided for the wants and secured the happiness of the people, and when moderate labour assured independence and plenty ; when the efforts of men were not compressed by ceaseless competition, and either driven to new channels, or goaded to desperate and dangerous exertion in the old ; when man might almost live, as a confiding pensioner on the common bounty of nature,

Content and careless of to-morrow's fare.

Those days of primeval *innocence* are fled for ever ; or if they still exist, we must seek them on other and happier shores ; while the days of vigilant industry, of patient self-denial, of struggling fortitude, and of *active virtue*, and all the sterner duties of life, have succeeded them. By the sweat of the brow, and the toil of the hand, and the labour of the mind, is the bread of life alone to be procured. Great exertions and great sacrifices are now demanded of the labouring poor : to them therefore must be given sufficient principles and powers to support them. We may regret that such is the case ; or we may more wisely reconcile ourselves to a change, that in the progress of society must of necessity sooner or later take place : but let not Mr. Howison feel discouraged, if the education of the lower orders has not yet produced the benefits which have been anticipated. As the fermentation precedes and prepares the formation of the wine, so it is the nature of a commencing knowledge, as it breaks through the dark walls of the benighted mind, to bewilder and dazzle, and perhaps lead astray ; the first fruit produced is crude and immature ; half-formed principles, wild theories, abortive projects, fantastic speculations, flit across the dawning intellect ; but they gradually give way and disappear, as the mind becomes more invigorated and enlarged ; and reason and judgment take the place of obstinacy, prejudice, and violence. We think that the experience of modern Europe is decidedly against Mr. Howison's conclusions : we consider the safety of its different kingdoms to be

in proportion to the intelligence of the public ; and we think that Prussia is richly reaping the reward of its most enlightened government, in the increasing tranquillity, content, and prosperity of its commonwealth. True to the laws of Nature and the decrees of Providence, as the thistle and the briar spring up with the corn and the green herb, so do evil and imperfection mingle with the good things that belong to man. Truth may be full of danger, virtue may produce unhappiness, and even the commands of God may *appear* to lead to results that would startle obedience ; but wisdom is shown in the choice which she makes amid opposing difficulties : and so plainly do we believe that we observe the hand of Providence in the great changes taking place, that were it in our power, we should not care to stretch out a finger to arrest the motion of those wheels, that we believe most firmly are carrying with them that intelligence and knowledge, which point to the increased happiness and the improved destinies of Man.

DIARY OF A LOVER OF LITERATURE.

(Continued from p. 18.)

1809.

Feb. 5. Read *Gilpin's Tour in North Wales* ; which disappoints me greatly. He saw little of my favourite region, which I should most have wished him to explain ; and what he did see, he does not appear to have viewed with good humour. His visit from Swandonia to Bangor, is particularly unsatisfactory ; and of the Vale of Llangollen, which he so immeasurably extols, how little did he examine, and that not the best part of it, —only from Vale-Crucis to the town ! Gilpin appears to have little relish for the vast, savage, gigantic, and sublime in nature ; a scene with him must be picturesque, or it is faulty. One becomes at length impatient of this sickly taste. He remarks, ' that a *bright* air gives *clearness*, a misty *softness* to a scene ; the former gives a greater scope to the eye, the latter to the imagination.' In his *Tour to the Lakes of Cumberland*, the immediate preparation to his description of the Lakes, is most exquisitely and splendidly written ; nothing can exceed the felicity of the thoughts and diction.

Feb. 21. In the second volume of *Gilpin's Cumberland*, he observes, ' The perfection of painting consists, not so much in an exact, minute representation of nature, which is impracticable, as in exciting the imagination to form that representation by strong characteristic touches ;' and a sketch, he contends, pleases often beyond a finished piece ; not, as Burke supposes, because it promises something more,—but because it has the power of creating something more than itself, by suggesting to the imagination of the spectator what the imagination will often supply better than the artist could have effected. The imagination, he happily observes, in the gloom of twilight, paints many images, which have no existence on the *dead colouring* of nature.

Feb. 22. Began *Curran's Speeches* : — forcibly argumentative, and boldly figurative ; but in both there is a certain coarseness and rankness of Irish growth, very offensive to a chaste and delicate taste.

Feb. 24. Read the first six chapters in Laing's *History of Scotland*, of his laborious dissertation on Mary's participation in the murder of Darnley ; the three first of which leave no doubt in my mind of her guilt.

In the 4th chap. he remarks,—‘a man inured to extraordinary eloquence, whose mind is accustomed only to popular arguments, and his tongue to loose and prompt declamation, never writes with such lucid arrangement, with such accuracy of thought, or compression of style, as a professed author, who thinks no labour too great for what is bequeathed to posterity.’ This is very just. Afterwards, he observes that ‘the most accomplished scholars would in vain attempt to imitate a *female* letter-writer,—An incessant volubility, and easy chit-chat, in the habitual amplification of the most trivial objects, and in the quick and incoherent transitions of female sentiment, passions, prejudices, intrigues, and pursuits.’ This is very happy.

Feb. 26. Read Curran’s speech on Rowan’s cause; a most masterly piece of eloquence, at once forcible and impassioned, and brightened with allusions, metaphors, and imagery, felicitous, appropriate and new. He admits that all that the great body of a people of any country can have from government is a fair encouragement for their industry, and protection for the fruits of their labour; and that, if they abandon their stations under the pretence and in the vain hope of governing themselves, they must become the dupes and the victims of their own folly.’ On the whole, these are powerful and masterly pieces of eloquence, the offspring of a vigorous understanding and fervid fancy; only a little too strong for a weak stomach.

March 4. Perused the Edinburgh Review. Their view of Warburton is very masterly, and severely just: though this is a sort of literature in which I should not expect to find them versed. On W.’s vaunted discovery, that a future state of retribution is necessary, because human laws controul merely by the fear of punishment, and not the hope of reward, they remark, that human passions made it requisite for human laws to undertake the regulation of punishment, whereas reward might be left to individual gratitude, and is so left. On his other discovery, that moral obligation in the *dernier resort*, depends on the will of God,—they remark, that such a will is obligatory only as it implies a power to affect our happiness, and is consequently only a particular instance of the doctrine of utility in the foundation of virtue. I cannot agree with this, for there may be a sympathy even with Omnipotence.

March 31. In Gilpin’s Scottish Tour, I am not quite satisfied with the reasons he assigns for the *bold arcanum* which he discloses in the 16th section,—That in picturesque representation, it is necessary to represent a distant mountain *larger* than its *real* and proportional size, to give it its just effect. That nature’s scale is so vast, compared with that which a scrap of paper or canvass affords, seems not sufficient; for if the proportion of parts were observed, the illusion, one would think, might in *miniature* be complete, and at a certain distance all accurate representations must be full sized, must subtend as large angles to the eye, as the objects themselves in nature. That nature furnishes so many more objects of comparison, than can be exhibited on canvass or paper, is a more pregnant suggestion. Yet still I am not content. A miniature portrait held a foot from the eye subtends as large an angle as the person himself at twelve feet; but then the lineaments are made far more distinct than they ought to be, if the person himself was represented as a figure at that distance. There is something in all this, which wants clearing up.

April 10. Began Gonzale’s Voyage to England, in Pinkerton’s Collection, 1330. He speaks highly of the air of Suffolk. Norwich, he states,

thirty years back, was computed to contain 50,000 inhabitants. It is curious to observe with what different eyes different persons travel. Westmoreland he describes as a hilly, marshy county, and pities the poor inhabitants; and Dove-bank, on the banks of the Dove, he characterises as the best feeding ground in England. The description of London and the manners of its inhabitants, is highly curious. He speaks of the sumptuous houses inhabited by persons of quality in Queen-street and Queen-square, Westminster. As much good white bread, he says, may be bought for three halfpence or twopence, as will serve an Englishman a day; good strong beer may be had of the brewer at twopence, and at the alehouses at threepence per quart. Port wine he values at 2s. the quart, or 18l. or 20l. the hogshead; and French wines, from the duty, double the price. A coach and pair of horses, ten shillings the day; a sculler threepence for two miles; a good horse lets for four shillings a day, an ordinary one for 2s. 6d.; a hunter for the city hounds, with liberty of hunting an English chase once a week in the season, accompanied by many young gentlemen and tradesmen, at 5s. per day. He speaks of meeting in the coffee-houses *after dinner at four*. And again, all the world get abroad *after dinner*, between four and five, in their gayest equipages, bound to plays, operas, masquerades, and concerts, &c. Houses of Parliament meet at noon. The post comes in every other day. The two Houses commonly sit from nine till one, but on urgent occasions protract the sitting, and do business by candle-light. This is a very sound, minute, and accurate description of our island, statistical, civil, and moral; but fails in that sort of interest which we expect from a foreigner's narrative, in imparting a stranger's impressions at what he saw among us.

April 25. Miss P—— came in after dinner, on Mrs. A——'s *embrouillant* with us, definitively. The arrogance of these proud pretenders to family is intolerable. High descent may be a graceful plume to crown other accomplishments and attainments; but without them it is an ostrich feather stuck in a gipsy's hat, only displaying more strikingly by contrast the rags and beggary of the wearer.—Gave a gentle whipping to Miss C. E—— for an insolent letter I received from her yesterday.

April 28. Began Des Maiseaux's *Vie de St. Evremond*. Des Cartes, it appears, seriously flattered himself with the persuasion that he had discovered a recipe which would prolong life for many centuries; a strange delusion for so acute a philosopher! St. Evremond, it appears, early neglected the study of physics as a hopeless pursuit, and seems to have considered morals, politics, and the belles lettres, as the only subjects worth the application 'd'un honnête homme.' So strong is national prejudice, that he infinitely prefers the French 'manière de chanter' to the Italian; and even thinks that 'il n'y a que le Francois qui chante.' Delicacy of viands and wines seems to have entered much into the higher and recognized luxuries of those times. His strictures on China, so highly extolled for its science and civilization, are admirable. Marshal Turenne, it appears, always ascribed the loss of a battle to 'la mauvaise conduite des Generaux,' and did not except himself. St. Evremond seems to have been a true philosophical voluptuary,—an Epicurean in the just sense of that word,—addicted to delicate pleasures, sensual and mental. I like his aversion to that polished style of writing, which, by being rendered faultless, has lost all its flavour.* The editor's plan of arranging his works

* I am not sure that I understand to what writers Mr. Green would allude, as
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chronologically, in the order they were written, is I think excellent, and with him I am surprised it is not in all cases adopted.*

May 12. Went with Col. Dupuis, and inspected Mr. Kilderbee's pictures, three fine landscapes by Gainsborough, the Rubens of English landscape painters, as Wilson may be deemed the Vandyke; head of Gainsborough by Dupont, when a little more than fifty; very strong likeness, great character in the nose and eye, but not pleasant. Mr. Kilderbee went the tour of the Lakes with Gainsborough, a most delightful companion. Lamented to Mr. K. in his last illness (caught at Hastings's trial), the dissolute life he had led; but added, "They must take me altogether, liberal, thoughtless, and dissipated."

May 13. Finished *Bulter's Horæ Subscivæ*. The sketch of the professional character of Lord Mansfield is very interesting. The delineation of his mode of management in delivering an opinion from the bench, is given with great ability, and appears to me perfectly just. His speech on reversing Wilkes's outlawry, extracted from Burroughs, is wonderfully fine; it exhibits a perfect model of judicial eloquence, on a most trying occasion. His remark in it, that the endeavours unduly to influence him, if they had any effect, would operate contrary to their intent,—leaning against their impression, might give a bias the other way,—is remarkably neat, just, and happy. Of the French Revolution he observed, that that it was an event without precedent, and therefore without prognostic; and being asked, when he thought it would end, said, he feared it was not begun. Of Lord Hardwicke he said,—'When his Lordship pronounced his decrees, Wisdom herself might be supposed to speak;—a sublime eulogy! C. Lofft must have caught from his Lordship his mode of pronouncing authority as 'awtawrity.'

May 14. Strolled round the grove after tea:—beautifully bright, transparent atmosphere, splendid sunset, at the base of a grand promontory of cloud, fringed with its refracted rays; others shooting up pyramidically like the summits of remote mountains. The nightingales in the grove exquisitely vocal.

May 30. Had much chat on music. I maintained, as I had often done before, that a cultivated understanding and refined sensibility, were requisite to excellence in singing, and even in playing, by enabling the performer fully to seize and adequately to express the spirit of the composer. That a coarse and vulgar mind might be drilled, by dint of great effort, into the execution of some given piece, in a tolerable style—but that even here the finishing grace of natural and touching expression would be wanting—and everywhere else the limited genius of the performer stopping short all further progress, would be obvious. To afford an encouraging prospect, I observed, the ideas of excellence should always go before the powers of execution.

June 2. Burke's opinion concerning the composition of the National

examples of a style so polished and *faultless*, as to lose its poignancy and spirit. Since the days of Clarendon, which is a little further back than one can go, for a specimen of an elegant and pure style, the best prose writers I should name would be Dryden, Cowley, Addison, C. Middleton, and Goldsmith.—EDITOR.

* One reason of its not being generally adopted is clear; that it would produce in some cases a great intermixture and confusion of subjects; as for instance, when a writer published *part* of a work, leaving it unfinished, while he undertook another, and then returned to it; in the case also of a writer who published both poetry and prose, where the separation of them would be more desirable; or lastly, where a Polymathist, like Leibnitz, or Bayle, or Coleridge, wrote on many subjects belonging to different departments of knowledge.—ED.

Assembly, the Edinburgh Review (No. 27) observes, is remarkably confirmed by an article in *Biographie Moderne*. Mackintosh remarked to me, that he found on inquiry Burke's information, respecting what was going on in France, wonderfully correct.

June 8. Began Dr. Parr's strange publication of Characters from newspapers and magazines, of *Fox*, by Philopatris Varvicensis. He cannot abstain from a display of pedantry* even in the title. Fox's first coming over from ministers to the ranks of opposition, far from being honourable and glorious, as some of these characters represent it, appears to me a most equivocal measure, which it required great talents and popularity thoroughly to get over. The character of Fox's oratory is not ill given in the York Herald. The ardour and precision of his reasoning assailed the judgment, while the irresistible thunders of his eloquence at once subdued and captivated the senses. Lord Camden's is a fine saying—"His price was immortality, and he knew that posterity would pay it." The characters by Godwin and Mackintosh, particularly the latter, strike me as by far the best. Symonds and Fellowes's are both too ambitious of ornament; and the latter has borrowed, without acknowledgment, many sentiments and expressions from Burke, compared with whose magnificent and august eulogy, all others fade. Belsham justly denominates Fox's eloquence,—plain, nervous, energetic, vehement—forcing its way through the understanding to the heart.

June 14. Called on Mr. Fearn at the Coach and Horses, and saw him for the first time. Entered instantly into interesting literary disquisition and anecdote. Agreed perfectly in our estimate of Burke's transcendent powers. Burke said to his friend Mr. Green, "What, do you know Dr. Parr? Aye! there is a man has learning enough for all the Universities of Europe, and folly enough for all the madhouses." Parr, Mr. Fearn described, as astonishingly vain; says of his style—"that it has all the energy of Johnson's with more variety—loves above all things a theatre and auditory for his colloquial exertions, meditated a Life of Johnson for scholars, which he said would call forth all his powers, and much of his learning." On the Prince observing to him "But surely, Dr. Parr, you will allow Hurd to be a fine writer." "Certainly, Sir," he said; "or does your Royal Highness think that I would have summoned the whole power of my mind to crush him?" Mrs. Parr hideously ferocious and coarse in her aspect. On the Doctor's introducing Godwin to her, as the greatest philosopher of the day, on the first appearance of his *Political Justice*, she said, "That is no recommendation to me, Sir; I never knew a philosopher that was not a thief or a drunkard." The Doctor has six or seven of his portraits hanging up in his room, "Here, Sir," he says, "I am complacent, here severe," &c. On the Doctor's disparaging Mason as a feeble poet and without nerve, Green, as a proof of the contrary, recited to him the following epigram:

To half of *Busby's* skill in mood and tense,
Add *Bentley's* pedantry without his sense;
From *Warburton* take all the spleen you find,
But leave the genius and the wit behind;
Squeeze *Churchill's* rancour from the verse it flows in,
And knead it stiff with *Johnson's* turgid prosing;
Take all the piety of loose *Voltaire*,
• Mix the gross compound—*fiat* Dr. Parr!

* If the title of Dr. Parr's work should be deemed pedantic, as Mr. Green asserts, he at least can show the authority of Dr. Bentley in his reply to Collins, as well as that of other eminently learned men, both at home and abroad.—EDIT.

The Doctor greatly agitated at the recital, but allowed that here was energy and power enough. "Parr," Mr. Fearn observed, "was without relish for true poetry—that springing from and addressed to the imagination." Fearn agreed with me that Johnson's style was the natural port of a giant, Parr's comparatively the violent struggle of a pigmy upon stilts; and he admitted, after some hesitation, that Parr had not a truly enlarged and comprehensive mind, viewing all things in their true places, and forming a just estimate of their relative bearing and importance. Of the Edinburgh Reviews, Parr speaks very highly, with strong warm feelings, and a benevolent, generous heart. Paid a visit to Cobbett, who attacked learning; Parr laughed. Fearn spoke with rapture of that passage of Johnson in his preface to Shakspeare, where he speaks of the current of time passing by the adamant of Shakspeare; but did not admit the justness of his assertion, that Shakspeare's excellence was not to be estimated by particular passages, since the general contexture of his dramas is very faulty. Defended, and Fearn admitted, Burke's character of Fox—"an accomplished debater"—as a just and appropriate representation of his powers as a speaker. His speeches, I observed, would never go down to posterity as consummate orations. Several of Burke's, he admitted, were equal to any specimens of which we are in possession. Fox replied to a friend of his who seriously inquired of him what he considered as the constituent qualities of a great man, after some deliberation, "Energy, acuteness, comprehension, and harmony." Parr did not think much of this—said it was like Fox. Fearn mentioned a friend of his at Birmingham, who happily observed, "Malignity sometimes gives acumen to dullness."

June 15. Mr. Fearn dined with us. Soon plunged again into literary anecdote, disquisition, and criticism. Parr said he urged Burke, early in his attack on the French Revolution, to repress the vehemence of his indignation, and leave the reformists to gorge on their metaphysical carrion, for that they would return to wholesome nutriment at last. Burke made no reply. Parr met Tooke soon after his acquittal, at Johnson's, and congratulated him on that event; 'though I have not forgot,' said he, 'what you said of my Preface.' 'What did I say, Doctor?' said Tooke. 'That it was a mere composition of scraps.' 'Yes,' said Tooke, 'but I did not deny that there were tid-bits among them.' Afterwards got into altercation. On Tooke's quitting the shop, the Doctor strode about—'He attacks me with gibes and sarcasms, but when the lightning begins to flash, and the thunders to roll, Tooke retires.' Cobbett, as an argument against learning to Parr, said, 'If *sinecures* had been expressed in plain English, they would long since have been abolished.' Green present at a dispute at Paris between the Abbé Gregoire and Mackintosh, on the slave trade, which Mackintosh defended; the Abbé quite sunk under him. The same person saw Tooke completely vanquished by a Mons. * * a French aristocrat, whose temper the scenes of the Revolution had completely curdled into misanthropy, but of whose powers Burke used to speak with rapture—now in the service of Buonaparte, who urged upon him the necessity to France of a government like his, of strong controul, but who complains, 'q'uil rit de tout!' Tooke at last said that in case of a revolution here, with tears in his eyes, he should consign such a man to the guillotine. The other replied, that at any time, for two sous, he could get better Jacobinism in the Boulevards of Paris: and that *without any tears* he could very readily sentence him to the same fate. To a young lady who said she had been at one Conventicle, when he thought she had been to another, Parr said, 'The one,

Madam, is a dead dog; the other is a dead horse; but both are carrion.'

June 18. Finished Parr's letters on Fox. I cannot agree with Parr 'that whatsoever difficulties may formerly have perplexed us, we can now be at no loss to account for the singularity of his (Fox's) conduct, amidst those tempestuous scenes which accompanied the French Revolution.' Mr. Fox's *oscitancy* respecting the new spirit which then broke forth like a consuming fire—a spirit that could not be overlooked, and on which Mr. Burke had rivetted attention, has always appeared to me, and still appears, quite unaccountable. If he did not take this potent principle of a tremendous energy into the scope of his consideration, his conduct was unworthy that of a great statesman; if he did, why not have met it fairly in the field, and favoured us with a manly declaration of his sentiments upon it? Parr's foolery in quotation is often preposterous; * a beautiful or forcible sentiment happily applied from an ancient author, throws an interest and character on all around it: but to cite obscure passages merely because they are ancient, to evince the erudition of the citer, or from a persuasion that what is ancient must be authoritative, appears to me mere childishness. Parr, as Fearn told me, considered Tooke's style, in his Letters to Junius, as more vernacular than that of his antagonist.

THE RECORD COMMISSION.

No. V. *concluded.*

Taxatio Ecclesiastica Angliæ et Walliæ auctoritate P. Nicholai IV. circa A.D. 1291.
One vol. 1802.

THE possessors of the see of Rome anciently claimed to be entitled, by virtue of their ecclesiastical supremacy, to various payments out of all ecclesiastical benefices and possessions in aid of the maintenance of their dignity, and even assumed a right to dispose of the ecclesiastical revenues in such manner as they judged most advantageous for the general welfare of the Church. Acting upon the latter pretence, the Pontiffs upon various occasions granted to our Kings a proportionate part of the incomes of their Clergy in aid of some real or asserted intention of setting forth a crusade for the recovery of the Holy Land. The present record arose out of a grant of this description.

In the year 1288, Pope Nicholas IV. granted to Edward I. the tenth of all ecclesiastical benefices for six years, under the pretence that that King was about to undertake a crusade. There already existed a survey of the ecclesiastical property in England, made during the popedom of Innocent IV. A.D. 1253, and which is known

* It is not easy to defend Dr. Parr from the accusation of overloading his text, English or Latin, with quotations from the ancient authors; and Mr. Cumberland made an unlucky discovery in tracing a number of them in Parr's diatribe against Curtis, to *one* page of Stobæus. Certainly our best authors and masters of the purest English style, do not authorize it; and the modern writers in Latin, of the highest reputation, as Sir W. Jones, Bp. Louth, Sir G. Baker, Dr. Coplestone, at home; and Hemsterhuis, and Ruhnken, and Ernesti, abroad, seldom break the current of their own language, with passages brought from others. Something however must be conceded to a very learned man, whose memory was crowded with the *finest* and most recondite examples of ancient wisdom and eloquence, and whose *critical* and *grammatical* study of the Greek and Latin writers, made him familiar with their sentiments and language.—ED.

as 'Pope Innocent's Valor,' or 'the Norwich Taxation;' but in order that the papal grant might be as productive as possible, a new survey was made. That new survey is the Record before us. John de Pontois, Bishop of Winchester, and Oliver Sutton, Bishop of Lincoln, were appointed by the Pope to be the taxators, and the survey was taken partly by them, and partly by other ecclesiastics whom they deputed. The rolls of the taxation were returned to the Exchequer, where several of the originals are still extant. The text of the present publication, however, was not obtained from the Rolls, but principally from two manuscript books of the date of Henry VI. preserved in the King's Remembrancer's office in the Exchequer, and which apparently contain a copy of some earlier compilation from the Rolls. These books were collated with a Cotton MS. of much greater antiquity, and the variations between these authorities and the existing original Rolls, are noticed in the margin of the volume.

This survey was formerly a document of considerable importance, inasmuch as it was the standard for regulating all subsidiary payments from ecclesiastics, both to the Pope and the King, down to the 26th year of Henry VIII. when the Valor Ecclesiasticus was taken. Even now the taxation of Pope Nicholas is referred to as the criterion of the value of ecclesiastical benefices for some particular purposes.

In form it is principally a mere enumeration of the churches and chapels of England and Wales, arranged according to the Deaneries in which they were situated, with a statement of their annual value, and the amount of corodies, pensions, and other payments, either to ecclesiastics or laymen, charged upon their revenues. The volume therefore exhibits the value of the property of the Church at the close of the thirteenth century, and it also affords evidence of the existence, at the time of the survey, of various parishes, and parish churches, which are no longer to be found. The various readings from the original rolls are frequently more diffuse than the transcripts, and contain many curious particulars which the copyists omitted. The diocese of Hereford, in which the valuation descended even to the number of cows and sheep, is a singular instance of minuteness, and affords many particulars respecting the denominations and value of land, the prices of produce, and the various sources of the ecclesiastical revenues at the time of the survey. We will subjoin some extracts from the valuation of 'the temporal goods of the Lord Bishop of Hereford,' in order that our readers may know of what a strange variety of particulars the income of a Bishop in the thirteenth century was compounded.

"The Bishop of Hereford has in his manor of Hereford of rent of assize, 5*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.* Also, in his manor of Berton three carucates of land, producing altogether per annum 2*l.* Also in the same manor of rent of assize per annum, 20*l.* 10*s.* 6½*d.*; perquisites of the fairs of Hereford per annum, 5*l.* Also in the manors of Sugwas and Eton, rents of assize of the free and customary tenants, 20*l.* 9*s.* 10*d.* For a mill there, 2*l.* For pannage,* 2*s.* Also in the manor of Ledebury for fines and perquisites per annum, 13*s.* 4*d.* Also in the borough of Ledebury for tolls, fairs, and perquisites per annum, 2*l.* Also in the manor of Estenove for pleas and fines of land, 5*s.* Also in the manor of Bosebury for one Dovecote, 1*s.* For a garden per annum, 2*s.* For pascuage,† 10*s.* Also he receives for a wear at Bishopsware upon the Wye yearly, 2*l.*"

These are specimens of the items. The whole valuation of the temporalities of this Bishop amounts to 449*l.* 1*s.* 5*d.* per annum.

There is also inserted in this volume a new Taxation made by the Bishop of Carlisle in the 12th year of Edward II. under the authority of a writ directed to him by that Monarch, and tested at York on the 26th day of October in that year (1319).

* Pannage was a payment for permission to feed hogs in woods.

† Pascuage, a payment for a general permission to agist cattle of all sorts.

This taxation was had recourse to in consequence of the devastations committed in the north of England by the Scots. It embraces a considerable portion of the diocese of York, and exhibits striking proof of the miseries of the border counties, in time of war; besides a long list of reductions in the value of the benefices, whole districts are represented as 'laid waste and altogether destroyed.'

This volume appears to have had three editors. By which of them the short Introduction was supplied, does not appear, nor is it worth while to inquire, for even into the short space of little more than half a page, the prefacer has contrived to introduce several very erroneous statements.

Nonarum Inquisitiones in curia Scaccarii. Temp. Regis Edwardi III.
One vol. folio. 1807.

The year 1340 is distinguished in the annals of England by the assumption of the title of King of France by the ambitious Edward III. His claim appears to have been extremely popular, and the Parliament gave him good proof of their support by a liberality altogether unprecedented. By the stat. 14th Edward III. stat. 1, c. 20, 'the Prelates, Earls, Barons, and all the commons of the realm, willingly, of one assent and good will, granted to him the ninth lamb, the ninth fleece, and the ninth sheaf, to be taken by two years then to come. And of cities and boroughs the very ninth part of all their goods and chattels to be taken and levied by lawful and reasonable tax by the same two years. And in right of merchants foreign, which dwell not in the cities nor boroughs, and also of other people that dwell in forests and wastes, and all other that live not of their gain, nor store of sheep, by the good advice of them which shall be deputed taxers, they shall be set lawfully at the value of the fifteenth, without being unreasonably charged.' (Authentic edit. of the Statutes, vol. I. p. 288.) By the second Statute of the same year, the King granted 'to the same Prelates, Earls, Barons, and Commons, Citizens, Burgesses, and Merchants, that the same grant, which is so chargeable, shall not another time be had in example, nor fall to their prejudice in time to come.' (Ibid. p. 290.) Out of this grant of the ninth and fifteenth, the Records now under consideration originated. Several Commissions were issued from time to time, directed to persons who were authorized to assess and sell the Parliamentary grant, but for some unexplained reason they appear to have been but imperfectly executed. A third Commission was issued on the 26th January, 15th Edward III. whereby the assessors and venditors were instructed to levy the ninth of corn, wool, and lambs in every parish, according to the value upon which churches were taxed (that is, according to Pope Nicholas's Valor and Taxation), if the value of the ninth amounted to as much as the tax, and to levy more where the value of the ninth should be found to exceed the tax; but should the value of the ninth be less than the tax, they were directed to levy only the true value of the ninth, and to disregard the tax; and to gain correct information of these facts, they were authorised to take inquisitions upon the oath of the parishioners of every parish. (Introd. to Non. Inquis. p. 2.) These Inquisitions constitute the foundation of the Rolls published in the present volume. Their contents are all pretty nearly alike, although they are sometimes couched in the form of Inquisitions, and sometimes in that of accounts. In almost every instance the value of the ninth was found to be less than the tenth assessed in Pope Nicholas's taxation, and the jurors in obedience to the Commission alleged the reasons for this falling off. The principal reason in most cases was the omission from the survey of 'the ninth' of glebe lands and other ecclesiastical possessions which were included in the taxation, but it frequently happened that some accidental circumstance, a fire, an inundation, or an unsuccessful harvest, operated in like manner to the prejudice of 'the ninth.' Some

extracts which we shall give from these Records, will exhibit their character more clearly than any description.

The Inquisitions taken in every parish were returned to the Exchequer, and there condensed and entered upon Rolls termed 'the Nonæ Rolls,' or 'Rolls of the Ninth.' Some of the original Inquisitions are in existence, and it is much to be regretted that in this instance the variations between the Rolls and the Inquisitions are not noticed in the publication, as was the case in the publication of Pope Nicholas's Taxation. The Inquisitions are stated to contain many things omitted from the Rolls, and such particulars are generally those which exhibit the most clearly the precise condition of the people ;—they are the minute items of an account, the sum total only of which is inserted on the Roll.

The following is a curious return from the now flourishing town of Reading.

"Burgh of Radyng, Symond de Baunebie, John de Aldremonstone, Ralph Bymeletz, John de Motylbi, John the Brasyare, and Dominic Belle, burgesses of the same town, say, upon their oath, that the ninth part of the chattels in the same town does not exceed twenty pounds in value, because in times past there used to be frequent meetings of the whole county of Berks, together with Sessions of the Justices of the Lord the King, within the burgh of Radyng, in which times the merchants and victuallers of the same town at once disposed of whatever they had for sale, but afterwards the abbot of Radyng, the predecessor of the present abbot, obtained a royal Charter of Liberties, that no ordinary meeting of the people, nor Sessions of the Justices of the Lord the King, and others, should be permitted to be held in the same town without the liberty of the aforesaid abbey, whereby the merchants and victuallers aforesaid disposed of their commodities but seldom, and in small quantities, so that they were continually decreasing in wealth, whereupon, apprehensive of being reduced to penury, they invested what remained of their wealth in various ways in the cultivation of lands throughout the country, from which the Lord the King is satisfied and paid the ninth sheaf, lamb, and fleece. They say also that several of the merchants of the same town have been reduced to such poverty, that they have left the town in distress, so that nothing can be levied in their dwellings for the use of the kingdom ; they say, moreover, that several of the richer sort of the same town have died, and in their stead young men have risen up, having nothing, as it were ; and the rest of the commonalty of the aforesaid town have been consumed even to poverty by divers heavy aids before granted and paid to the Lord the King, and for the guarding of the seas a long time maintained. In witness of which premises the aforesaid burgesses have set their seals to this indenture. Given at Radyng, and delivered to the prior of Walyngford and his associates on Monday next before the feast of Saint Valentine the Martyr, in the 15th year of the reign of King Edward the Third after the Conquest."

The following is the assessment of a town which now almost rivals the metropolis in wealth and importance :

"Burgh of Liverpool. The true value of the ninth part of all the moveable goods of the residents in the burgh of Lyverpol, is six pounds sixteen shillings and sevenpence. And these are the names of those who presented the said value, viz. Adam Fitz William, Richard de Walton, Roger de la More, Robert de la More, William Fitz Richard, and John Fitz Mariot."

The period of the decay of one of the recently disfranchised boroughs, Bramber, in Sussex, is fixed by its assessment, which is as follows :

"Brembre. This Indenture made by Inquisition taken at Stenyng on Friday next after the feast of Saint Gregory in the 15th year of the reign of King Edward the Third after the Conquest, before Lord Henry Husee and his associates, collectors for the county of Sussex, of the ninth and fifteenth of the Lord the King, by the oath of William Dous, William de Horton, John Kytebon, and Gilbert le Frenshe, of the parish of Brembre, witnesseth, that the aforesaid jurors say upon their oath that the aforesaid church of Brembre is taxed by the old extent at ten marks, out of which the ninth sheaf there is worth per annum lxxiij*s.* iv*d.* Also the ninth part of the fleeces there is worth *vs.* viij*d.* Also the ninth part of the lambs is worth per annum xij*d.*

In the whole *iiijl.* Also they say that the tithes of hay, salt, apples, hemp, cows, calves, and honey, is worth per annum, *viijs. vjd.* Also the offerings there are worth per annum *xxvjs. viijd.* In the whole *xxxvs. ijd.* And they say upon their oath that the said Church of Brembre is not now worth the aforesaid extent of ten marks, because the town of Brembre, from whence great profit in tithes and offerings used to come, is *of late* depauperated and annihilated. Also they say upon their oath that there is no one in the said parish who hath chattles to the value of ten marks, except those who live upon their crops and flocks."

The returns for the County of Sussex are more than usually minute, and contain some items of rather curious information. Throughout the county large tracts of land appear to have been permitted to fall out of cultivation, partly on account of the extreme poverty of the inhabitants, and partly because the sea-coast of that part of the kingdom had been recently ravaged by the French, and the people yet lived in fear of a recurrence of their attacks. Another fact, which may be of some value to our geological brethren, is substantiated by these returns; the great inroads, namely, made by the sea upon that coast of England between the date of Pope Nicholas's Taxation, and the present inquiry,—a period of 48 years. In the parish of 'Gestlyng,' that is, Guestling, near Hastings, the sea had covered within that period, the greater part of 'Sneppesmersh,' of which the tithe in A. D. 1292 was *xlij^s. viij^d.* In 'Farleghe,' or Fairlight, in the same neighbourhood, 'Mersehammersh,' of which the tithe had been valued at one mark, and in the adjoining parish of Pette, lands tithed at two marks, had also been submerged. In 'Ikelesham,' land had been lost which was tithed at *xlix^s. viij^d.*; in Horwe 150 acres, which had been tithed at ten marks; in Selesye, 'much arable land,' of which the tithe had been assessed at eight marks; in 'Terryng,' lands which had been sown in the very year of taking the inquisition, had been destroyed to the value of *vj^s. viij^d.*; in 'Middelton' sixty acres had been lost; in 'Nennefeld,' lands termed 'Morhale,' which were taxed at *xj^s. viij^d.*; in Hoo four hundred acres were covered by fresh and salt water; in Wertlynge two hundred acres of land which used to be cultivated; in Brede a marsh called 'Gateberghesmersch,' of which the tax had been *xij^s.*; in Salesherst cum Udymer another part of the same Gatebergh marsh, worth *xl^s.* per annum; in 'Brightelmestone,' forty acres which were worth forty shillings per annum, had been lost 'for ever;' and in Aldryngton another forty acres; in 'Launsyngg' the tithes of land destroyed by the sea used to be worth *xlj^s. vjd.* per annum; the tithes of a pasture *v^s.* per annum; and those of a water-mill *iiij^s.*; and those of seven hundred salt-pits (*) all in like manner destroyed by the sea *xxij^s.*

But we cannot devote space to the curious particulars which might be gleaned from this volume. A specimen is all that we can give, and we trust the portions we have extracted are of such a character as to convince every one interested in topographical researches, that this is a volume by no means to be overlooked. The printed volume contains the Rolls for the following 27 Counties only;—the others are supposed to be lost. Berks, Bedford, Bucks, Cambridge, Cornwall, Dorset, Essex, Gloucester, Hereford, Huntingdon, Hertford, Lancaster, Lincoln, Middlesex, Northampton, Nottingham, Oxford, Rutland, Suffolk, Southampton, Stafford, Salop, Sussex, Wilts, Warwick, Worcester, and York.

Valor Ecclesiasticus temp. Hen. VIII. Auctoritate Regiâ Institutus. 6 vols. 1810-34.

In our notice of Pope Nicholas's Taxation, we remarked that the possessors of the See of Rome anciently claimed to be entitled, by virtue of their Ecclesiastical supre-

* 'Dom' *salmar* in the printed work, which is a mistake for 'dom' *salinar*.' It is a literal translation of the Saxon 'realt-hur:' in Domesday 'Salina.'

macy, to various payments out of all Ecclesiastical benefices and possessions. Before the transfer of the supremacy from the Pope to the King, the payment of this revenue was put an end to by two Acts of Parliament, the one passed in the 23d Henry VIII. cap. 20, and the other in the 25th Henry VIII. cap. 20 (Vid. Auth. Ed. of Stats. Vol. III. p. 385, and p. 462). It was not, however, intended that the benefit thus taken from the Pope should be given to the Church. A new and burthensome office was cast upon the head of the State, and it became necessary that some compensation should be made for the performance of its arduous duties. The Church it was alleged had been 'utterly undoon and impoverished' by the grievous exactions of the Bishop of Rome; and by way of remedy, it was consigned to the tender mercies of a new shepherd, and an act passed which at once 'high over-leaped all bound' of previous papal extortion. The Crown could not receive this revenue as a compensation for the granting of bulls for various purposes, as the Pope had done; the exaction was therefore put into a new form, and instead of an occasional revenue, was converted into a permanent annual payment of the tenth part of the clear profits of every Ecclesiastical benefice. This was in addition to the payment of the *Annates*, of first fruits, upon every change of possessor, which, although complained of as a great grievance when paid to the Pope, were nevertheless continued to the Crown. Nor did the hardship rest here. The payment to the Pope had been made upon the footing of the old taxation of Pope Nicholas;—the new payments to the Crown were to be made upon the then actual value. But we will show the transaction as it appears upon the Statute Book.

The First Chapter of the Statutes, made in the 26th Henry VIII., enacted that 'the Kyng, our Sovereign Lorde, his heires, and successours, Kynges of this Realme, shalbe takyn, acceptyd, and reputed, the onely supreme heed in erthe of the Churche of England, callyd *Anglicana Ecclesia*, and shall have and enjoye, annexed and unyted to the Ymperyall Crowne of this Realme, as well the title and style therof as all Honours, dignytyes, prehemynences, jurisdiccions, privileges, auctorities, ymunyties, *profitis*, and commodities to the said dignytie of supreme heed of the same Churche belongyng and apperteynyng.' (Authentic Ed. of the Stats. III. 492.) The third Chapter of the Statutes passed in the same year, recited that 'it was, and of verie dutie ought to be, the naturall inclinacion of all good people—sincerely and willingly to desire to provide not onely for the publike weale of their natife contrey, but also for the supportacyon, mayntenaunce, and defence, of the royale estate of their most drade and gracious Sovereign Lorde, uppon whom and yn whom dependid all their joye and welthe, yn whom also was united and knyt so princely a harte and courage, myxed with mercye, wysdome, and justice, and also a naturall affeccion joyned to the same, as by the greate, inestimable, and benevolent argumentes therof, beinge moste bountefully, largely, and many tymes shewyd, ynystred, and approvyd towardes his lovyng and obedyent subjectes, had well ap id, whiche required a lyke correspondence of gratitude, to be considered accordinge to their moste bounden duetyes.' Upon the foundation of this recital, equally simple in composition, and true in substance, it was enacted that the King and his successors should have for ever of every person who, after the 1st of January then next, should be appointed to any 'benefice or promocion spirituall, the first fruits, revenues, and profits for one year.' 'And over this' it was enacted, that the King and his successors should yearly have for ever 'one yerely rente or pension amountyng to the value of the tenth part' of all the revenues of all benefices. It was also enacted that the 'Chauncelour' should have power to direct into every diocese Commissions in the King's name, authorizing Commissioners to inquire into the value of the Spiritual and all effects of all Ecclesiastical persons and bodies throughout the kingdom. (Auth. Ed. of the Stats. III. 493, 495.) We have not afflicted our readers with a legal verbiage

in which all this is couched;—it is clear that the sense of it was to vest the lapsed papal revenue of First Fruits, and also the new revenue of Tenths, in the Crown; but nothing can be more preposterous than the phraseology made use of. Legal tautology attained a height at this period, which it has maintained without considerable increase up to the present time. Common sense has at length begun to illuminate even the dull realms over which the special pleader and the conveyancer preside, and the venerable absurdities in which they delight to clothe plain matters-of-fact, will, it is to be hoped, quickly disappear.

The new revenue, into possession of which the King had thus suddenly come, was not suffered to remain long unproductive. One of his earliest acts was to cause that general Ecclesiastical Survey to be made, which is popularly known by the title of ‘the King’s Book;’ it is also called ‘the Valor Ecclesiasticus,’ and constitutes the Records contained in the volumes before us. This Survey was taken in the manner prescribed by the Statute, namely, under the authority of Commissions issued by the Chancellor into every Diocese; and with the Commissions were transmitted certain Instructions to be attended to by the Commissioners in the execution of their task. These Instructions were signed by the King, and were stated to have been ‘devysed by the Kynges Highnes, by the advyse of his Counsayle.’ They are published in the first volume of this work, and also in Bacon’s *Liber Regis*, p. v. As they exhibit the course of the proceedings of the Commissioners, and explain the nature of the Record which was the result of their labours, we shall give a short abstract of their contents.

I. Commissions to be issued with these articles annexed.

II. The Commissioners were to send for such persons as could inform them how many ‘deaneries rural’ there were within the limits of their Commission, and how many ecclesiastical edifices and offices there were in each deanery.

III. The Commissioners were to divide themselves ‘by thre and thre,’ or any other convenient number, and every different party of Commissioners was to ascertain ‘the hole and yerely’ values of the Ecclesiastical establishments and offices within the district assigned to them. Power was given them to examine the incumbents, their receivers, and servants; to inspect their books, and adopt all other means of inquiry they thought proper, entering the results of their inquiries ‘in a playne Boke after the auditour’s fashyon.’

IV. They were to ascertain ‘the hole and entyre yerely value’ of the Spiritualities and Temporalities of the Archbishops and Bishops, with what deductions thereout were paid for rents, pensions, and fees.

V. To ascertain the annual value of the Spiritual and Temporal effects of the Cathedral Churches, and what was paid thereout as before.

VI. To ascertain the names of the Deans, and other officers of the Cathedral Churches, and the amounts of their yearly incomes.

VII. To ascertain the number and names of the Archdeaconries, and Deaneries rural, and their yearly values, and what was paid thereout.

VIII. To ascertain the number and names of all Colleges and Collegiate Churches, the yearly value of their effects, and what was paid thereout.

IX. To ascertain the names of all officers of Collegiate Churches, and the amounts of their yearly incomes.

X. and XI. Similar inquiries as to Hospitals, and Convents of Secular Priests, or Lay brethren.

XII. and XIII. The like as to Abbeys, Monasteries, Priories, and other religious and conventual houses.

XIV. The like as to every Parsonage, Vicarage, Chauntry, and Free Chapel.

XV. The Commissioners were to cause 'to be made a fayer boke after the auditor's fashyon, putting first in the hed thereof the name of the archebushoprick or bushoprick where the com'ission ys directed, and the hole and entire yerely value thereof, with the deduccons to be resolute that ar before mencyoned and none other; and then, next after that, to putt the name of the cathedrall church, or monast'ie, where the see of the archebushopricke, or bushopricke ys, and the nombre, or namys, of all such dignities, prebends, officys, cures, chauntries, and promocons sp'ual, which be in succession in the said cathedrall church, or monastie, and as well the hole and entire yerely value of the said Cathedrall church, or monast'ie, as the p'ticuler yerely p'fytt that belongeth to ev'y of the said dignities, prebendys, &c., with the deduccons to be resolute out of the same; and then next after that to put the nombre and names of ev'y archidiaconry, and denry rurall, within the lymytts of ther comission, and in whose dioces, or jurisdiccon, they be, and their sevrall and p'ticular yerly values, and deduccons; and next after that to put ev'ry colleige, churches-collegiatt, hospytale, abbey, monast'ie, priorie, house,—religieuse, p'sonage, vycarige, chaunt'ie, free chapell, and all other promocons sp'uall, under the title and name of the denry rurall where such colleg's, &c., lyen, and ben foundyd, and theyr sev'all and distinct yerely values with suche deduccons as ys above mencyoned, and the nombre and names of all such prebendys, dignyties, offic', chaunt'is, or other promocons sp'uall, what so ev' they be, in any of the said collegs, &c., and ther distinct sev'all and yerly values as afore declared.'

XVI. The Commissions, and the Books compiled by the Commissioners, were to be returned to the Exchequer.

The Commissions were dated on the 26th January, 26th Henry VIII. A. D. 1535, and were returnable on the Octaves of the Holy Trinity in that year. In several instances, however, the time for the return was probably extended. (Vid. *Intro. to Valor*, p. v. and Strype's *Eccles. Memorials*, vol. I. p. 342, edit. 1816.) Some of the returns were in English, others in Latin; some in books, others on rolls; some on paper, others on parchment. The paper returns have suffered considerable injury from lapse of time, and several returns, once known to be in existence, are now lost—whether destroyed by time or negligence is unknown. The lost returns comprise the whole Diocese of Ely; a great part of the Diocese of London; the Counties of Berks, Rutland, and Northumberland, and part of the Diocese of York, including the whole of the Deaneries of Rydal and Craven. The first five volumes of the present publication contain the whole of the extant Record, with the lost portions supplied as far as they can be from the *Liber Valorum*, a book preserved in the Augmentation Office, which contains the names and values of all benefices, but without the particulars. Each volume has also Indexes of names and places, maps of the Dioceses, and lists of the Peculiars in every Diocese.

In the first volume, published in 1810, it was announced that a 'General Map,' and also a 'General Introduction,' to be written by Mr. Caley, the editor, would be published in the last volume. After the publication of several of the volumes, it was determined, upon the suggestion of Lord Colchester, to publish an appendix, to consist of some detached pieces of contemporary evidence of a character similar to the *Valor*, which had been discovered during the progress of the publication, and also of a General Index, formed under the direction of his Lordship, and upon a plan suggested by him. Mr. Caley availed himself of this determination to delay the appearance of his Introduction until the publication of the Appendix. When the present Commissioners were appointed, the Appendix and a great part of the Index had been printed, but no progress had been made in the preparation of the Introduction. After some consideration the Commissioners, although doubtful, as they might well be, necessity of a General Index to a book every volume of which was already

indexed, very properly determined that, as the expense of printing had been incurred, they would not destroy the completeness of the publication, and therefore directed the sixth volume to be published immediately. They also appointed the Rev. Joseph Hunter to prepare the General Introduction. Under these circumstances the sixth volume was published in the year 1834.

Mr. Caley must have possessed so minute a knowledge of the contents of this important Record, that we cannot but regret that he did not fulfil his promise of furnishing the Introduction. Taken as a whole, the *Valor* is indeed a noble record, but it is not as a whole that it is now most useful. Like Domesday, it contains many points of information which can only be brought out by painful and persevering labour;—by the application of a reiterated attention to every portion of it. A cursory glance will satisfy the general inquirer; it will convince him of its dignity and its value; his imagination will be stimulated by its exhibition of priestly magnificence; his charity warmed by its details of provisions instituted by the piety of our ancestors, for the poor, and those who had none to help them; his pity will be excited by the painful picture of the weakness of the human intellect, afforded in its enumeration of superstitious usages; but no cursory glance can bring forth from this unworked mine the many facts which it contains, useful in every way to the deep searcher into our history. Here it is that Mr. Caley, who had the custody and study of the record for nearly thirty years, might have done more than any one else. A characteristic habit of procrastination deprived the antiquarian world of the advantage we think he might have conferred upon it, and his memory of the reputation which would have been its result.

Mr. Hunter's Introduction does not embrace, under the circumstances it could not have been expected that it would embrace, the particular description of information anticipated from Mr. Caley. It is a well-written treatise upon the origin and history of the Record, and exhibits its value and the general nature of its contents in language so interesting, that we cannot omit gracing our pages with a lengthened extract.

“Although,” Mr. Hunter remarks, “much of the use of the *Valor* has been lost by change of circumstances, yet do not these things at all diminish its value when it is looked at under that other aspect,—under which all records admit of being placed,—as an historical document, by means of which much may be collected concerning the state of the country at the time when it was prepared, and many facts be recovered in the transactions of past centuries. Its value in this point of view will be at once apparent, when it is recollected that we have here presented before us, in one grand conspectus, the whole Ecclesiastical establishment of England and Wales, as it had been built up in successive centuries, and when it was carried to its greatest height. If there were spots or extravagancies, yet on the whole it is a pleasing as well as a splendid spectacle, especially if we look with minute observation into any portion of the Record, and compare it with a map which shows the distribution of population in those times over the island, and then observe how religion had pursued man even to his remotest abodes, and was present among the most rugged dwellers in the hills and wildernesses, softening and humanizing their hearts.

All this is interesting to the philosopher, as well as to the historian, while it is of essential moment to him who undertakes to give a topographical description of any portion of the country; but the Record does not stop here. It presents us with a view of those more gorgeous establishments where the service of the Most High was conducted in the magnificent structures which still exist amongst us, with a great array of priests, in all the pomp of which acts of devotion admit; and of abbies and other monasteries, now but ruined edifices, where resided the sons and daughters of an austerer piety, and where the services were scarcely ever suspended.

“But when it sets forth the sources from whence the revenue was derived, from which these foundations were maintained, and the outgoings from the rents and profits, charges for obits and alms, settled often by the original founder, we are presented with innumerable facts, important in monastic history, and in the history of the persons who were distinguished in the reigns of our early sovereigns. While in the full

enumeration which is given of the various persons who held offices in the monasteries as auditors, stewards, and receivers, we have facts which the biographer may turn to excellent account in the lives of many persons who flourished in the reigns of the Tudors; and in the accounts of benefices and dignities, an almost complete catalogue of the Clergy of that time, with the several preferments enjoyed by them at a time of such peculiar importance in the Ecclesiastical history of the country.

“And, lastly, the notices of the Chantries in this Record serve as the best guide we have to the purpose, and the sera of those Chapels which we find attached to many of the parish Churches in England, injuring their symmetry, and obscuring the original design, but often presenting features of great architectural beauty, and of which, by aid of this Record, the age may not unfrequently be determined.”—Introduction to the Valor, p. 6.

The precise arrangement of the facts contained in the Valor, is sufficiently explained in the fifteenth article of the instructions quoted above. The dioceses are arranged according to the new division which took place about eight years after the survey, and are contained in the volumes in the following order. Vol. I. Canterbury, Rochester, Bath and Wells, Bristol, Chichester, and London. Vol. II. Winchester, Salisbury, Oxford, Exeter, and Gloucester. Vol. III. Hereford, Coventry and Lichfield, Worcester, Norwich, and Ely. Vol. IV. Lincoln, Peterborough, Landaff, St. David's, Bangor and St. Asaph. Vol. V. York, Chester, Carlisle, and Durham.

Rotuli Scotiæ in Turri Londinensi et in Domo Capitulari Westmonasteriensi asservati.
Two Vols. fol. 1814-19.

These are Records of the very highest class. With few exceptions the other Records first published by the Commissioners, have a local and personal interest, but these are of general and national importance. The ancient bearing of the kingdoms of England and Scotland towards each other, is a subject of curious inquiry, and one which these Records illustrate in a singular manner. United by one common religion; speaking, for the most part, one common language; governed by princes between whose families the closest alliances were occasionally formed; with little difference in their political institutions, and in the state of their comparative civilization; alike in bravery and most of the other requisites of the manly character; separated by a natural boundary so slight as in some places to be scarcely discernible; they yet were severed by mutual ill-will more completely than if the Alps or the ocean had kept them apart. The artifices and power of England several times endangered the separate existence of its poorer and less powerful rival, but the deep-rooted determination of the Scottish people to preserve their national independence more than counterbalanced the disadvantages arising from inequality of wealth and population. Deserted as at one time they were by the greater part of their nobility, dispersed, defeated, and their country delivered up into the hands of a politic and ambitious enemy, they recovered and preserved their freedom by a series of achievements to which patriotism in every age and country is delighted to appeal. Under the influence of such transactions the mutual feelings of jealousy and dislike took a deep and lasting root. The lapse of centuries was not sufficient to eradicate them, and even until within our own times, a hatred of ‘the Southron’ formed an ingredient in the character of many a Scotchman. These rolls contain the materials for a history of all the public transactions between the two countries from the 19th Edward I. to the 8th Henry VIII. comprising documents relating to the ‘political, naval, and military transactions; proceedings relative to prisoners of war; rewards to partizans; orders for attainders, and grants of pardon to persons attainted; revenue; trade; Ecclesiastical documents; and various miscellaneous matters not referable to any of the preceding heads.’ (Introduction to 2d volume.)

It is evident that volumes might be framed out of the contents of documents so multifarious, and that, within our brief limits, it is impossible to convey any thing



CHAPEL PLASTER, WILTSHIRE.

Front View



Back View

like an adequate notion of their importance. Mr. Tytler, whose opinion upon this subject is entitled to the very greatest attention, acknowledged that his Scottish History derived important benefit from this publication, which he styles ‘a great national work,’ adding, ‘that it is not too much to say that, considered as materials for authentic history, it is one of the most valuable presents which could have been made to the country.’ (History of Scotland, pref. to vol. ii.) We have not left ourselves room to make any extracts, and will not lessen the weight of such important testimony by any comments of our own.

We here bring to a close our observations upon the works published or commenced under the Record Commissions previous to that in 1831. It was impossible, consistently with the space we could devote to the subject, to give more than an extremely brief notice of many of them; but, being aware of this circumstance from the commencement, we have endeavoured to present not a complete outline but a delineation of the most striking features, with a detail of such facts as would best lead inquirers to form a general idea of the whole. We have sought to stimulate inquiry rather than to satisfy it; to induce others to turn to these volumes rather than to furnish a substitute for them. In our estimate of their merits we have judged freely, but we believe justly. The great fault under the old Commission was, that amongst the advisers of the Commissioners there were some who appear to have been wholly unworthy of their office;—men whose views of the objects of the Commission were too confined to enable them to direct the choice of the Commissioners to proper works for publication;—men who possessed little more ability than the *modicum* sufficient for Index-makers, and who, it is to be feared, with a view to their own remuneration, urged on the Commissioners to such publications as best displayed, and most amply recompensed, their own peculiar talents. If we add that there was an extreme carelessness and want of management in the expenditure under the Commission, we believe we have stated the chief causes of their blunders—blunders which were more than enough to justify the outcry raised against them. With all their faults, however, it would be strange indeed if the 52 folio volumes which the Commissioners sent into the world did not contain much valuable matter. However defective, they constitute a storehouse of facts with which no historical or legal antiquary, no genealogist, no topographer, ought to be otherwise than most intimately acquainted. To the superficial, indeed, they may not appear to be volumes the reading of which is calculated to ‘make a July’s day short as December;’ but we write not for the superficial, but for those who desire, whatever may be the cost or the trouble, to ascend to the fountains of historical truth. For their use these papers have been principally intended, and we cannot conclude this portion of them better than by again inviting them to the deep study of these important volumes.

We shall hereafter notice the volumes published under the authority of the present Commissioners.

CHAPEL PLASTER, WILTSHIRE.

(With a Plate.)

THE building, of which two views are given in the accompanying Plate, is thus mentioned by Leland on his route from Corsham to the neighbouring village of Haselbury:—“I left on the left hand, on the toppe of a litle hille, AN HEREMITAGE, withyn a litle as I turnid down to Hasilbyri.”

It stood by the side of the high road, and “on the top of a little hill;” it was, therefore, clearly not one of those primitive Hermitages which were formed in the obscurity of a wilderness or the recesses of a forest; but one of those useful single houses, which were stationed to afford to the

wayfaring man a charitable and religious shelter. Mr. Fosbroke, in his *British Monachism*, has quoted from the life of Fiacre, in the *Golden Legend*; who, having procured a spot in which "to lede his lyfe heremyticke and solitarily," there "*founded a chyrche,*" and "beyonde it a lytill way thens he bylded a *lytil house wherein he dwelled,* and there *herberowedde the pour that passed by.*" In *Don Quixote*, also, is mentioned a hermitage, which had adjoining to it "a little house, built by the labour of the hermit's own hands, which, though narrow, is *large enough to receive travellers.*"

Thus, at the first stage from London on the North; there was a Hermitage on Highgate hill, one of the occupants of which was so particularly attentive and munificent to the travellers, that he formed for them the causeway through Holloway. There was also a similar foundation on the other road at Tottenham.

On the Birmingham road, near Chipping Norton, is now a handsome inn called Chapel House, which Mr. Gough (in *Magna Britannia*) states was an ancient chapel used by pilgrims.*

Others throughout the country will occur to our readers; and chapels on Bridges were of a similar class. Many of them were endowed; others were supported by the bounty of the wealthy traveller, to assist the indigent.

"For the relief and entertainment," says one of the historians of Glastonbury, "of devout pilgrims resorting to this holy place, there was not only a Hospital built at Glastonbury,† but likewise in other places, where they were entertained gratis. There were two such in the neighbourhood, one called *the Chapell of Playsters*, near Box, a town in Wiltshire near the Bath; the other was a great house

called, without Lafford's Gate near Bristol.‡"

It may have been a reason for establishing such a place at Chapel Plaster, that the Abbats of Gloucester had a country mansion or palace at Kington St. Michael, about eight miles distant toward Malmesbury, so that it was found a convenient resting-place. This house is still used as a dwelling-house, and a few years ago contained a magnificent ancient bedstead.

With respect to the origin of what now appears the singular name of Chapel Plaster, it may be suggested that the former and not the latter word was possibly the adjunct to the original name of the spot, which may have been the *plas-trew*, or woody place. From Leland we learn that it was surrounded with wood in his time:—"From Haselbyri to Monckton the country beginnith to wax woddy: and so forth like to Bradeford."

The architecture of the Chapel belongs to the close of the fifteenth century. The design possesses considerable merit, and its ornaments have been carefully executed. The body and chancel together measure 29 feet in length, and are each 9 feet 3 inches in width; but the distinction between them is sufficiently marked on the exterior by the superior height of the roof of the body, which is distinguished at its western extremity by a bell-turret. The porch at this end is covered with a steep roof and gable, but the door and small window are its only embellishments. It, however, shelters a handsome door, surmounted by a niche of very elegant and somewhat singular design. A figure of the rood is remembered to have stood in this niche; but some years ago it was thrown down and beaten to pieces. In the spandrils of the doorway are blank shields, projecting in the centre, and perforated at the dexter chief, after the Tudor fashion. On the south side of the outer door is a piscina, but now closed.

There are windows on the sides of the chancel, but none at the east end,

* The editor of Skelton's *Oxfordshire* supposed that "the buildings of this inn were formerly those of Cold Norton Priory." (*Chadlington Hundred*, p. 5.) In digging to enlarge the house, stone coffins, a silver crucifix, and some beads were found.

† Still standing, now the George Inn.

‡ Hearne's *Hist. and Ant. of Glastonbury*, p. 26.

which presents a buttress in the centre, rising nearly to the summit of the gable, which has been ornamented with a cross in stone; but nothing more than the pedestal remains. A modern oven has been attached to this end. A transept on the north side of the body formed a portion of the original design. Its roof is as lofty as that of the body, and the gable terminates in a handsome finial. The window retains its tracery, but the mullions have been destroyed. The lower room of this transept has a very large fire-place. The upper floor was approached by an exterior staircase, shown in the view.

A plan and several views of Chapel Plaster are preserved in Mr. Buckler's collection of the architectural antiquities of Wiltshire, in the possession of Sir R. C. Hoare.

The modern appropriation of this ancient and interesting building is mean. As the adjunct of a small ale-house, it is continually exposed to injury, which is inflicted without remorse and without measure. Still less creditable, however, was the purpose to which this interesting building was perverted at one period during the last century; when the ancient hermitage, the refuge of the weary traveller, became the lurking place of highwaymen.

In "The Discoveries of John Poulter, alias Baxter, who was apprehended for robbing Dr. Hancock, of Salisbury, on Clarken Down, near Bath," (the eighth edition, 1754,) it is frequently mentioned, being kept by "S——n and M—y G——a." After robbing Dr. Hancock, Poulter and his comrade Burk returned to Chapel Plaster, whence they had started; and "Burk ask'd M—y G— if she was not afraid to see us load our pistols; she said, *No; they are not the first I have seen loaded by night in this kitchen.*"

Haslebury House, one mile from Box, is of the age of Elizabeth or James the First. Early in the present century, several stone coffins were ploughed up near this mansion; probably marking the site of the Church of Haslebury, which has been long destroyed. It has been customary on the induction of a new Rector, that he should read prayers in a room in the old mansion; and in an inclosed

place called the burying-place (the same in which the coffins were found?) a portion of the mould is placed in his hand. The parishioners have now appropriated to them the south transept of the Church at Box.

MR. URBAN, *Pimlico, Dec. 4.*

AS many of your columns have lately been occupied by the researches of Archery Correspondents, probably the following communication will be interesting and acceptable to some of your readers, especially to those who are Toxopholites.

That celebrated seminary of learning, situated at Harrow-on-the-hill, was founded in 1590, by John Lyon, who, before his death, drew up the Rules for its direction; one of which enacts, that the amusement of the scholars shall be confined to "driving a top, tossing a hand-ball, running, *shooting*, and no other." Among the five articles subjoined to the Rules, recited to all persons introducing scholars to be received on the foundation, I find, "Thirdly, you shall allow your child, at all times, *bow-shafts, bow-strings, and a bracer*, to exercise shooting."

The practice of Archery was coeval with the foundation of the school, and this custom has often been considered very singular, and peculiar to Harrow school; an idea which has probably arisen from the longer duration of it there than elsewhere. The public exhibitions of archery at Harrow were annual, and I have traced them back for more than a century. The first Thursday in August was the day on which originally six,* and in later years twelve, boys contended for a silver arrow, value 10*l.*; but the first Thursday in July was afterwards substituted for the former day. The competitors were attired in fancy dresses of spangled satin; the usual colours were white and green; green silk sashes, and silken caps, completed the whimsical figures of the Archers. The

* In 1730 and 1735 the competitors were eight, the value of the arrow was 3*l.* We have inserted in our Correspondent's list the conqueror of 1735; and beg to refer him to our Magazine for 1816, i. 175, when the shooting seems to have been revived, and the silver arrow won by Master Jenkins.—EDIT.

shooter who first placed twelve arrows nearest to the central mark, was proclaimed the victor, and carried home the silver arrow with a procession of boys attending him.

The last silver arrow was contended for in July 1771, and gained by the late Lord Spencer, then Lord Althorpe, who had his likeness taken at the time in the archer's dress in which he won the prize. This picture was returned to his Lordship in 1817 by the Rev. Henry Drury, of Harrow, who then succeeded to it, with other property of the late Dr. Heath. The arrow prepared for the ensuing year, (the last ever made for the purpose) is now in the possession of the above-named Mr. Drury.

Few other particulars of the arrow-shooting remain: whoever shot within the three circles which surrounded the central spot, was saluted with a concert of French horns; and the entertainments of the day were concluded with a ball in the school-room, to which all the neighbouring families were invited.

The abolition of the arrow-shooting was one of the earliest measures of Dr. Heath. The reasons which induced him to abandon this ancient custom are stated to have been, the frequent exemptions from the regular business of the school, which those who practised as future competitors for the prize, claimed as a privilege not to be infringed upon: these encroachments had at length become so injurious to discipline, as, after some vain attempts to correct the evil, to cause the total abolition of the usage. Added to this, the concourse of blackguards from London made the Butts a public nuisance; and Dr. Heath determined, at all events, to curtail the number of public practisings previous to the great day. The boys, in a huff, refused to shoot unless they could do so as formerly, when the doctor took advantage of this feeling, and abolished the thing altogether.

On August 2nd, 1744, an Indian chief went to Harrow to see the silver arrow shot for, and was much pleased with the diversion; but signified, through his interpreter, that if they would give him leave to shoot, he would carry off the prize.*

I now subjoin a list of the fortunate winners of the Silver Arrow, with the days on which the exhibition took place, as far as I have been able to obtain them; and I sincerely regret that neither at the school, nor at any other place that I can discover, has any record or memoranda been kept of this singular and ancient custom. What few are here, for the first time collected together, have been found in old newspapers and magazines of those times, at considerable research and no less labour; but if your numerous readers will assist me to complete the list, I shall feel myself amply repaid. The day was always on Thursday, except in 1751 and 1767, when it was on Friday, and 1757, when it was on Saturday.

- 1731, Aug. 5, Master Brown.*
- 1733, Aug. 2, Mr. John Knotsford.
- 1734, Aug. 1, Mr. Cornford.
- 1735, Aug. 7, Mr. Gordon.
- 1736, Aug. 5, Master Samuel Waters.
- 1737, Aug. 11, Master Cox.†
- 1738, Aug. 3, Master James Lloyd.
- 1741, Aug. 6, Master Newton.
- 1743, Aug. 4, Mr. Powell.
- 1745, Aug. 1, Master Dandy.
- 1748, Aug. 4, Mr. Brownjohn.
- 1749, Aug. 3, Master Thos. Saunders.
- 1750, Aug. 2, Master Atwood.
- 1751, Aug. 2, Master Stanley.
- 1752, Aug. 6, Lord Downe.
- 1753, Aug. 2, Master Timothy Earle.
- 1755, Aug. 7, Master Hutton.‡
- 1757, Aug. 6, Master Henry Earle.
- 1758, Aug. 3, Master Middleton.
- 1759, Aug. 2, Mr. West.
- 1760, Aug. 7, Master Earle.
- 1761, July 2, Earl of Barrymore.
- 1762, July 1, Master Towers.
- 1763, July 7, Mr. Glanville.
- 1764, July 5, Master Mee.
- 1765, July 4, Master Davis.
- 1766, July 3, Mr. Allix.
- 1767, July 10, Mr. Smith.
- 1768, July 7, Mr. Forbes.
- 1769, July 6, Master Jones.
- 1770, July 5, Master Merry.
- 1771, July 4, Lord Althorpe.

The Butts were on the left of the London-road, to a person entering the village from thence, and backed by a lofty and insulated knoll, crowned

* Son of Captain Brown, of Greenford.

† Son of Mr. Cox, the Head Master of the School.

‡ Nephew to the then Archbishop of York.

* See *Gent. Mag.* vol. xiv. page .

with very majestic trees; on the slope of this eminence were cut rows of grassy seats, gradually descending. The spot was some years since denuded of its wood, and the knoll itself has at length entirely disappeared by the unrelenting efforts of miners for brick earth, presenting to those who knew it, in its pristine beauty, a scene of almost sacrilegious devastation. F. O.

MR. URBAN, B—ll, Jan. 6.

I HAVE no wish to break the repose of our Antiquaries, by reviving a very old subject of controversy; viz., the purpose for which Yew trees were planted in our churchyards; having no doubt myself, that they were placed there by our ancestors,—firstly, for the solemnity of their appearance, in unison with the religious character of the place; secondly, for the purpose of supplying* evergreens for the occasional decoration of churches. Had the cedar of Lebanon been known in England, probably it would have been often substituted for the yew: and when a churchyard is now planted, the latter tree, for the greater rapidity of its growth, and by reason of its foliage being more lofty, and less in the reach of cattle, would be preferable. The purport, however, of this letter is to remark, that the yew tree was *not planted in churchyards to furnish wood for the archers*. I never believed the truth of this supposition, on account of the slow growth of the tree, and the inadequacy of it to furnish from its branches sufficient bows for the use of a parish: that is, of that part of a parish which was called out on military duty. The truth of this opinion is now confirmed to me, by a passage in the Toxophilus of Ascham, in which he asserts, that *all the best bows of our English Archers were made from the TRUNK and not from the ARMS AND LIMBS of the tree*. Now, as many of our magnificent and gigantic trees, in the churchyards of eastern Kent and

Hampshire, are, I presume, from 500 to 1000 years old, it is clear that they were never used for such a purpose; and that the demand for bows at Cressy and Poitiers was not answered by them; but there are many districts in Hampshire and Wiltshire, in which there appear to have been wild thickets or woods of yews, and many fine trees of the kind stand singly on the downs and in the fields, as the beech trees do in Buckinghamshire. I am not acquainted much with Cheshire or Lancashire; but as they were celebrated for their bowmen, especially at the battle of Floddon, perhaps one of your correspondents will inform me whether the yew is common in those counties now; and whether its growth is luxuriant in their soil and climate. Although the yew is not *nice*, as Evelyn would say, about soil, it *affects* the chalk: nor did I ever see a *very large* yew which was not on a chalky or calcareous soil. The passage of Ascham is as follows:

“ Every bow is made either of a bough, of a plant, or of the bole of the tree. 1. The bough commonly is very knotty, full of pins, weak, of small pith (strength), and soon will follow the string, and seldom weareth to any fair colour; yet for *children and young beginners* it may serve well enough. 2. The plant (in a young tree) proveth many times well, if it be of a good and clean growth. 3. The bole of the tree is clearest, without root or pin, having a fast and hard wood by reason of his full growth, *strong and mighty of cast, and best for a bow*, if the staves be even cloven, and afterwards wrought, not overthwart the wood, but as the grain and straight growing of the wood leadeth a man, or else by all reason it must soon break, and that in many shivers.”

The price of a good bow in Ascham's day was *two shillings*; and it was the same in Northumberland in 1514, whilst at the same time a bow of elm cost only threepence.† I believe that large quantities of yews were imported for bows, but from what countries I do not know.

Yours, &c.

J. M.

* Note. — Ivy, rosemary, yew, were thrown into the grave, as emblems of that which never perisheth. See Durande Rit. Lib. 7. cap. 35. de offic. mort. so Isaiah, lxiii. 14: “our bones shall flourish like an herb.”

† Raine's History of North Durham, p. 292.



CHURCH OF ST. EDMUND ON THE BRIDGE, EXETER.

Mr. URBAN,

Nov. 4.

THIS ancient and in many respects curious Church having been recently taken down, I inclose a drawing of the building, and a few observations, with a view of preserving some slight reminiscences of a structure, which however humble its first appearance might be, will be found, in common with nearly all our ancient parish churches, to possess a considerable degree of antiquarian interest.

The foundation is connected with the history of Exe Bridge, which, according to Izaeke,* was founded by Walter Gervis, a wealthy citizen, in the year 1250. The Rev. G. Oliver, of St. Nicholas's (Catholic) Chapel at Exeter, who has investigated with deep research the history of his city, leads us to the correct date of this structure. The founder of the bridge erected a chapel on the arches at the east end thereof, which, adds Mr. Oliver,† "there is abundant reason to suppose is no other than the present parish church of St. Edmund."

The Church would appear to possess an earlier date, from the circumstance of Izaeke having erroneously inserted in the list of Churches which appear to have existed in the city in the time of Bp. Simon de Apulia,‡ the Church of St. Edmund. This list is acquired from the circumstance of the above-named prelate having deemed it necessary to arrange and regulate the boundaries of the several parishes within the city; and this regulation having been concluded in 1222, it would make St. Edmund's Church (if the present building was referred to) older than the bridge on which it stands, and at the same time deprive the worthy citizen Gervis of the 'diadem,' which his labours so 'truly deserved.' Mr. Oliver proves the fallacy of Izaeke's enumeration by a list derived from the Taxation of Pope Nicholas IV. and the Register of the See, in which the name of this Church is not included, thus exposing the error into which Izaeke has led his readers, by inducing them to believe that the Church existed in the time of Bishop Simon.

It is singular to observe the prone-

* Memorials of the City of Exeter, 1677, p. 13.

† History of Exeter, 8vo, 1821, p. 39.

‡ Memorials, p. 6.

ness of antiquarian writers to shut their eyes to the intrinsic evidence which ancient buildings afford; although Isacke records the foundation of the bridge by Gervis; and adds, that a Chapel dedicated to St. Edmund was built upon it by the founder, and in which chapel he states him to have been actually interred; and although he had before him the identical bridge, with its chapel still existing, and dedicated to the same saint, we find him, but a few pages before, giving to the structure a prior existence of thirty years. Of the age of the bridge there was no question; and that the chapel did exist a few years after the erection of the bridge, is demonstrated by the following extract from Bishop Bronescombe's Register, fol. 33: ||

"Anno octavo consecrationis (1265), in crastino S'ci Bartholomei, D'nus Ep'us ad presentationem Maioris et Civium Civitatis Exoniens. S'ci Edmundi super Pontem Exon. verorum Patronorum, Vivianum Capellanum admisit."

The original chapel, after its erection, became parochial; but, although the benefice is at present styled a Rectory, it is destitute of the necessary adjunct of tithes. The value is stated in the Parliamentary Return at 138*l.* which is its maximum, the incumbent being one of the numerous instances of ill-paid clergy in the Established Church. In Veysey's Register, fol. 88, vol. II. it is described thus: "*Cantaria super pontem civitatis Exon. Decima vs.*" || And at the period of the Reformation, it continued to be a chantry: the last incumbent, Nicholas Dixon, received 5*l.* per annum. The period at which the Chapel rose into the dignity of a Church, was in all probability the reign of Elizabeth. Even this small establishment had afforded some plunder to the greedy devourers of church property, and the small stipend of the nominal rector was all that could be afforded out of the remains of its former endowment.

There were few ancient bridges of magnitude without the accompaniment of a chapel. The value of a safe and secure mode of transit was felt with gratitude by our forefathers; and

as these structures were generally raised by the benevolence of individuals, the Chapel invited the passenger to pause and repeat his prayer for the repose in the next world, of an individual who had conferred so great a benefit on the present. In our own day such structures are too often melancholy evidences of jobbing; one generation suffices to witness their foundation, completion, and decay.

The Chapels were situated either at a right angle with the bridge, as at London, Wakefield, Rotherham, &c. or parallel to it, as in the present instance, and St. William's Chapel, York, and sometimes on the bank at the foot, as at Rochester. The position was determined by the course of the river, the Chapel being erected in a direction east and west, towards whatever point of the compass the river might flow.

Such of your readers who may wish for further information on this head, may consult Mr. Norrisson Scatcherd's "*Dissertation on Ancient Bridges and Bridge Chapels.*"

The sketch from which the present wood-cut was made, was taken from an opposite window, on 1st Aug. 1830, at which time the demolition of the Church was talked about. A crack was visible in the north wall; but probably the fondness for improvement which has led to the rebuilding of several of the churches in the city, was the actual cause of its demolition. The protecting Genius of the Church would exclaim '*repair,*' but '*not destroy;*' but this small still voice would be drowned in the yells of the Demon of Improvement.*

The exterior, as far as could be seen, was built of the red sandstone so common in the buildings of Exeter. The mullions and arches of the windows and doors, were executed in freestone, forming a pleasing variety. The door-cases and the two windows in the Church, with the lower one in the tower, are of the latter part of the fifteenth century. The square win-

* Holy Trinity Church, Exeter, was rebuilt in 1819-20. The old Church possessed at least one feature worthy of attention. See Buckler's *Eltham*, p. 74. The present is truly styled by Mr. Oliver "an inelegant structure."

dows and door towards the east, are not earlier than the reign of Elizabeth, and were probably constructed when the Church became parochial. This portion of the structure may have been the residence of the chantry priest at a prior period. The upper part of the tower, with its ugly leaded spire, is a manifest addition of more modern times.

The interior consisted of a nave and side-aisle, divided by arches, either circular or very obscurely pointed, the columns octagonal, with moulded caps. The galleries, which occupied the west end and north side, were ornamented on the front with round arches, within which were painted the royal arms, and those of the see and city of Exeter, and the twelve apostles. The style of decoration bespoke the age of the galleries to be of the period of James the First. In the western gallery was the organ; which, like that of the Cathedral, had some of its pipes disposed on the walls at the sides.

The Church contained no monuments; and the modern font, which resembled an apothecary's mortar, when not used, was drawn up by pulleys to the brestsummer of the west gallery. In the windows of the Church were many relics of stained glass, of which I regret I had only time to take a note.

In the windows of the south front (shown in the cut) were the emblems of the Eucharist (the chalice and wafer), and of the Passion (cross and crown of thorns), and the following arms: Argent, on a chevron Gules between three leopards' faces Azure, a lozenge Or, Copleston; probably John Copleston, esq. Sheriff of Exeter, 7th, 8th, and 9th of Charles II. 2. Argent, a chevron Gules between three lozenges Azure. North side, 1. England held by an angel. 2. Or, three Torteauxes, Courtenay. 3. Emblems of the Passion, viz. the cross, ladder, and spear. 4. On a lozenge three roundlets (colours gone), probably Courtenay. In the clerestory, 1. the city of Exeter. 2. Ermine, three flowers Gules; impaling, Argent, a saltire coupé Azure between four pearls Or. 3. On a roundel, the baron, as No. 2; femme, Ermine, two bars Gules.

I regret that I had not time to make drawings of these relics; but it is to be hoped that the originals will be safely preserved in the new Church.

Yours, &c.

E. I. C.

MR. URBAN,

Jan. 10.

THE celebrated Yorkshire saint, John of Beverley, died in 721, three years after his resignation of the metropolitan see of York. In 1007 his bones were translated by Archbishop Alfric, who at the same time obtained permission from King Edward the Confessor, that there should be three annual feasts (with fairs) at Beverley, at which three of the neighbouring nobles, fasting and barefoot, should follow the relics of the Saint, in procession, in and out of the town.*

The object of the following remarks will be, in the first place, to show that the right of taking a share in these processions was considered a great and honourable privilege; and in the next place, to throw some light on the nature and origin of such privileges, and such claims of laymen to participate in monastic processions.

It would appear that the office of bearer was considered an honourable one, were it only from the circumstance of the eight bearers being, in the fifth year of the reign of Henry the Seventh, the heads of the following families, viz.: "Tyrwhyte, Hotham, Ledes, Tempest, Wyvil, Anlaby, and Metham," all of which were at that time of great consequence in the neighbourhood; but I am further prepared to show that these honours were sometimes even vehemently contested.

In the year above-mentioned, namely 1489, in the fifth year of the reign of Henry the Seventh, Sir Thomas Metham, of Metham, county of York, Knt. was bound to Sir William Tyrwhitt, of Ketelby, county of Lincoln, Knight Banneret, in a penalty of 100*l.* to abide by the decision of William

* "Hic etiam Alfricus ab Edwardo rege impetravit, ut 3. feriæ annuæ essent Beverlac: Hic etiam consuetudinem fecerunt, ut vicini nobiliores ter in anno jejuni et discalciati reliquias S. Joannis intra et extra villam sequerentur." *Vita S. Joannis Archiep. Ebor.* in Leland's *Collectanea*, vol. iii. p. 157.

Poteman (Clerk, Lord Provost of the Collegiate Church of St. John of Beverley), and Sir Marmaduke Constable, of Flamborough, Knight (son and heir of Sir Robert Constable, and brother-in-law to both the contesting parties, who had married two of his sisters) as to all their respective claims and rights of precedence in this ceremony. The bond runs thus:—

Addit. MSS. Brit. Mus. 6618. Vol. Trustot of the Collections of Colonel G. Hollis.

Noverint, &c. me Thomam Metham de Metham in com' Ebor Militem tener' &c. Will'o Tyrewhitt de Ketilby in com' Linc: Militi in centum libris, &c. Dat. septimo die mensis Junij A°. Reg: R. H^d. 7ⁱ. post. conq'tum Anglie 5^{to}.

Conditio istius obligac'o'is talis est q'd si sup' obligatus Thomas Metham steterit et obedierit arbitrio ordinac'o'i et judicio venerabilium virorum Will'i Poteman Cl'ici præpositi Eccl'ie Collegiat. s'c'i Joh'is Beverlac, et Marmaduci Constable milit' arbitrator' indifferent. elect'm ad arbitrand' ordinand' & judicand' inter

p'd'c'um Thomam ex p'te una & supranoi'at' Will'um ex p'te alt'a de & super quibuscunq' variantijs discordijs & demand' inter p'tes p'd'c'as certas solemnitates & p'eminencias tempore ductionis & transitus feretri nuncupat' feretrum d'c'i s'c'i Joh'is in Beverlaco concernent' & ea'dem ordinat' arbitrium & judicium d'c'orum arbitratorum, dictus Thomas ex p'te sua bene et fideliter p'implev'it It' q'd eadem ordinatio, arbitrium & judicium d'c'orum arbitratorum de & sup' p'missis fiant et reddantur citra fest'm Pasche proxim' futur' post dat' sup'script. quod tunc hujus obligatio pro nullo habeatur: alioquin in suo robore p'maneat. *Sealed with a crest, a bull's head on a wreath.*

The order of the bearers of the coffin on this occasion may be obtained from the following doggrel lines written on the occasion, by which it also appears, that the first place on the right-hand side of the coffin was awarded to Sir William Tyrwhitt, though upon what grounds I am unable to learn. The lines are as follows:—

Latend. MSS. 207 A. Vol. D'Arcey of the Collections of that eminent antiquary, Gervas Hollis, Esq. 1638.

En gerit illustris sanctum comitiva Johannem
Tyrwhytt, Hotham, Newarke, Leedes dextralia portant;
Hij reliquumque ferunt, Tempest, Wyvil, Anlaby, Metham.
Ecce Marescallus mirum! pro culmine clarus
Ipse Senescallus gerulus venit ordine sextus.
Hinc generosa cohors felix sibi quisque putetur,
Sorte sua gaudens, contentus honore beato!
Hos, Pater alme, tuos Benedic' tuearis honores.

There seems ground for believing that these privileges were incidental to the tenure of certain church lands, and devolved to the successive holders of them. I find that Sir William Tyrwhitt, of Ketelby, one of the Knights for the body to King Henry the Fifth and Henry the Sixth, (son and heir to Sir Robert Tyrwhitt, one of the Judges of the King's Bench in the reigns of Henry the Fourth and Henry the Fifth, and part of Henry the Sixth), and who was great-grandfather to the Sir William Tyrwhitt above-mentioned, had the right of bearing the left side of the coffin.

Dodsworth's MSS. Bodl. Lib: Oxon. Vol. 106, xxx. fol. 55.

Ebor' fines, H. 6. A°. 21.

Inter Will'm Tyrwhit mil. Will'm Kelke seniore' Thomam Tirwhit' et Will'm

West quer. et Thoma' Kelke de Beu'laco et Eliz. ux' eius deforc' de uno mess' sept' acr' terre et sex acr' prati cu' p'tin' in Beu'laco et de porta'o'e sinistre partis feretri s'c'i Joh'is Bev'laci. Recogn' esse Jus Willi' Tirwhit, &c. Et remiserunt, &c. p'd'c'is Will'o et al' et heredib' ip'i' Will'i Tirwhit imp'p'm.

This document seems to indicate that the office or privilege in question, was incidental to the tenure of those lands, &c. which are there mentioned. How long it had continued in the Tyrwhitt family I am unable to ascertain. A younger branch of this family had been settled at Beverley since the year 1300, and had become extinct about the year 1430. It is probable, therefore, that Sir William Tyrwhitt derived this office, together with other of their possessions, from this branch, or

from his mother Alicia, daughter of Sir Roger Kelke, of Kelke, county of York, whose family, likewise, had a branch settled in Beverley.

From what I have stated, I think it may be fairly inferred that the office of bearer of the body of St. John of Beverley, was held by a tenure analogous to *petit sergeanty*, and was not considered a burden, but claimed as an honourable service. If any of your correspondents can throw any further light on this subject, they will much oblige your present correspondent.

This communication shall now be closed with a brief sketch of Sir Marmaduke Constable and Sir William Tyrwhitt.

Sir Marmaduke, surnamed "*the little*," was a distinguished member of the famous family of Constable. This family, deriving its name from the office of Constable of Chester, long held by their ancestors, yields to few if any in England, either in antiquity or descent, splendor of alliances, or the personal distinction of its members. I shall not at present trace it further back than Robert de Lacy, alias Le Conestable (who obtained a grant of the Lordship of Flamborough from his elder brother Roger de Lacy, Baron of Haulton and Pontefract, Lord of Blackburnshire, and Constable of Chester, father of John de Lacy, Earl of Lincoln.) This Robert de Lacy, alias Le Conestable, died A.D. 1216, in the 18th year of the reign of King John. His son, Sir William le Constable, living 1260, was father of Sir Robert le Conestable of Flamborough, Knt. who with 300 others, (among whom was the unfortunate Edward of Caernarvon afterwards Edward II.) received the honour of knighthood at the grand festival of Whitsuntide, 34 Ed. I. He was engaged with Thomas Earl of Lancaster, and the barons, in the matter of Piers Gavaston, for which act of rebellion, however, he, with his brothers Simon and Thomas le Conestable, obtained a pardon 16th October, 1313, 7 Ed. II. In the year 1315, he was commanded to assist in defending the counties beyond Trent from the Scots. By writ dated 16th December, 1318, he was empow-

ered to arm all his tenants beyond Trent. In the year 1321, having previously complied with an order dated 12th November, 1321, forbidding him to attend the meeting of "*Good Piers*" illegally convened by the Earl of Lancaster at Doncaster, he was commanded to raise and arm as many men at arms and foot soldiers as he could, and to appear with his forces at the muster at Coventry, 28th February, 1322, to march against the rebels under the Earl of Lancaster. He was a considerable benefactor of several ecclesiastical foundations; and I find him at different times filling the offices of Conservator of the Peace, Commissioner of Array, and Knight of the Shire of York. His son, Sir Marmaduke, Sheriff of that county in 40 Edw. III. was succeeded by his son Sir William Constable of Flamborough, Knt., who married a daughter of the Lord Fitzhugh. His son, Sir Robert Constable of Flamborough, was Sheriff for the county of York in the eighth, ninth, and eighteenth of Richard II. Sir Robert Constable of Flamborough, grandson of Sir Robert, was knighted 16 Hen. VI., and siding with the House of York, for his services obtained, 2 Ed. IV. part of the lands forfeited to the Crown by the attainder of Thomas Lord Roos of Hamlake. He was sheriff of the county of York 16 Hen. VI. and 2 and 3 Edw. IV. Sir Robert married Agnes, daughter of William Gascoigne of Gawthorpe, in Yorkshire, Esq., and sister to the celebrated Chief Justice Gascoigne; by whom he had, among other issue, Sir Robert Constable, his heir, who died A.D. 1488, leaving issue, by his wife Agnes, daughter of Sir Roger Wentworth, of Nettlested, in the county of Suffolk, Knt., five sons; of whom Sir Marmaduke "*the Little*" was the eldest and heir; and six daughters, of whom Anne married Sir William Tyrwhitt, of Ketelby, Knt. Banneret, and Elizabeth, who married Sir Thomas Metham, of Metham, as before mentioned.

Sir Marmaduke's services are briefly enumerated in the subjoined epitaph on his tomb in the church at Flamborough:—

*Dodsworth's MSS. Vol. 160.**fol. 215. D. H.**"Flambrugh Church, 15 November, 1620."**A Tombe wth the Picture of Deth theron.*

Here lyeth Marmaduk Constable of Flamburght,
 Who made aduente into France & for the right of the same
 Passed over wth King Edward the fourt that noble knyght
 And also wth noble King Herry the seaueneth of that name
 He was also att Barwik at the wyng* of the same,
 And by Kyng Edward chosyn captyn ther first of any one,
 And rewillid & gouernid ther all his tyme wthout blame,
 Bott for all that as ye se he lyeth vnder this stone.

Att Brankston† field wher the King of Scottys was slayne
 He then beyng of the age of threescore and one
 With the gode duke of Northfolke that iorney he hav^e tain‡
 And for agely advancyd himself emong other ther y then
 The Kyng being in France with grete nombre of ynglishmen
 He nothing hedyng his age ther but jeop'de him as on §
 Wth his sonnes brothe^r seruaunts & kynsmen
 But now as ye se he lyeth vnder this stone.

But now all thes tryumphes are passid & set on side
 For all wordly || ioyes they will not long endure
 They are soune passyd & away doth glyde
 And who that putfith his trust in them I call him most vnsure
 For when Dethe striketh he spareth no creature
 Nor genith no waring ¶ but taketh them by one & one
 And now he abideth Godys mercy & hath nae other socure
 For as ye se him here he lyeth vnder this stone.

I pray now my kynsmen louers & Frenedes all
 To pray to owr Lord Jhesu to haue mercy on my Sawll.

In the foregoing inscription, allusion is made to his services at the battle of Brankston or Flodden. On that occasion he commanded the left wing, and honourable mention is made in the old chronicles of "Old Sir Marmaduke Constable, with his kinsmen and allies." King Henry the Eighth was so sensible of his good services on this occasion that he wrote to him as follows, in his own hand.

*To our Trustye and welbelovid Knight
 for our body, Sir Marmaduke, the
 elder.*

HENRY.

By the King.

Trustye and Welbeloved, wee greete you well; and und^rstand as well by the reapport of o^r right trustye cousyn and consailor the Duc. of Norff: as other-ways, what acceptable service yee amongs other latly did unto us by yo^r valiaunt towardness in thassisting of our said cou-syn against owr great enemye the late

King of Scotts, and how courageouslye yee as a veray herty loving knight acquitted yourself for y^e ouerthrowe of y^e said king and distrusting of his malice & powair, to our great honor and thavancement of yo^r no little fame & praise, for the w^{ch} wee haue good cause to favor and thank you—and soe wee full hertily doe—and assured yee may be that wee shall in such effectuall wise remember yo^r said service in any yo^r reasonable p^rpects as yee shall cause to thinke the same right well to yo^r comfort and weale hereafter and spⁱally because yee (notwithstanding our licence to you granted by reason of yo^r great age and impotency to take yo^r ease & liberty) did thus kindly and dyligently to yo^r peyne serve us at this tyme w^{ch} long thanks and remembrance accordingly. Yeven under our signet at our Castele of Wyndeshore the xxvj day of Nouembre 1514.

Sir Marmaduke's will is dated 1st May, 1518, by which he leaves among other bequests "to my broder Sir William Tirwhitt, my best gylt gob-

* i. e. wy'ng pro wyning.

† i. e. Flodden.

‡ i. e. taken.

§ i. e. one. || Pro worldly.

¶ Pro waring, i. e. warning.

let wth the cover, It'm to my daugh^t Percy one basyn and eure of sylver, It'm to my Broder Sir William Constable my best sylver goblet wth the cover, It'm I make my Executors my broder Doctor Constable dean of Lincoln, my broder Sir Will'm Tirwhitt." He left the administration of his goods to his sons Sir Marmaduke Constable of Everingham, Knt. (his second son, and ancestor of the Constables of Everingham,) Sir William Constable of Hayfield, Knt., and John Constable, Esq. of Knowlton. He was succeeded at Flamborough by his eldest son Sir Robert. His will was proved at York, 27th April, 1520.

Robert Tyrwhitt living temp. Ed. I. and descended from the Tyrwhitts of the North, where this family had been settled since A. D. 1067, 2nd William Conqueror, was father of Sir William Tyrwhitt of Ketelby, Knt., who married . . . daughter and heir of John Groval of Harpswell, co. of Lincoln, Esq. I am inclined to identify this Sir William with that Sir William de Tirwhytt who, with five other knights, of whom three were French or Normans, and the others English, viz.: Hugh de Maillebranches, Herbert de Montresor, Philip de Malorie, Brian de Kesterne, and Alan de Tyrwhytt, were knights challengers in a solemn tournament held at Genoa on the morrow of St. Martin, 1377, upon their return from a pilgrimage to the Holy Sepulchre. The prize is said to have been awarded to the Knights Challengers, but it is hinted that either some unhallowed means had been resorted to, to ensure success, or that some religious ceremony had been omitted by the Pilgrim Challengers; for Sir Hugh de Maillebranches and Brian de Kesterne died in the lists, and Sir William de Tyrwhytt and Philip de Malorie died suddenly two days after, either by the judgment of heaven, or—*necessary alternative*—by witchcraft!

Of course every part of this monkish legend is to be received with great caution, and the more so, as an earlier date by twenty years is sometimes assigned to it, and the scene laid at Venice. However this may be, Sir Robert Tyrwhitt, of Ketelby, Knt. son of Sir William, was an eminent lawyer during the latter part of the reign

of Ric. II. and was made King's Serjeant 1 Hen. IV. 1399. In A. D. 1504, 5 Hen. IV. he was a Justice of Assize, and 10 Hen. IV. a Justice of the King's Bench, which office he retained until his death, 7 Hen. IV. 1429. He was summoned to Parliament from the 9 Hen. IV. until 7 Hen. VI. as a Trier of Petitions. However well he may have *administered* the laws, there is ample proof in the curious proceeding recorded in the Rolls of Parliament, 13 Hen. IV. that in his own person he preferred the arm of flesh to the strong but less expeditious arm of the law. On the occasion in question, he backed his right or *wrong* with a force of 500 men, "armed and arrayed in affair of war." His eldest son, Sir William Tyrwhitt, was at the Battle of Agincourt in 1415, and received the honour of knighthood shortly afterwards. In the eighth year of the reign of Henry the Fifth, he was appointed bailiff of the towns of Maunt, Moullant, and Poissy, and Captain or Governor of Mountjoy, Montreill, St. Germaine-en-Laye, and Poissy in France. He was also Knight for the Body to King Henry the Fifth and Henry the Sixth, and served the office of Sheriff for the county of York in the 14th Henry VI. He founded the hospitals of Wrawby and Glanford-bridge, county of Lincoln: and the chantries at Higham and Salisbury-hall, near Walthamstowe, county of Essex; and a third in the Collegiate Church of St. John of Beverley. His wife Constance, daughter of Sir Anselm St. Quentin, of Brandysburton, county of York, Knight, died before the tenth year of Henry the Sixth. Sir William died in the twenty-ninth Henry VI. His son and heir, Adam Tyrwhitt, of Ketelby, Esq., married Elizabeth, daughter of Ralph Lord Lumley, and dying within a year of his father, was succeeded by his son Sir Robert Tyrwhitt, of Ketelby, Knight, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Waterton, of Medley, county of York, Knight. He was a benefactor of the hospital of Glanford-bridge. Having been implicated in the quarrels of that disturbed period, he obtained a pardon in the 34th of Henry the Sixth, and died in the 36th of the same reign, leaving William, his son and heir,

only a year and a half old. This was probably a fortunate circumstance, as saving his estates from the numerous attainders attending every change of fortune during the civil wars of the Roses. Sir William served the office of Sheriff for the county of Lincoln, in the 24th of Edward the Fourth, and was one of the Esquires for the Body to King Richard the Third. He was, however, included in the general pardon granted by Henry the Seventh, in the third year of his reign, when that jealous tyrant was under apprehension from the invasion of Lambert Simnel, and joining the royal forces at Newark-upon-Trent, with his levies, a few days before the battle of Stoke, was for his services in that action knighted in the field. In the same year he was present at the coronation of the Lady Elizabeth, the ill-used Queen of Henry the Seventh. He is named in every commission for the county of Lincoln, of which he was three times Sheriff. He was one of the commanders of the Royal forces at the battle of Blackheath, on which occasion he was made a Banneret by the King in person. He married Anne, daughter of Sir Robert Constable, of Flamborough, Knight, and dying in April 1522, was buried in the Cathedral Church of Lincoln. He was succeeded by his son, Sir Thomas Tyrwhitt, Knight, some time Vice-Admiral of England, who was forty years of age at the death of his father.

It would exceed the limits I have proposed to myself to give a further account of the families of Tyrwhitt and Constable; but I am in possession of ample materials respecting the history of these and other northern families, which I should be happy to communicate from time to time.

Yours, &c. H. N. C.

BISHOP LOWTH,
AND THE REV. PETER HALL.

Mr. URBAN,

THE following Letter by Mr. Sturges Bourne (which I have the writer's permission to communicate), in vindication of the memory of his illustrious relation, Bishop Lowth, is submitted to your readers without comment.

Yours, &c. WYCHAMICUS.

Letter from the Right Hon. Sturges Bourne to his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury.

Testwood, Southampton, Nov. 17, 1834.

MY DEAR LORD, Your Grace not long since anticipated me, as I found from Mr. Roberts, in correcting a mistake of one editor; and I hope that you will excuse me for troubling you respecting the more serious and important error (if it can be so called) of another. I allude to the volume published last summer as "Sermons and other Remains of Bishop Lowth;" and I venture to desire this indulgence, not only as the Bishop's relation, but because I believe that your Grace will, on many accounts, take a more than common interest in any publication that may be attributed to him as its author, and more especially if such publication should be found to involve a question respecting the confidence which may be reposed in the judgment or integrity of an editor.

Before, however, I refer to the work, you must permit me to state to you the substance of some communications which I had with the editor, just before the publication of the book.

About two or three years ago he wrote to me from Salisbury, to say that he was about to republish some of Bishop Lowth's works, to which he should prefix a memoir; and requested me to give him any information I might possess respecting the Bishop. He was quite a stranger to me; but I pointed out to him an account, written by my father, of the Bishop's birth, family, &c. I heard nothing more from him till last March, when he sent to me four pages of his Memoir in print, desiring me to correct any errors, &c. Finding it very inaccurate, I concluded that he had received no information from the Bishop's representatives and descendants; and, before I answered his application, I learned from Mrs. Lowth, that after some correspondence, and, as it appeared, some misunderstanding of each other, the family declined to co-operate with him. I consequently called upon him at Chelsea, and told him that, under such circumstances, he must not expect assistance from me. He then told me that he had some MS. sermons of the Bishop's, which

he meant to publish. Upon that I said to him, that I happened to know that the Bishop was very averse to the publication of sermons posthumously, without the consent or direction of the author. He answered that he thought I must be mistaken, as was proved by these sermons HAVING BEEN PREPARED FOR THE PRESS BY THE BISHOP HIMSELF (whose handwriting he knew well), and that they were in two 8vo. volumes in vellum covers. I expressed my surprise at a statement which I believe was quite at variance with the Bishop's habits and practice. He afterwards told me by letter, to confirm his statements respecting the Bishop's handwriting, that he had in HIS POSSESSION SEVERAL LETTERS AND PAPERS of the Bishop's. I further stated to him by letter, that if the MSS. were really the Bishop's writing, I believed that they must have been taken surreptitiously from his papers, as some others were suspected to have been taken. Upon this he stated, that the MSS. were bought at Sotheby's in 1830 or 1831, by the gentleman who had given him the use of them; and asserted, as he has since done in print (though the fact had been denied by the family and by Mr. Evans, who was employed when the books were necessarily sold in 1823), that from twenty-five to thirty volumes of MSS. annotations had been sold by the Bishop's representatives, and that these might have been amongst them.

The only other very important fact in his written communication to me was an assertion, to which I must call your most particular attention, that "*The ten Sermons were preached by the Bishop WHILE IN THE SEE OF LONDON, AT TWO of the principal churches of the metropolis.*" And now I come to the MSS., which, if I had not seen, I should have been content to rely on the *internal* evidence afforded by these compositions, without directing the attention of such a person as your Grace, to the style, flow of language, structure of sentences, phraseology, and expression of these Sermons.

But the owner of these MSS., who gave the use of them so liberally to the editor, has most honourably lent them to Mrs. Lowth, who lately brought them to me; and I think it

quite incumbent upon me to represent to you, who cannot have seen them, the light they throw upon this publication. I now beg to call your attention to the foundation of the whole superstructure, viz., the HAND-WRITING. The editor has stated again and again to the public, that he is most CONVERSANT WITH THE BISHOP'S WRITING; and that he WOULD SWEAR to it with MORE CONFIDENCE than to ANY MAN'S, EXCEPT HIS OWN!!' I have therefore sent herewith both a fac-simile of a page of the MS., for the accuracy of which I can vouch, having compared it with the original; and specimens of the Bishop's writing, in case your Grace should not possess any. And I think a glance at them will show, that, so far from the respective writings being identical, they appear to differ, as much as a running loose hand can differ from one that is cramped and contracted. But they differ also in another respect, on which it is more impossible to be mistaken. The MSS. have *abbreviations* the most unusual, as appear in the fac-simile, which were *never used at any period of his life*, for I have specimens of his writing at all ages. To which I must add, a peculiarity of *spelling* of various words (one of which, "*steddily*," is in the page sent), quite at variance with the spelling of the author of "*An Introduction to English Grammar.*"

And thus I am content to leave the question of the hand-writing, and whether these Sermons were *written* by Bishop Lowth.

But now to the contents of the MSS.

The first writing that presents itself, and the most important of all, is the title, in the form in which I have written it at the back of the fac-simile, and in the following words: "*Sermons preached at St. James's (in the other volume at St. Martin's-in-the-Fields) by Robert Lowth, D. D. 1767.*" Now it will be remembered, that these MSS. WITH THEIR TITLES, *thus "prepared by Bishop Lowth for the press,"* according to the editor, are the only authority on which he can rest for these Sermons having been preached by *Bishop Lowth*, and at *those churches*. Bishop Lowth, then, it seems, so recorded his own preaching in 1767, when he was BISHOP OF OXFORD,

suppressing that fact, and calling himself only "ROBERT LOWTH," and, not to omit his rank, D.D. But if that improbability be surmounted, how happened a Bishop of Oxford so to preach ten sermons at two London churches, and in *one year*, with neither of which he had the smallest connexion, having lived, when Bishop of Oxford, in the parish of St. Margaret's, Westminster. And yet, if there be truth in the MSS., this was the fact, and this preaching was in 1767. But if there be truth in the editor, they were preached above ten years afterwards, and the MSS. are consequently false. I leave the alternative to the choice of the editor; but both assertions cannot be true. But how happens it, that your Grace and the public are not aware of this strange and inexplicable contradiction? It happens, because *these titles have been cancelled, and the date of 1767, which was found, I presume, so unmanageable, has been suppressed*; and in no part of the volume will the date of the ten sermons be found, though to each of the re-published sermons the date, as usual, is uniformly affixed. The title given to the sermons in the present volume is in form, as at the back of the fac-simile, and in words "Ten Sermons of Bishop Lowth, now first printed from the original Manuscripts." I must observe, that when Mr. Hall stated to me that these Sermons were preached by the Bishop *while in the See of London*, he knew he had never shown me the MSS., and afterwards said that "they were returned to Wales," and they might well be supposed not likely to find their way back to London.

Though your Grace may think I have said enough respecting the churches in which these Sermons are said to have been preached, I have yet still more to say; and that is afforded me even by the printed book itself, in which will be found, at the end of the fifth sermon preached at St. James's, the following passage: "I might now plead for religion from the *topic* (in the original *topick*, and never so spelt by the Bishop) of secular interest, but that would engage me beyond the limits of a discourse, and perhaps might be thought needless FOR ONE WHO HAD SO OFTEN MENTIONED IT FROM

THIS PLACE." Need I say that this is conclusive as to the Sermons having been preached, at whatever church, by the *ordinary and habitual minister*, which Bishop Lowth NEVER WAS!! Having stated to your Grace why I believe these Sermons were *not written* by Bishop Lowth, I think I may now add, that they were not *preached* by him. And where is to be found the faintest trace of his composition? I therefore submit to your better judgment, that they were neither *composed, written, nor preached* by Bishop Lowth. In the preceding pages I have stated only facts. Nor shall I presume to discuss whether the Rev. Peter Hall is, as he evidently supposes himself to be, a sounder theologian than Bishop Lowth; but I may be permitted to express my surprise, that a member of the Church of England should thus publish Sermons, of which he professedly *disapproves for their defects*, and which defects he charges, on such evidence as I have exposed, on BISHOP LOWTH. And I have, I think, personally, some right to complain that, *if it was Mr. Hall's original intention* to disparage the Bishop's memory, he should have applied to me, and to the Bishop's descendants, to assist in such work.

Believe me, my dear Lord, your Grace's most faithful obliged Servant,
W. STURGES BOURNE.

THE GLYPTOTHECA AT MUNICH.

IN addition to its intrinsic claims on admiration—as one of the finest creations of modern architecture, perfectly accomplished in all its parts, and displaying throughout both consistency of character, and refinement of taste—this structure acquires additional interest just now, because its example will, it is to be hoped, stimulate the University of Cambridge to give it no unworthy rival in the intended Fitzwilliam Museum, the design for which will ere long be decided upon. We must not expect, indeed, the building at Cambridge will even attempt to compete with the one at Munich, as regards either costliness of material, or that unsparing yet not profuse embellishment which never passes the boundary dividing complete satisfaction from sa-

tiety; yet we may hope, nay, have a reasonable right to expect, that the utmost will be done which circumstances permit. We have architectural reproaches enough to wipe off—let not the Fitzwilliam Museum be added to the list; but let the University, if it should not care to look to Munich for a guide, at least look to the New Palace here at home, as a warning. Of jobbing and jobbery, of wasteful blundering, of abortive expenditure, and costly meanness, that affair has afforded a sample sufficient for five centuries to come. But we are getting rather warm—not inexcusably so; and may perhaps appear to be forgetting our purposed subject also.

The fame, indeed, of the Glyptotheca has reached this country, and some mention of it has occasionally been made of late; yet such as rather to excite than in any degree satisfy curiosity either as to the building itself, or the treasures of art it contains. Among those who have more particularly noticed it, are Mr. Inglis in his "Tyrol," and Mrs. Jameson in her more recent work, entitled "Visits and Sketches." Both speak in terms of warm admiration, not unmingled with astonishment, that Munich, the petty capital of a petty German kingdom, should not only be able to vie with, but absolutely eclipse cities of far greater opulence and prouder name in the splendour of its museums, and various other fine public edifices for which it is indebted to the enthusiasm of its "art-loving" Louis the First. Of the two, Mrs. Jameson expatiates more at length on the Glyptotheca, descanting on its beauties with a warmth and eloquence of style, with a discriminating intelligence so captivating, that they can scarcely fail to fascinate even those who would otherwise hardly bestow any attention on such a topic. Notwithstanding, however, that her *con amore* touches bring out all the sentiment the place is so well calculated to excite, she neither professes nor attempts to enter into any exact and detailed architectural description, nor to do more than afford a sufficiently clear general idea for her purpose, of its internal embellishments, and of the most important subjects in the collection. What she says is there-

fore better suited to satisfy those who have already seen the building, or to raise powerful yet not undue anticipations in those who purpose visiting it, than adequately to gratify those who must be content with learning from others what it really is.

To commence our notice without further prefatory remark of any kind,—the Glyptotheca is an insulated structure, about 220 feet square, on the north side of a large open space called the *Königsplatz*, and lying to the northwest of the city. In comparison with its other proportions, the building is not lofty, as it consists of only a single floor, raised five feet above the level of the ground. Yet while its general height (about 42 feet) is very sufficient in itself, the circumstance just alluded to, contributes in no small degree to its dignity and classical character, because it so far accords with the idea suggested by a single order. Another circumstance to which it is greatly indebted, both for propriety of expression, and its noble simplicity of aspect, is that, with the exception of two windows in the north or back front, no others appear externally, the two rotundas in the angles of the principal front being lighted from the centre of their domed ceilings, and each of the other apartments (exclusively of the long gallery called the Roman Hall, which has three,) by a single large semicircular window towards the open court within the building, and placed above the entablature of the room. Hence the architect had not to contend with what invariably more or less interferes with and mars any aim at pure classical physiognomy; for where windows are inevitable, unless they be exceedingly few indeed, and can be so adjusted as perfectly to harmonize with the order, and made to come in where they have a positive value in the design, they sadly cut up and disturb it; and impart to it, moreover, too much of the every-day character of a dwelling. A single order can with propriety admit of no more than a single series of windows, and they should be placed rather high, as in the Temple of Minerva Polias at Athens, and the East end of St. Pancras' Church, so as plainly to indicate that the interior is

not divided into more than one floor within. When this is not the case, however elegant the windows may be in themselves, they justly offend a fastidious eye. Of such defect we have an instance in the new wings of the British Museum, where there is indeed only a single range of them; yet owing to the great space of solid wall above them, they not only look crowded together, although far from being so in reality, but it also becomes obvious that the upper part of the building is a mere mask, behind which is concealed an upper floor lighted from the roof. We greatly fear too that a similar circumstance will be found to detract very much indeed from the 'classical' air of Mr. Wilkins's National Gallery; because there the lower part is pierced throughout with numerous windows, while there is a still greater proportion of solid space above, without any thing to counteract or apologize for this contraposition of apertures and solids, save a corresponding range of smaller niches in the upper floor; which will hardly remove the awkward impression of undue weakness below, and undue heaviness above.

Besides its being highly favourable, as far as correctness of style is concerned, the omission of windows in the Glyptotheca—at the same time that it so distinguishes it from other buildings, as to give it a peculiar and determinate character of its own,—conveys the idea of greater solidity and security.

Along the principal front, breaking round the portico, and continued for a little way on the flanks of the building, are three exceedingly deep *gradini*, having a broad hollow or groove at their lower edges. These constitute a kind of spreading socle or footing to the whole of this elevation, and also the ascent to the portico, by means of shallower steps inserted in the centre of these very deep ones. The portico itself, which occupies somewhat more than one-third of the entire front, rises considerably above the rest, the entire height from the ground to the top of the acroterium being sixty-eight feet, in consequence of the capitals of the columns commencing on the same level as the uppermost line of the

parts on each side of the portico, which consequently assume in this front the appearance of wings to it. As far as regards the actual number of its columns, this portico is correctly enough stated by Mrs. Jameson to have twelve; yet unless the mode in which they are disposed be also specified, such explanation is apt to convey a more erroneous idea than had merely the number in front been indicated. The fact is, the portico is not *dodecastyle*, as might be inferred from her remark, but *octastyle*; that is, there are eight columns in front, projecting one intercolumn in advance of the general line of the façade; and behind is an inner range of four columns *in antis*, forming five open intercolumns behind the seven intercolumns of the outer range.

Simple and obvious as it is, and accordant withal to the principles of Greek architecture, we have here in the disposition alone of the columns something altogether different from what has been aimed at by any of our English architects,* notwithstanding the numerous porticos that have been erected of late years, even reckoning those in the metropolis alone, which certainly afforded opportunities for some attempts at novelty and variety. Architects are far too apt to consider that they have done every thing a portico admits, if they do but provide columns enough in front, and take care that they be after some approved example. Well do they know that they can hardly fail of attaining by that means a certain effect, in that feature at least; and as to any thing further,—“it is not in their bond.”

Nothing contributes more to piquancy of perspective effect, and to that arising from play of light and shade, and the greater depth of shadow into which the back-ground is thus thrown, than the system of placing column behind column; to say nothing of the greater architectural richness produced by it.† So far

* The only instance we are acquainted with is that of the portico to the Hunterian Museum at Glasgow, where there is a *distyle in antis* behind an *hexastyle*. But this, as rather belonging to Scotland, hardly contradicts our remark.

† It must be confessed that beauties of this kind cannot be made evident in mere

Klenze has distinguished his portico from nearly every other example, and imparted to it picturesque richness of columniation and decided effect, without bringing it so forward as to detach it too much from the rest, and thereby break up that unity of compactness which now marks the whole pile. The effect of the two ranges of columns is further enhanced by the narrowness of the inner columns, the spaces between the pillars not exceeding three modules. It was probably for this reason that the architect considered it better to leave the shafts of the columns (which are of the Ionic order) unfluted; in order to preserve great breadth, and avoid the confusion of too many lines. Hardly could the omission of such decoration have arisen out of merely economic motives, because in every other respect expense appears to have been disregarded, and the utmost attention paid to finish of execution. In our opinion, however, it detracts from the beauty of the whole, and the façade would have been rendered far more classical, had the external columns been fluted.

Beyond the second range of columns, as may be inferred from what we have already said, the portico recedes, yet very slightly,—hardly so much as the width of an intercolumn; and this division of it also expands beyond the antæ, which close it up from the outer one. In the back wall of the portico is a single doorway of ample dimensions, the height to the top of its cornice being twenty-nine feet. The less elevated part of the façade on either side the portico contains three very large tabernacle niches, in which it is intended to place colossal statues; it is finished by antæ,—one next the portico, and another at the outer angle; and crowned by a rich entablature, surmounted by *antefixæ*, above which is a low podium, screening the roof.

geometrical elevations, and consequently do not at all conduce to specious showiness in such designs. And this may, perhaps, be one reason, although a very sorry one, wherefore architects prefer making the utmost display they can by bringing all their columns into the very front of their buildings. "

Having thus traced out the leading features of the principal front, let us now consider its effect. We behold a fine octastyle Ionic portico sufficiently elevated above the ground to display it to advantage, although, owing to their very great depth, the steps or rather gradini on which it is raised, do not project so far as to prevent the height they occupy appearing included in that of the structure itself. In fact, their almost colossal proportions give them an importance in the design, which had they been tripled in number, by being of the usual depth, would have been entirely lost. The amplitude of the portico (whose columns, it should be remarked, are thirty-eight feet high,) its loftiness in respect to the rest of the building, and the pure classical character arising from its richly decorated roof, instead of abutting against any thing else, being continued as an unbroken ridge the entire depth of this side of the building,—all render this one of the most impressive and correct applications of the Greek style that modern architecture offers. To the circumstances just noted, must be added the rich play of light and shade produced by the inner columns, and the harmonious contrast, the happy opposition between the portico and the rest of the façade; the one is skilfully made to relieve and set off the other, and to heighten their respective expression; vivacity is blended with repose, and finished elegance with massive strength. Lavish as is the embellishment with which the whole is arranged, there is nothing *finical*,—nothing of the sort that undignifies, while it *prettifies* a building; while more than one building we are fain to admire here at home, would, if placed by the side of the Glyptotheca, cut no better figure than a girl in her ball-room lace flounces by the side of an imperial beauty in her regal robes. The divisions of the façade are ample and well defined; their parts few and effective; every part is finished up; nor is any thing neglected or slurred over. The only thing that strikes as positive omission in this respect is, that the columns are, as already observed, unfluted; and yet this appears more objectionable in a mere elevation than in the building itself, be-

cause whether the portico be viewed in front, where the inner columns show themselves, or obliquely, so that the outer range alone is visible, there is a happiness of effect that induces us to excuse this diminution of it. It ought too in candour to be observed, that, although unfluted columns are certainly un-Greek, yet in this instance the plain shafts accord so well with the breadth observable in the rest of the façade, that perhaps they rather aid the general character than not. Or it might be, the architect conceived that were he to throw in a greater degree of finish in his colonnade, the decoration of the other parts would require to be proportionably increased, in order to preserve the keeping, balance, and unity of the entire composition. At all events, we commend the system he has acted upon in preference to that which is so common among ourselves,—namely, of expending all ornament on one or two principal parts, while all the rest is hurried over or neglected, the consequence of which is, that instead of being made to correspond with what is principal—of being *similar*, although *subordinate* to it—they become offensively jarring and incongruous discords.*

Having now bestowed sufficient or some may think more than sufficient notice on the exterior of the Glyptotheca, we proceed to the interior.

The folding-doors within the portico open into a vestibule lighted by a large semicircular window on the opposite side, and above other folding-doors which give access to the inner court. This vestibule is not very spa-

* To quote one out of a hundred flagrant instances of this sort, we may here specify the Post Office at Dublin, where an Ionic portico with fluted columns and an enriched frieze, and surmounted by statues, is attached to a mere house-like building, full of ordinary sash-windows, some of them arched, and all of them having apertures in the wall. This, although unfortunately by no means peculiar to the sister country, is assuredly a most Hibernian mode of copying Grecian architecture. Notwithstanding too, that it may look like economy, it is in fact the most wanton extravagance,—the superfluous being treated as every thing, the indispensable as nothing.

cious, being not more than thirty-six feet square,—or rather, from side to side, two of the angles being taken out of the space on the side towards the court, so as to describe three recessed sides, with a clear square of twenty-five feet. Above this last-mentioned part the ceiling is formed into a shallow coffered dome, whose vertex is forty-eight feet above the floor. The floor itself is of green and black polished marble. On the frieze opposite the entrance, is the following inscription :

“ LUDOVICUS I. BAVARIÆ REX,
veterum sculpturæ monumentis, quæ ipse
undique congesserat, decore collocandis
hoc Museum exstruxit atque dicavit.”

And over the entrance,

“ INCHOATUM MDCCCXXVI.
PERFECTUM MDCCCXXX.”

There are likewise inscriptions over the two doors leading into the galleries. On the frieze of that to the left is,—“ Regis jussu ædificio exstruendo et decorando præfuit Leo Klenze eques;” on that of the opposite one,—“ Regis jussu cameras picturis exornavit Petrus Cornelius eques.†

By the former of these doors the visitor enters the first hall, called the *Ægyptischer Saal*, from its being appropriated to Egyptian antiquities. To this succeeds a rotunda twenty-seven feet in diameter, which bears the name of the *Incunabeln Saal*, as it contains specimens of the very earliest Greek sculpture. This apartment is at the south-west angle of the building, from which point a vista is obtained of four others, viz. the hall of the *Ægina Marbles*, the hall of *Apollo*, the hall of *Bacchus*, and the hall of the *Niobides*, the last being at the north-west angle, or first of the apartments on the north side. On this side are the two splendid apartments designated the *Fest-Saale*, which are so magnificently adorned with frescos by Cornelius and his pupils and assistants. They are separated from each other by a small vestibule, forming the entrance from a lesser portico in the centre of this front. From the

† This is the same Cornelius whom the Athenæum transformed a short time ago into “ *Signor Cornelius*, President of the Academy at *Monaco*.”

second of the two *Fest-Saale*, or the Trojan hall, we pass into what is termed the *Heroen Saal*, and which in size and situation corresponds with the hall of the Niobides, being in the north-east angle. From this a few steps conducts down into the Roman hall, the most spacious of all the galleries, and forming the greater portion of the east side of the building. Another flight of steps at the opposite extremity conducts up into the hall of Coloured Marbles, and thence we enter the last room, namely, that of modern Sculpture, which brings us again to the vestibule.

Having thus briefly sketched out the plan of the whole interior, we must be allowed to pause for the present, and to reserve further description of the galleries and their contents for a future Number.

Mr. URBAN,

*Gloster-terrace,
Hoxton, Jan. 1.*

TO the origin, as well as to the rights, claims, and duties of Municipal Corporations, the proceedings under the Royal Commission now in force, which authorizes an inquiry into them, will of course draw the attention of many of your readers; who may therefore not feel indisposed to the perusal of a communication respecting one of the most ancient and not the least celebrated of those fraternities, which has existed from time immemorial at Stratford-upon-Avon in Warwickshire.

It is now nearly thirty years since accident brought me acquainted with this Corporation, and obtained for me the opportunity of carefully examining the whole of its ancient records, and of making such transcripts or extracts from them as I thought proper; a privilege of which I did not fail very extensively to avail myself. My immediate object in so doing is well known to you; it was the illustration of the

History of a Chapel in the High-street, which was understood to have been erected before the Reformation of religion, by and for the use of a Gilde at Stratford, called the Gilde of Holy Cross, of our Lady the blessed Mary, and St. John Baptist; and on the walls of which Chapel several legendary paintings were then apparent, which had been recently discovered. These latter I published; but was prevented from completing my design by circumstances to which, as they are not immediately connected with the subject of the present letter, I shall not at this time more particularly advert.*

On examining the ancient records of the Gilde, it appeared that Dugdale in his *Warwickshire*, p. 484, had given but a very imperfect account of it, tracing the fraternity no further back than to the reign of King Henry the Fourth, whereas the muniments which I was allowed to inspect and transcribe, carried back the history of the Gilde to the reign of Edward the First; at which time there appeared to have been a Gilde of Holy Cross, a separate fraternity of our Lady, and another of St. John Baptist, which three distinct societies were afterwards incorporated into one Gilde. It also appeared that in the reign of Edward the First, the Gilde of Holy Cross obtained the use of a place then called *Rode-hall*, as a place of meeting, and the reversion of the edifice in fee, after the decease of its then owner Alfred de Beginden. This I take to be the origin of the Gilde-hall. Perhaps it would be scarcely practicable to trace the history of this Corporation higher, or to ascertain whether it was of Saxon origin, although it appears very probable that that was the case.

Of the economy and policy of the fraternity, some interesting particulars were gleaned from the documents already referred to, and especially

* Mr. Fisher's work, which appeared in 1807 in folio, as far as published, contains sixteen plates of the paintings, highly coloured, five plates of ancient seals, and twenty-six of ancient records. This very curious work was suspended in consequence of the iniquitous demand of copies under the Copyright Act, which required eleven copies out of 120, or almost a tithe of the whole. This is only one of several instances in which this *real* Tax upon Literature has suppressed undertakings of magnitude; and yet, among all the professions of Reform in the present day, it continues unrepealed and unmodified.—EDIT.

from the diary or ledger of the Gilde, a very curious volume, written in law Latin, with many abbreviations. This record commences with the 8th year of Henry IV. A. D. 1406, and concludes with the 26th of Henry VIII. A. D. 1533, and is entitled "The Ledger of the Gilde of the Holy Cross, our Lady, and Seynt John the Baptist, of Stratford-upon-Avene."*

To this volume is prefixed the constitutions of the fraternity in English, of which I subjoin a transcript.

The object which this Gilde professed chiefly to have in view, as appears from various entries in their ledger, was one which was at that time regarded throughout Europe not only as an object of the highest importance, but as obtainable in no other way than by the prayers of *holy church*, viz. the safety after death of the souls of the faithful. With a view to the security of this object, mass was constantly said in the Gilde's Chapel, and at the altars which they possessed and supported in the parish church. They appear ordinarily to have had four chaplains, and at no time less than two, and to have erected the Gilde Chapel in the High-street, Stratford (which was for its age and situation, a splendid edifice,) for the sole purpose of there maintaining hourly prayers or masses for the souls of the departed "brethoryn" and "sustoryn" of the fraternity, and in which lamps were kept burning, and to which periodical processions were made. Of these processions some rather ludicrous notices are to be found among the records.

Next to the religious object contemplated by the association of this fraternity, was a civil jurisdiction with which they were invested; administering the police of the town, and undertaking the adjudication of

all disputes among themselves; the members being, as will be seen on reference to the last article of their constitutions, [prohibited under pain of dismission, from going to law with each other, without the consent of the Master and Aldermen of the Gilde.

Charity was another object of the incorporation of this fraternity, who dispensed periodical bounty to their decayed members, of whom some were accommodated with residences in an alms-row.

This Gilde had also the management of one or more establishments for *education*, of considerable antiquity. There is a deed dated the 22d of Edward IV. which regulates the endowment of one of these schools, and the appointment of the master, who was to have a salary. The school was a *free grammar school*, under the superintendence and control of the Master and Aldermen of the Gilde. The schoolmaster was to teach *efficiently*, and was expressly prohibited from *taking any thing from those whom he taught*, for teaching them.

The maintenance of good fellowship by means of and at their periodical meetings, was also an object held constantly in view by this ancient fraternity. Of their friendly or Gilde meetings, one annually appears to have been pre-eminent. It was called *the Communion*, and was very fully attended, if any judgment on that fact may be formed from the Gilde accounts, which show the extensive means employed to collect and accommodate the members on that day. It appears to have been on that day that the members went annually in grand procession, each wearing his hood of the *delivery* (whence the word *livery*†) of the Gilde. Much pageantry was displayed in these processions, at the cost of the Gilde, as appears by

* This Ledger is a folio volume, measuring 15 inches in depth, 11 inches in breadth and 3 inches in thickness. It is made of a thick stout writing paper, browned by time, and the pages ruled with red lines in the manner of ancient manuscripts. It appears to have been strongly bound, the sections stitched on thick thongs of leather, and inclosed between two pieces of good oak plank, covered with a stout hide, and the back and sides richly rolled and stamped with roses and dragons. The volume appears to have had clasps, but at present is secured by strong silk ties. It contains 177 folios.

† Johnson, in his Dictionary, does not seem to have been aware of this derivation; he says, "Liveryman, a freeman of some standing in a city Company;" but the livery were those only who wore the hoods or dresses of the *delivery* of the fraternity.

their accounts: by which it also appears that their table was most profusely spread; the markets poured in their stores most abundantly; the neighbouring parks were, with the consent of their owners, put under requisition, and horsemen (there were then no roads for wheel-carriages) were sent in all directions for dainties, and particularly to the sea-coast for sea-fish. The *delivery* or *non-delivery* of the Gilde's hood, moreover, appears in some instances to have been a matter of very special arrangement.

An important feature in the policy of this fraternity was, that they threw open the door as widely as possible for the admission of new "brethoryn and sustoryn." Those who could not produce money were admitted on the production of an equivalent in money's worth; either goods or personal service to the Gilde. In this way some of the priests obtained admission; although in other instances, the fines paid by them far exceeded those paid by the laity. Many of the manufacturers, traders, and dealers, were admitted on these terms; undertaking, as an equivalent for the usual fine, to erect or repair buildings, or furnish supplies at the feasts and processions, or render personal services, either occasionally or constantly, as the case might be.

Another remarkable feature in their policy, and which strikingly illustrates the superstition of the age in which this Corporation first flourished, is the formal *admission to the fraternity of the Gilde of the souls of persons deceased*; and of whom many had not, and some of them could not have had, the capacity to enjoy that privilege while they were living. There is one entry of this kind on folio 172, which enumerates, but without Christian names, six persons surnamed Whityngton, the children of John Whityngton of Stratford, who were all admitted to the benefit of the prayers of the Gilde for 10s. This entry is the more remarkable, because it is found, on a careful inspection of the records of the Gilde, that between the years 1406, when the ledger commences, and 1529, the date of this entry, some cause, and none more probable than the progress of the reformation of religion, had operated

very unfavourably on the general credit and interests of the Gilde, both as a civil and ecclesiastical fraternity, and as there appears reason to believe, the latter more particularly. The value of an incorporation into the Gilde had most certainly fallen between the former and the latter of the above-mentioned dates, from twenty shillings to twenty pence, and the average number of admissions had nevertheless decreased; and although the practice of enfranchising *souls*, as compared with the numbers of living persons admitted, had apparently increased within the same period, it is difficult to account for the falling off in the aggregate number and value of the admissions, in any other way than by supposing that the Church of Rome having gradually lost credit with the public, and been compelled to let go her hold on the minds of the people of this and other, till then, Roman Catholic states, the value of the prayers of such a fraternity as this for the souls of their deceased members, had decreased, and, as a consequence of that decrease, the desire for incorporation had diminished.

Many very distinguished persons appear to have been members of the Gilde, including George Duke of Clarence and Isabell his wife, with Edward Lord Warwick, and Margaret, their children, who were admitted in the 17th year of the reign of Edward the IVth, on payment of a fine of 8 marks.

Not the least extraordinary of the entries in the Gilde ledger, is to be found on folio 177 (26 Henry VIII.) of which the following is a translation: "The soule of Thomas, *foole* in the family of the Lady Anne Graye, *xxd.*"

Females are recorded to have been admitted in contemplation of matrimony, and no doubt, as a qualification for that enviable state; and there is one entry of a clergyman of rank, who for reasons not assigned, introduced a female called "Matilda super mon-tem."

Among the services for which the fine was occasionally commuted, were law agency, and personal services in masonry, in carpentering, in glazing, in cooking, &c. &c.; and among the articles of value which were given in lieu of fines, were books, chalices,

vessels, vestments, armour, a clock, sheep with lamb, rams, beasts, some pepper, &c. &c. &c.

The manuscripts from which I have collected the particulars contained in the foregoing notes, now offered to you for the information and amusement of your antiquarian readers, contain much more that is curious and illustrative of the age and neighbourhood to which they relate; but the above, with the subjoined transcript of the constitutions of the Gilde, and a few translated extracts from the Gilde ledger, classed under different heads, may suffice for the present.

The utility of this and similar societies, as the models and foundation of the popular institutions of our country, will scarcely admit of doubt; nor will many persons be disposed to admit, even at the present moment, that they are altogether so valueless as to be fit only for destruction. Whatever abuses have crept in, ought no doubt to be corrected without delay, and means devised for that purpose. The effects of time and decay upon them ought to be repaired; and in most instances, as in the present, this may be done by a return to the original institutions (their superstition excepted), as traceable in their authentic records. For the accomplishment of this object, it is to be hoped that such means may be judiciously employed, as will render our ancient local incorporations still valuable as a portion of the body politic, and fit them again to subserve great and important purposes in the neighbourhoods in which they exist.

Many of the uses for which they were intended, can be best accomplished by such local institutions, and some of them are almost, if not altogether, impracticable, by means of large national establishments. Such are the local police; the education of the whole of the population; and the support of meritorious age declining into poverty. Corporations have also been found very serviceable in the promotion and extension of trade, and in the improvement of some of our manufactures. All these important ends may still be promoted by them, if they are made sufficiently accessible to the whole population of a district, without improper partiality and in-
vi-

dious distinctions; and if, in the administration of their trusts, they are held amenable to superior jurisdictions, and compelled to give to their transactions due publicity.

THOS. FISHER.

CONSTITUTIONS AND ORDINANCES OF THE GILDE.

In Dei no'i'e, Amen. Here bygynneth the Constitucyons and ordinauncys for the good gou'naunce and rewle of the Gilde of the Holy Cros, owre Lady, and Seynt John the Baptist, of Stratford vppon Auene, made and ordeynyd the Monday next after the fest of the translac'on of Seynt Thomas the Martir, the yere reyne of Kynge Harry the Sixte after the Conquest the xxjth, to be used and had from this day forewardis.

In the furst, for the rewle and the good gou'naunce of all the prystis of the seyde Gilde, that is to sey, that the dy-vyne s'uyce and all devociions and prayeris ordeynyd and grauntyd by the maystoris of the Gilde, Aldirme' and p'ketors here to foryn byn observyd and kept by the prustys of the seyde Gilde, and by eury of them.

As to the furst masse, that to be bygonne at vj of the klok in the morow, or sone vppon.

The secund masse to be bygonne at vij of the klok, and so forth, at viij of the klok the thrydde masse to be bygynne, and at ix of the klok the iiijth masse to be bygynne, so that hit be don' by x of the klok.

Also yef the Maystirs, Aldirmen, and p'k'atoris [procurators or proctors], or eny worthy brothir of the Gilde, have nede to haue a masse er the owre of vj of the klok, that thenne one of the prystys be redy to sey a masse by resonabull warny'ge to fore.

Also the same prystys as hit is a fore ordeynyd (as wel by the Kynge as by Byschoppis, that both patronys and fownders of the seyde Gilde), they schull ety'n and drynke to gedir in on hows, w^t inne the seyde Gilde, but yef eny lawfull cawse let hit, and also lygge in ther chamborys w^t inne nyghtly, that both asynyd for hem, and eu'y nyȝt in wyntir, to be wyth inne at vij of the klok, and in' somer at viij of the klok, and as for thore mete dyȝtynge, and thor ordynans of ther melys w^t inne them (the maystir schall ordeyne a cook to dyȝte hit, and serue them ther of,) they fyndynge the cook mete and drynke and cloth, and the maystirs to pay him his huyre.

Also the same prystis schull come the

fowre pryncipall festis to the parissch church, and be there at p'cession in thor copys and goon in to the quere in thor surplyss, and do dyvyne s'uyce as they owyn to do, and there abyde til masse be don', savyng that on' pryste that abydyth at home to do dyvyne s'uyce to the pore pepull and impotent.

Also the same prystes, whenne eny brothir or sustir is ded, in the day of hys buryenge they schull gon' wt the prystis of the collage togedir in ther sirplice, to brynge the coors to church, and there abyde till masse, and buryenge be don w' all the dylygens and obseruaunce that they can do.

Also the seyde prystis schul not goon to no wakys, nor in to the contrey, to sey no masse, ne in no' othir wyse w' outyn' leve of the Maystirs and sume of the Aldirme'.

Also yef eny voyse or disclaimer be on' eny of the seyde prystys of mysdrawyng more in to eny suspecius place then in to an' other, that vppon warny'ge by the Maystirs that he leve hitt, or ellis to voyde his seruyce.

Also whenne eny pore man or womman is ded in' the almys rewe, the seyde prysts to be redy to brynge the coors to church, and there to abyde till hit be buried.

OVR MORE, As for the good gou'nance and rewle as of the maystirs of the seyde Gilde, ffurst as for ther elec'con, that it be don after the forme and especiall grawnte of the Kyngys p'genytours, and the confirmac'on of the Kynge that now is, as wythinne hem pleuorlych hit is conteynyed, and so forth, of p'kators yerelych to be had, and Aldyrmen, as hit is in the same conteynyed.

And the chaunge of the Maysters, Aldyrmen, and p'kators yerelych to be had, as hit is conteynyed in the same chartorys, but yef hit seme or be more p'fitabull to kepe stille the same by avyse and asent of the most worthy brethoryn' lordys, knyghtys, and squyers, yef they wolen be p'sent, and so of the p'kators and aldermen.'

Also hit is ordeynyed that the Mayster schall resevyue no brethoryn, nor susteryn out of the p'sens of the Aldermen or tweyne of hem at the lest, and the clerke to enter hit, and that the lyzt seluyr be not p'donyd nor relesid in no gyse; and that he take suffisaunt sewerte for the paymentis, and that to be payd w' inne the yere, vppon' peyne to be dettur ther of hym selfe.

Also hit is ordeynyed that the p'kators schull resevyue the lyzt silver, and ther of make dewe and trewe accounte, and make the expence there as hit is nedefull.

Also the p'kators schull resevyyn all

the rentis longynge to the same Gilde, and ther w' pay the prystis ther selarie at the termys, as hit longyth to them, the mayst' delyu'ng him a rentall.

Also the seyde p'kators schall haue the gou'nance and charge of the rep'ac'on of all the teneme'ts that longyn to the same gilde by ou'syzt of the mayster and alle the Aldyrmen eu'y yere twyes, to the whiche they schull be sworyn in especyall to be don'; and yef the rentis wol not suffice to pay the prystis, and make the rep'ac'on, the maystir schall of his othir p'quysitis delyu' to the same p'kato'rs money suffisaunt to the satisfac'on of the rep'ac'on'.

Also the p'kators schull make the purvyaunce for the festis and dyners that schull be had and made for the p'fyte of this place by avyse, supportacon' and helpe of the maystirs for the tyme, and all the Aldermen, and to the costis ther of there as nessessary is the maystirs (yef the p'kators have not wher of) schall delyu' hym of the perquysytis of the place.

Also the maystir schall make at eu'y quarter of the yere a day of counceill, havyng there all his Aldirme' and othir worthy brethoryn, yef ther be cause of nede there for to comyn of all maters that byn at that time nessessary for the place, and that all the Aldyrmen by resonabull warnyng, and evene be there redy Jchone of hem, vppon peyne to pay to the seyde Gilde eu'y of hem that maketh defaute, xld.; but yef he haue a resonabull cause of excuse, and that to be areysid w' out eny grace.

Also the Maystir schall eu'y yere ordeyn cloth for hodyng, but yef ther be a cause notabull that myzt turne the place to gret harme, and for his hodyng he to make purvyaunce by tyme to the most p'fyte of the place; and that, by the avice of alle his Aldyrmen', and that he charge not the place w' no charge, and no thyng do that may be hurt to the place without avice and sent of all his Aldyrmen.

And also hit is ordeynyed that the p'kators schull warne all brethoryn and sustoryn that the day of the feast to foryn the tyme of the hyze masse, they by'n at the maystorys hows, and fechyn hym to church, the prystis of the Gilde metyng hym at the cros at the chapell dore, w' hor cros and baner, and in ther surplic' and copis, yef the wedir wol schape.

Also that ther be an Inuentory made of alle the godys of howsold that longyth to the place of the seyde Gilde, and thenne by endenture delyuy'd to the p'kators of this yere, and so from yere in to yere, and from p'kator to p'kator, and the same Inuentory to be leyde in the tre-

sorpe for record, yef eny be lost to charge the p'kators ther wyth, in whos tyme hit is lost, and that hit be delyu'yd a day othir too to foryn' the day of acountys.

Also hit is ordeynyd that no brothir be chosyn Aldirman, but yef he be p'kator to foryn, and that no brother nor suster haue no seruice of mete to ther howsys on the feest day wyth out forth, but yef he be so seeke that he may not com at the halle.

Also hit is avisid and ordeynyd that eu'y brothir and sustir that schall be reseyvid in to this frat'nyte be sworyn in the forme that sewyth.

Ffurst, he schall be sworyn' that he schall trewly pay his fyn', and that wyth inne the yere or yeres agrede, and his lyzt seluer; secundarilych, he schall be sworyn that he schall be good and trewe to this place, and trewlych the p'fite therof by his power abette and stornyn' to the p'fite therof, and also yef eny debate falle by twene hym and eny of his brethorn' of the seyd Gilde, he schall come to the Maystir, and complayne hym of his greuance, so that the Maystir may make ende by twene hym and his au'sary. And that he schall sewe no' of his brethorn in' no court w' out leve of the Maystir and the Aldirmen', uppon peyne to pay to the seyd Gilde, xxs.; and that trewly to be payd, or ellis to voyde his brothirhode.

Following the above, is a note of reference to the charter for the conduct of the election and the distribution of alms, and then in a more modern hand the following, from which it appears that the evils of favouritism and undue partiality are not altogether of modern date; but that they had grown up in this ancient fraternity before the Reformation, and that means were then devised for the redress of them.

And for as moche as grete inconuenans and hurt hathe g'wen to this yeld by pryvate affecon and grawnte of the Master, and parte of his brethren, and nott doon by the goode mynde, wyll, and assent of the said Master and all his Aldremen, accordyng as hit is of old tyme ordeynyd.

Therefore for reformacon therof, and for the com'on wele of the Gild afors^d, hit is fully condesfe'did, concluded and agreyd to be establisshed, and formerly kept from hens forth, by John brightwell, then master of the yeld, to wete, the xxj day in May, in the yere of our lord god m^cv^o, and by Ric bentley, Ric

bogy, John bedyll, Thom's handys, Thom's Myghell, John Samwell, Will'm bogy, and Edmond barker, then aldermen of the same yeld.

That no maner of g'unte nor lese of land nor tene't, by endent', nor takyng in of any preest, scolmaster or other, or any such cause chargeable to the place, be doon or graunted wthoute the full assent, councell, and agreeme't of the seid Master, and all the Aldermen that now beth, and also for all such as hereafter shalle for the tyme beyng, in payne of vli. to be leveyd vppon him and his goodes, wthoute pardon, to wete, the money of all such forfeit or books to goo to com'on boxe of the seid gild.

And the same day and tyme hit was agreyd bi the seid master and aldremen, that the p'vate g'unte of md^o a yere gevyn ovte to S^r harry barnes, preest, under the seale of the yeld, in tyme of Will'm Jeffs, master, shalbe revoked and called in a geyn, for asmoche as h^e was not doon by comen asse't of all the Aldremen then beyng, and her vppon the seid S^r harry is warned ovt of the seid yeld ayenst Myghelm's next; and then he to entyr in to the rome of the scolemaster here takyng his old selary of x^l. by yere, yeif he doo his dewtee in techyng; and the scolemaster that now is to be warned at Mydsom' next, to avoide his s'rvice at Myghelm's.

The extracts from the Gilde Ledger will appear in a future Number.

MR. URBAN, *Oxford, Jan. 13.*

IT must be very important for your readers to know that Mr. Kemble is a *Whig*; or why does he boast of his Whiggish views in your Number for December? Surely the *egotism* he has shown in that letter, and all his productions, cannot always characterize the Whigs?

Mr. Kemble makes a great parade of the "strengthening and *purifying* effect which the reading of Beowulf has upon his heart." Does he show the purity of his heart by reversing the wholesome adage of "*de mortuis nil nisi bonum?*" Had he known the late J. J. Conybeare, Professor of Poetry and Anglo-Saxon, Mr. Kemble must have acknowledged that he was a scholar, gentleman, and Christian. To say he was perfect, would be too much; but his scholarship is registered among the honourably distinguished in the archives of this University.

And again, in his letter in Dec. p. 601—605, supposing that all Kemble's remarks upon the version of J. J. Conybeare were correct, which they are not, what do they prove, only what our lamented friend would have readily acknowledged, that in some points he failed. The same may be said of Mr. Turner, Cardale, Dr. Ingram, &c. When John M. Kemble has written half what these gentlemen have published, he will see enough of his own real *errors* to make him lenient towards the *oversights* of others.

Why does he criticise *the dead*, when there are so many living Anglo-Saxon scholars able to defend themselves? Is it because he knows they can no longer do so?

Why does he call upon me so loudly, to show that he has committed errors in *his translations*? Is it because he knows I can scarcely find a single sentence of *his*, John M. Kemble not having yet published any translation of his long promised Beowulf, or of any other author? All I promised to prove, I *have proved*, and by K.'s own confession—that he began a work, the punctuation and even the accentuation of which he did not understand, until he had proceeded far in the printing of it.

Mr. Kemble boldly accuses the Oxford Professors, and all other Anglo-Saxon scholars, of the "most incompetent ignorance." He, however, excepts the late Mr. Price, and adds, "And why? Because Price's knowledge was gained in the same school as THORPE'S and MY OWN." (Note to Gent. Mag. 1834, p. 602.) *Modest John Kemble!* So all are "*ignorant*" and worthy of "*contempt*," who have not studied with him or in his school; even Sharon Turner, Cardale, &c.

I hear the Pitt Press has undertaken an edition of the Anglo-Saxon Gospels, prepared by Messrs. Kemble and Thorpe, and loaded with innumerable accents not found in the MSS. Can this be true?

Yours, &c.

T. W.

Mr. URBAN,

THE following brief extracts were copied by me from a manuscript written between the years 1670 and 1681,

by a reverend gentleman of the established Church, then holding two livings in the See of Connor. These notices exhibit the prices of clothing, wages, and almost every article of life at that period; and the old gentleman probably kept a good table, as the Earl of Antrim appears to have been several times his guest; on those occasions his extra expences are particularly mentioned. S. M. S.

" 1672. Bought from William Gregg all my hay, at 12*d.* the turse.—A pair of shoes to my brother John, 2*s.* 6*d.*—Paid for 20lb. sault butter, and 23lb. of cheese, 4*s.* 11*d.*—Nov. 19, hired Edmond M'Garrel for half a year; his wages 10*s.*, a pair of shoes, and a pair of stockings; and gave him 6*d.* for a pair of stockings, and 1*s.* 2*d.* to buy a shirt.

" 1673. To James Linton, servant, to buy a hat, 1*s.* 4*d.*—Paid for a boll of inkle, 8*d.*—For a boll of corn, 6*s.*—To Andrew M'Bride, for making 12 half barrels, at 4*d.* per pair.

" 1674. Bought 3 bolls of barley, 17 pecks to the boll, at 16*s.* per boll.—For a pottle of sack, 4*s.* 8*d.*; for half a pound of tobacco, 5*d.*—Paid for a leg of mutton, 7*d.*—For a quart of brandie, 2*s.* 1*d.*—For 22 ribbs of oak timber, 3*s.* 8*d.*—Spent at a rowet, 1*s.*—For a pair of stockings, 9*d.*—For 4 schore barrals lyme, 2*l.* 6*s.* 2*d.*—Paid for 2 hatts, 3*s.*—For a salmont, 1*s.* 3*d.*—An ell of holland, 3*s.*—For 3 bolls mault, 3*l.*—For 4 pottles claret, and 2 pottles brandie, 16*s.*—Aug. 19, for a 100 herring, 1*s.* 10*d.*—To Mary Gilyen for a fatt beef, 1*l.*—To serve a pross against John Taggart, 6*s.* 6*d.*—For a yard of caligo lain, 2*s.* 6*d.*—For two hens, 9*d.*—For 10 foot and a half of glass, 6*s.* 9*d.*—To Alexander Miller, mason, for 5 days work, 1*s.* 8*d.*—For 4 days work for thatching, and peving, 2*s.*—To Pat. M'Aravie for 2 days work, 4*d.*—Nov. 9, sold 2 casks of butter at Coleraine, the one 4 schore, and the other 3 schore 15lb. at 30*s.* the 100.—To ploughing 5½ acres of land, 16*s.* 6*d.*

" 1675. A side of lamb, 1*s.* 0½*d.*—For 3 yards droggat, 5½*d.*—To John Steven, taylor, for making a riding coat, 6½*d.*—To David Siloman, shoemaker, for 9 days work, 3*s.*—For 7 yards and a halfe tewling, 9*s.* 8*d.*—For 3 firkins, 1*s.* 3*d.*—For a pair of gloves, 3½*d.*—For a black hood to my wife, 3*s.* 6*d.*—To releive the captives of Algiers, 10*s.*—Sept. 6, when my lord of Antrim lay with me on his way to Ballinmenock, for wine, bread, beefe, and other things, 8*s.* 8*d.*—More for 14 pottles of beere, and a quart of brandie, 5*s.*

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The Autobiography of a Dissenting Minister. 12mo.

THIS little work has interested us much. We were not altogether unacquainted with the terms in which the Dissenting Clergy stand with their congregation; but we never had the details so minutely and forcibly brought before us, as in the present volume, which is written in good taste and good feeling, 'nothing extenuating, and setting down nought in malice.' But the picture it presents of the vulgar and low assumption, the hypocritical pretences, the mean and prying curiosity, and the wretched and debased religious principles of the Dissenting congregations, together with the dependent and abject situation of the Clergy, we have no hesitation in saying, is utterly disgraceful to the Dissenters. Strong as this representation is, it cannot be accused of being the work of an enemy; it cannot be met with the reply that it is founded in ignorance of facts, or that it is the offspring of *Fraterna Odia*,—of the dislike that Churchmen would feel to those that first urged a 'bellum plusquam civile' against the parent Church; but it is a statement of their own, the declaration of a minister bred in their Church; it is the avowal of a familiar friend; it is the honest witness of one who suffered under the evils he so forcibly describes. The tyranny that the Dissenters exercise over their pastors,—brutal, vulgar, mischievous, and un-Christian,—is disclosed in this book in a manner the most forcible and convincing; and we sincerely hope that it will reach their hearts and consciences, and revealing to them the error, the injustice, and cruelty of their conduct, rebuke them with a voice which cannot be controled.—In the Preface, the author bears this testimony to the Established Church:

"He is perfectly assured that Dissent, bad enough as it is, would be yet worse, were it not for the existence and operation of the Established Church; and, so far as religious liberty is concerned, there

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is more of that under the rule and ascendancy of the Protestant Establishment, than there would be under the domination of any one sect of Dissenters. Were the Establishment to be destroyed, there would presently be a struggle among the sects for dominion and power; and secular enough as Dissent already is, it would become greatly more so, if the vast fabric of the Church were demolished."

The point most forcibly urged in this work, is the disposition of the Dissenters to grow weary of their ministers; their habit of dismissing them without providing for them a future maintenance, and putting in their stead new and showy orators. The author mentions one congregation, who in his memory had thrice dismissed their pastors, 'for very weariness,' after a tried and approved ministry of several years. He shows the utter cruelty of it, in the case of a very worthy person, so situated, being unable to find another chapel that would receive him, though he was a worthy and experienced minister, and almost reduced to parish aid; and, lastly, he notices the late case of Mr. Fox of Finsbury Chapel, and he prints the letter which Mr. Fox addressed to his congregation on the subject. His own autobiography also enters into some very curious details of the imperfect and most superficial education of the Dissenting Clergy.—Had a Churchman openly declared, that not only the candidates for orders, but the examining masters among the Dissenters, could not even construe an ode of Horace without Smart's translation; and did not even know the metres in which they were written; he would have been dubbed a slanderer, or at best as writing in ignorance of his subject: but here we have the open avowal of one who himself acted in all the scenes he describes, and his testimony cannot be overthrown.

"Having (p. 17) got through the construing (i. e. the first ode of Horace) with so much eclat, I was emboldened, when the examiner said, 'Pray, Sir, did

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you at your school learn the metres?" and fearlessly replied, 'Mr. — did not think metres of much use.' At this reply of mine, I thought at the time, and have had greater reason to think so since, my examiner felt somewhat relieved, and he replied with great alacrity, 'I am quite of his opinion; and, I believe, at the college where you are going, the same opinion is entertained. Some pedantic individuals have occasionally endeavoured to introduce into our seminaries of learning, an attention to these trifles, *but good sound sense has got the better of these pedants*. Indeed, Sir, what can we know of the Latin quantity?'"

When he went to the College, he says,

"We read Sophocles, we read Plato, we read Longinus, we read Aristotle; but we knew no more of these authors after we read them, than we did before; for we merely made an attempt to construe the text by the help of the Latin version at the bottom of the page. I found Smart's Horace, and Davidson's Virgil, quite as great favourites at this seat of learning, as they had been at the classical and commercial seminary. Prosody also was by no means popular at this institution. The Greek metres were never once named. I have since ascertained, what I then suspected, that the managers of this institution, by way of economizing their resources, hired the *cheapest* classical tutors they could get; for they knew that there was an English translation of every Latin author, and a Latin version of every Greek book, and they took it for granted, that some way or other the English of both might be acquired."

The great object of the preceptors appears to be to teach the youths the habit or knack of extemporaneous preaching.

"I remember," says the author, "even now, with a painful and mortifying distinctness, several scenes in which devotion has been turned into diversion. Frequently would some trifling novice, forgetting what he had learnt by heart, abruptly pause in the midst of his prayer, painfully exerting his recollection, to gather up the broken thread; and frequently would some inexperienced youth, trusting to his power of extemporizing, fluently commence with a bold and steady effusion of devotional common-places; then suddenly would he become confused, forgetting what he had said, and perhaps repeating it, or becoming more bewildered, would ramble into all manner of incoherences, and talk such nonsense as

no waking man would think of under other circumstances. I well remember the difficulty with which many suppressed the actual explosion of loud laughter, while almost every side was shaking."

It may perhaps be quite unnecessary to inform our readers, of the *political* sentiments of these young Jeromes and Chrysostoms; but they varied into every shade and gradation of opinion, from the whig down to the conceited and roaring democrat. Their deified heroes were Tom Paine and Dr. Price, and Charles Fox, and Horne Tooke, and Sir Francis Burdett. "The only matter," he observes, "in which the Dissenters are at all excessive, is in *radicalism*. They are really outrageous in what they are pleased to call a love of liberty. I speak not of all, but of a very great part." Of the violent demands which the Dissenters are making to be admitted into the Universities, our author (and *their brother*) asserts that it arises from two causes. One, the consciousness that their own ministers, though not absolutely ignorant, are very superficial, and very shallow in their general arguments; and the other feeling is, that they are marked, and so far degraded, by the exclusion from academical honours.

"Yet I must say, that if they were admitted to the honours, and excluded from the profits of the Universities, they would feel the degradation much more, and would make a much louder cry about grievances. If I may be permitted to use a somewhat ludicrous comparison, I would say that the Dissenters being barefooted, are crying for shoes, which shoes, when they get them, will pinch their feet, and then they will cry more loudly and importunately than ever,—not to get rid of the shoes, but to have them cut, stretched, and distorted for their own use and accommodation; and then the shoes will be spoilt."

The unripe hopes, and early vanity of the author, when he first entered the pulpit, are whimsically told: and his disappointments when, thinking himself on the pinnacle of fame, he found himself seated at the bottom. He had great hopes of a certain chapel, having preached, and drank tea, and gossiped, and talked and flattered, and done all that was expected of a candidate; when he was told that he was

objected to, as Mrs. — who subscribed ten guineas a-year, and whose word was a law, said he was too talkative, and her daughter said he was a great gawky. The attention and visits that are expected from ministers are told to the life (vide p. 8, 9, and 19). The criticisms of the grocer's *eldest daughter*, the deaf old lady on the right of the pulpit, who complained that he *whispered*; and the nervous young lady on the left, who declared that he *roared*; the old gentleman who said he spoke too fast, and the young gentleman who thought his utterance too slow; the school-master who said he detected him in the improper use of the aspirate; those who complained he was too metaphysical, and those who asserted he was not sufficiently scriptural; some who said he was too florid, and some who thought him tame and bald: some who found out that he read Walter Scott, and others, that he mixed gin-and-water after supper. All these were among the *agremens* of the vocation he had assumed in the town of K—. This said town, like most others, was infested with gossip. Against this, the zeal of our young minister showed itself in the shape of a sermon; but woe to his mistaken motives! A thousand porcupines appeared in every street, every mouth darted quills at him. Even his favourite young lady, the eldest daughter of the grocer, reddened with indignation when she saw him, and rebuked him for deserting the sublime truths of the Gospel for heathen morality of the poorest and most meagre kind. 'Beside,' said she, 'how could you think of preaching against a fault of which you must know some of the congregation are guilty?'

"It was my business (says the author), and it was no sinecure, to cultivate the good will of all those people whom I have described, and a great many more whom I have not described, in order to secure myself the reversion of a situation worth about 130*l.* *per annum*, and this salary was only to be enjoyed as long as I should give general satisfaction; for though a dissenting minister, when once elected by a congregation, cannot be by them legally dismissed, yet it is in the power of any of the individuals of the congregation to *withdraw themselves and*

their subscriptions, and so to starve a minister out, as the phrase is. Therefore a dissenting minister had need be a very discreet man to keep his place and its full emoluments, which by the way are not full at all. But when the influential and ruling part of the congregation is hostile to a minister, there are other ways of annoyance and means of getting rid of him. I once knew an instance of the trustees of a chapel actually *taking the roof off the building*, so that if the minister persisted in using the pulpit, he was exposed to the weather, whatever it might be. But things seldom come to this extremity, because the minister has sagacity enough to know, that if he were to show himself very contumacious in one place, he would find it no easy matter to obtain another; therefore, when his *congregation begins to grow weary of his discourses because they want novelty*, and impatient of his admonitions, because they *imply a want of spiritual perfection on their part*, then he generally takes the hint of the withdrawal of their subscriptions, and looks out for some other situation; *but if he be past the middle of life*, and not of a popular address, he must patiently endure his situation, taking from year to year a decreased and still decreasing salary, and live in his latter days under the reproach of having preached his congregation away. This preaching the congregation away, is a common phrase among dissenters: and implies that people go to a place of worship more for the amusement of preaching than for the solemnity of prayer. Some of my readers may imagine what then becomes of these poor old ministers, who have outlived their popularity and the attractiveness of their younger days. *They do not indeed have recourse to the parish, but I fear that some of them suffer great privations.*"

This is a blot upon their spiritual scutcheons, that the dissenters would do well speedily and substantially to remove. They may indulge in recapitulating the abuses of the Established Church; but we know none singly, or combined, that amount to anything like a church suffering their aged ministers, who have devoted their abilities, their time, and the best energies of their life to them, to pine away in penury and disgrace. We know from whose lips they would have had a rebuke more severe than "Woe to you Pharisees, hypocrites!" The author mentions a minister in the town in which he was, who, when new, was eminently popular. He was regarded

as a very Solomon for wisdom, and Demosthenes for eloquence. But alas! hot love is soonest cold. For the first five years he was a god to them; for the next fifteen, a mortal; and for the last five, a devil; yet he was no further altered from what he was twenty-five years before, than every man must be by the lapse of so many years; and whatever alteration had taken place, was for the better; for his understanding was strengthened, and his knowledge increased; but he was no longer a novelty; his discourses had ceased to be stimulating; he could no longer amuse his flock with the dramaticism of devotion. * * * *

They began to find fault with him, to send him anonymous letters, to accuse him of want of orthodoxy: in a word they were tired of him, though he had been their own voluntary and cheerful choice. They brought a charge of Sabbath-breaking against him, because he was seen to put a letter in the post on Sunday evening. Some went so far as to say, he had been known to read a newspaper on a Sunday; his conduct was watched, and commented on in its minutest movements. All kinds of idle tales were circulated against him, and various means endeavoured to bring an estimable man into contempt. The liberality towards their ministers; and the gentlemanlike way in which they treat them, may be seen by the orders which the author received, when taking a circuit to collect subscriptions for a chapel.

“An intimation was given to me that I must travel as economically as I could. I was never to travel inside the stage coach; and whenever I could, I was to walk from town to town, sending my luggage by a carrier. I was to avoid inns, and to *refuse no invitations to dinner, tea, or supper*, when they came in my way; and if I was at any time under an absolute necessity of being at an inn, I was to contrive to make *supper serve for dinner*, together with divers economical suggestions. After an absence of six weeks, I returned, having collected 74*l.* 6*s.* from which I had deducted only 6*l.* 6*s.* for my expenses. I expected to receive great applause for my economy, instead of which I was blamed for not keeping a more exact account of the manner in which I had spent the money.”

We must pass over a great deal of interesting matter, all tending to the same melancholy proofs of the slavish dependence of the minister, and the tyrannical and capricious demands of the congregation. To come to the last scene of the tragedy, viz. our author's marriage. Even this he *found was taking a great liberty indeed*. “*My sin was that I chose a wife for myself, without consulting my flock. It was by this, I say, I gave offence.*” As the author found sitting with his bride pleasanter than gossiping about the town, fresh grievances arose. The congregation became jealous of his wife! The dissenters (he did not know this before) are disposed to imitate Popery in one thing, *in forbidding their priests to marry*. They do not directly attempt it, but they throw so many obstacles in the way, that *many dissenting congregations might as well expressly forbid their priests to marry at all*. There is no one with whose marriage strangers by blood so much interfere, as with the dissenting ministers. A dissenting minister has to choose between two evils. First he may marry either out of his congregation, or one in his congregation not connected with the principal people. In either of these cases his wife is not very cordially received by the principal people. He may marry one connected with the principal people, and *then, as sure as fate, he is henpecked by all* his wife's relatives; his house is open to their inspection, every dish upon his table is criticized by them, and he can scarcely drive a nail in the wall to hang his hat upon without their permission. * * * “There was also another topic of very great moment to many of my flock, and that was the style of my wife's dress, and some of my best friends of all were so good as to tell me all the ugly and ill-natured remarks that were made on any particular cap, bonnet, gown, hat, shawl, ribbon, tippet or pelisse, which my wife happened to wear. To this sort of thing, however, we became accustomed, and at last disregarded it.” But it was not the intention of this gentleman's congregation that he should slip through their fingers so easily. He had been married some few years, and was blessed with three children, whom he and his wife carefully and pi-

ously educated; but these children served for subjects of repeated anonymous letters or annoyance, to which dissenting ministers are particularly subject, two of which, in their original dress, are preserved and given by the author.

REV. SIR,

It is with the *most sincerest pane* that I now take up my *penn* at this time to address you on a matter of *infini momunt*. I know, Sir, your a man of grate learnin and much skollarship, and therfor p'raps my feeble penn ought not to presuem to approche you without the utmost *refe-rence*. You may believe me when I tell you that there is no man whose preachin gives me more instruction nor yours; nevertheless, most reverend Sir, I must take the liberty to say, with all due difference to your superier judgement to say, I say, that your children is not mannaged with all that propriety which ought to be the undoudted distinction of evvery minister who prefasses to teach the peeple in the way of truth. Miss Angelica was *fast asleep* last Sunday afternoon almost all service time, and *snored* was to be heered all over the meetin, and master Tomey plays at marvels in the streets. If so be then as how you values the immortle soles of your children, why dont you bring them up in the nertur and ammunition of the Lord. So no more at present from your loving frend who shall be

ANNONIMUS.

Other letters and various complaints follow this, and the termination of our author's ministry in the town, was like that of his brethren. A new preacher came, and caught the greedy and itching ears of the asses, male and female, in the town of —, and the consequence was, that after fifteen years' faithful discharge of his office, and when between forty and fifty years of age, our author was obliged to give way, and he found a small congregation of quiet elderly people in a small village willing to receive him, and who were too old to hanker after novelty.

At p. 215, the author has given Mr. Fox's letter to his congregation in August last, by which it appears that the same system of improper and unmanly interference is pursued by the Dissenters in all places and to all their ministers. Mr. Fox says, "All at once, however, I found myself subjected to an interference by certain members of

the congregation in my *domestic concerns*, which, as it originated in ignorance and delusion, could only terminate in confusion and mischief." It further appears, that these same members insisted on Mr. Fox's conforming his domestic conduct to their regulations. Selections were made from his own letters in his own house; extracts were shown detached from the occasions which called them forth, or the answers elicited. The accounts of his household expenditure were subject to analysis. "The evils," he adds, "of a domestic inquisition gathered round me; while the evil was not confined to myself, but of the *proverbial delicacy of female reputation, advantage was taken the most unjust and base*." Here then, out of their own mouths, are the would-be righteous judged! What reparation they have, or can make to Mr. Fox, we know not. We heard from the public papers the nature of the charge and its falsity; but this we know, that this un-Christian disposition does remain a foul and opprobrious blot upon the Dissenters. Two of their own ministers have publicly borne witness against them.

The Last Days of Pompeii. By the Author of Pelham. 3 vols.

THIS work possesses the same defects and merits as most of Mr. Bulwer's other productions. It has a vivacity of manner, flow of language, variety and luxuriance of description, rapidity of incident, and fertility of allusion; but as a drawback on this excellence, there is throughout a strong tendency to over-colour and exaggerate in all pictures, whether of sublimity or pathos, terror or pity. There is little simplicity, and few natural graces in his compositions: with a great want of proper reserve in the distribution of his materials. The language is too ornamental and poetic, and partakes of a kind of *sentimentalism* which, however common in the present day, is fortunately *at present* confined to writers of a second or third class. It is more difficult to say on what models or principles he has formed his style, which has not the refined elegance of a classical, nor the easy gracefulness of a pure idiomatic language; nor is it possible to say much in favour of

the moral tendency of any of the few of his writings that have passed under our notice—from Falkland to the present work. He certainly is the very antipode of our former great novelists, Goldsmith and Richardson, and Fielding and Defoe; while a far purer taste, as well as richer invention, and more faithful imitation, is to be found in the charming creations of his *female* rivals, Miss Austin, Miss Edgeworth, and Mrs. Ferriar. We think that he has been a little spoiled by the fashionable vulgar; that he writes too much to the present taste, and for the present day; which said taste seems to be as defective as it well can be, and bears strong marks of the shallow and superficial education that is spreading its sickly offspring over the land. There are so many readers of the present day (and we need not say how *few judicious* and superior minds there always must be), that a writer can find a sufficient temporary sale for a work, without its even approving itself to the really discerning minority; and though these half-educated pretenders cannot permanently support an inferior publication, they can give it that immediate currency which will answer completely the purpose of many authors; as the pit and gallery may give a new play a few nights' run, which the superior taste of the better circles would receive with contempt. Richardson and Fielding wrote indeed for the public; but they got to that public through an inner circle of well-informed persons, who could estimate their beauties, and who would not have spared their defects. Now to one man of *letters*, who reads the bulk of modern novels, there are a hundred, or a thousand women of no *letters*,* but those which themselves write; from Duchess-dowagers to ladies'-maids, governesses at Kensington-gore, dress-makers, and sen-

timental and single virgins in town and country. This is too seductive a market not to require a constant supply; and Mr. Bulwer seems resolved to be behind none of his rivals, in the eagerness with which he meets the demand. We really say this in no feeling of disrespect to him, or in disparagement of his acknowledged talents. We acknowledge his powers as a writer—the copiousness of his invention, the brilliancy of his fancy, the feeling and depth of passion, which united to a highly poetic imagination, captivates his readers, and carries their enthralled hearts along with it. But we think he ought to aim at something higher than producing clever and fanciful Romances or Tales, to be read one season and forgotten another; *quod cito nascitur cito perit*. He will write something next year which will make the “*Last Days of Pompeii*” remembered no more.

We will not enter into a detail or abridgment of the story of this novel; but content ourselves with saying, that the tale is very simple in its outline and plan; that there is no artful disposition of incidents, or complication of plot; that the characters are few, and rather strongly contrasted with each other. Glaucus, a young Athenian, an Alcibiades without ambition, and a young lady named Ione, are the hero and heroine. Apæcides, the brother of Ione, a thoughtful and conscientious person, is a convert to the worship of Isis. Olinthus is a devout follower of the Nazarene. Arbaces, who is the prominent character, an Egyptian priest—a bold bad man—a wicked voluptuous libertine and hypocrite—a daring deep-designing powerful villain. Lastly, Nydia, a blind Thessalian girl, selling flowers, and going on messages. These are the main personages, from whose passions, actions, and features, the incidents of the tale are derived. The characters last described are those whose delineation is the most skilful, and with whom the interest almost entirely moves. Arbaces, the wicked licentious priest, is opposed to that poor sensitive, affectionate, love-enthralled, and faithful Nydia. Glaucus and Ione present us with very little of those peculiar and characteristic features, on which we gaze with admiration or

* We cannot help (we hope without presumption or impropriety) doing our present Queen the justice to observe, that when graciously admitted to her private apartments last summer, we found not a single novel on her shelves; but on the table which she had just left, lay a German Treatise (we think historical), Bishop Heber's Hymns, and Blount's Veracity of the Gospels.

delight. There is no greatness of character to command our respect, no winning sweetness and chaste reserve to take possession of our love; while both in Arbaces and Nydia we think the feeling and passion which form their characters, and rule their destinies, is carried beyond all natural measure: in the too desperate and dangerous wildness of the former, breaking out of his otherwise artful and sagacious mind; and in the long, hopeless, and most intense passion of the other (the very mainspring of her life), which has been formed and fostered in circumstances not likely to produce or prolong it; and that accompanied with such dexterity, such power of acting, as we conceive to be beyond the capability of any person in her situation, unless, like the well-known Miss M'Avoy, she could see with her fingers. Could Mr. Bulwer lay such stress on his "friend's casual observation,"—that the blind would be most safe in the day of the destruction of the city,—as to suppose, because Nydia had been used to thread her way by means of her staff up and down Pompeii, that she could retain her self-possession amid the horrors of that fatal night; or possess her instinctive tact, while all traces of streets and signs, by which alone she was guided in her former wanderings, were now obliterated? There is this defect in the drawing of the characters of Glaucus and Ione, that they are known to us more by the descriptions of the author, on whose authority we rest, than unfolded in their own actions and words. We must suppose that Mr. Bulwer knows more of them than we do. Glaucus appears to us, who have only *bowing* acquaintance with him, as very far from an Alcibiades indeed; and there is nothing in Ione to justify her being not only as beautiful as Helen—

"but of a genius beyond that of woman, keen, dazzling, bold. Poetry flows from her lips—utter but a truth, and however intricate and profound, her mind seizes and commands it. Her imagination and reason are not at war with each other, they harmonize and direct her course, as the waves and winds direct some lofty bark. With this she unites [like an old friend, Mrs. Leman Grimston] a daring independence of thought. She can

stand alone in the world—she can be brave as she is gentle," &c.

Now this is all so exaggerated and extreme, that it is impossible for the author to support the character which he has so rashly sketched, and produce examples of her eminence in the respective qualities thus lavishly bestowed on her: if he did, her character would be unpleasing and unnatural. The contrasts are so violent, that they could not be joined in an harmonious portrait; consequently Ione, though a very good sort of girl, turns out not to be so very keen or poetical, nor so great a logician as to puzzle the Archbishop of Dublin, nor any thing else above par. The scene which closes the first volume, in which Arbaces throws off the loose garments of his ill-assumed virtues, and starts up the undisguised villain and impostor, though forcibly painted, and showing Mr. Bulwer's dramatic genius, is too *melo-dramatic* for our taste. We could not help fancying *Wallack* Arbaces, and *Mrs. Honey* Ione; and we confess that the earthquake came so just in time, and that the column fell so exactly where it ought to fall, that *Farley* himself could not have imagined it better. Seriously, it is drawing largely on the supernatural and marvellous to make an earthquake just come at the important moment to prevent a crime, and save innocence from ruin; and the statue which that earthquake overthrows, fall, by a happy direction, on the head of the guilty alone. But Mr. Bulwer has actually gone so far as to *repeat* this miracle at some distance of time, on the repetition of the same occasion. A second time Arbaces believes he has Ione in his power, a second time he proceeds to violence, a second earthquake rescues her, and a second column falls on him! Now we do think with the Scotch philosopher, that no *testimony* can reconcile us to miracles such as these. The introduction of *St. Paul* (vol. ii. p. 82) in a dialogue between Glaucus and Ione, is not to our judgment sober or discreet, and Mr. Bulwer is particularly unfortunate in giving him "eyes bright with unearthly fire," when every lawyer, scribe, and doctor of the law, from the *Fratres Poloni*, to Mr.

Hartwell Horne, could have informed him that St. Paul was *weak of sight*, and in the meanness of his bodily presence, had this thorn in his side. Again, we shall not be accused of blaming Mr. Bulwer without cause for a constant tendency to exaggeration, when he mentions, among other proofs, that in a quarrel between Arbaces and Olinthus, in seeking a comparison for his heroes, he is not content with earthborn giants, with Hector and Achilles, Turnus, and Æneas, or even Mars and Diomed, or the Duke of Wellington and Buonaparte—but he says—

“Never, perhaps, since *Lucifer* and the *Archangel* contended for the body of the mighty Lawgiver, was there a more striking subject for the painter’s genius.”

Really Mr. Bulwer is so used to soar, that he does not know when his balloon is entirely out of sight of ordinary mortals.

By adopting a tale like this, Mr. Bulwer has gained the advantage of beautiful and vivid description, picturesque and striking situations, fine and classical allusions, and noble and exalted sentiments; of all this he has availed himself: his sketches are drawn with great freedom of pencil, and though he evidently does not possess much *scholastic* knowledge, he has managed, by the help of Sir W. Gell’s *Pompeii* and of his *Conversations*, to place a very pretty classical fringe on his woven fiction. Yet there are disadvantages attending a modern fabric raised on ancient customs and history. The author can only know the superficies of his subject. Antiquity is known to us only through a few—alas, how few!—of her broken, mutilated, imperfect remains. We are only groping blindly about the porch and gate, and cannot get into the penetralia, where the Lares are sitting, and Vesta presides. Hence allusions are of necessity confined to a very small circle of well-known customs, ordinary topics, and incidents (as when Glaucus and Gladius converse, it is only about *horses* and *baths*), familiar passages, and trite pages of history and fable. Mr. Bulwer must be aware that his characters, after all, if compared to the *native* creations of science, are but phantasmagoric figures, faintly

pourtraying the originals. This is so evident, that Glaucus and Ione might be living now for anything we can see; but that we are told they ride in a *currus* instead of a *britsckha*, wear garlands for hats and bonnets, eat sows’ paps for roast beef, and have a Thessalian slave for a smart Sussex lady’s-maid. Accordingly, as matter here was wanting, the best parts of Mr. Bulwer’s novel are the descriptive, and the worst are the familiar delineation of manners, the expression of sentiments, and the language of life. Shakspeare’s plays of *Coriolanus*, and *Antony and Cleopatra*, might have been as splendid works of genius as Virgil’s, if Virgil had written dramas on those subjects, or perhaps more so; but undoubtedly they would have been very inferior in their reality and truth. Again, we think that it is not good policy to attach a fictitious story to a real event of very great magnitude, where there is a chance of the former crushing and overpowering the latter. Had we written a story on the last days of *Pompeii*, we should have said nothing about the earthquake or eruption. A skilful novelist would have avoided it altogether; for the catastrophe does not spring out of the incidents of the story, nor is it naturally induced by the agencies of the characters employed. On the other hand, the story falls into, and is swallowed up by the catastrophe. Principle yields to power, and action to force, and the whole concludes like a melodrama at Astley’s. Thus freely have we spoken, as in duty bound to our best, in fulfilling the duties of our humble office. We can estimate Mr. Bulwer’s talents; we think that he lavishes them with a spendthrift’s prodigality on unworthy admirers. If by a splendid display he can produce a strong temporary effect in the saloons of fashion, he seems willing to relinquish all care about his permanent reputation. Thus he rapidly dashes off novel after novel. *Pompeii* has eclipsed Eugene Aram, and next season *Pompeii* will be buried beneath a new eruption of the literary volcano. We shall only add that we wish, out of ordinary feelings of delicacy to the greatest man of the present age, that he had not made public the anecdote (worthless in itself) of Sir Walter Scott at

peii, and thus laid bare to vulgar the fatuity of the *then* ruined exhausted mind. And we differ Mr. Bulwer and Mr. W. S. Landor and all his other friends, in sup-
g that the *citron* wood of the
nts was the modern *mahogany*.
distinctly mentions its local
ation. 'Atlas mons *peculiaris*
tur silva, de qua diximus. Con-
ei Mauri, quibus plurima arbor
et *Mensarum insania*.' This *Citrus*
the *θύια* or *θύιον* of the Greeks.
do not know whether Mr. Landor,
a scholar, studies Salmasius; but
utter says that St. Jerome trans-
ligna Thyia, by Almaghghim, and
the Arabs call Albakam, *Brasi-*
or Brazil wood. That it was an
an tree is clear—Afris eruta
, Citrea mensa. Varro calls it
sa *Citrus*. Salmasius says—*Ci-*
arbor magna *Africae propria* et
ra, quam Græci *θύιον* dixerunt.
istinguishes this *Citrus* (used in
and furniture), from the Assyrium
m, or tree bearing the Citron
the *Ἑσπέρικον μῆλον*, though
grew in the same country. Pliny
bes it like a cypress in leaves,
hes, and bark. This cannot be
wietenia of the Western world.
ere are some very clever and
ng, though not very classically-
ed, poems in these volumes.
ill give one that pleases us.

The Hymn of Eros.

cool banks where soft Cephissus
flows, [waves of air;
oice sailed trembling down the
aves blushed brighter in the Teian's
rose, [summer lair.
doves couched breathless in their
from their hands the purple flow-
rets fell, [the sky;
laughing Hours stood listening in
Pan's green cave to Ægle's haunted
cell, [cious sigh.
ved the charmed earth in one deli-
sons of earth! I am the Power of
Love!
st of all the Gods, with Chaos horn;
ile sheds light along the courts
above, [Morn.
kisses wake the eyelids of the
are the stars—there, ever as ye gaze,
neet the deep spell of my haunting
eyes;

IT. MAG. VOL. III.

Mine is the Moon, and, mournful if her
rays, [lies.
'Tis that she lingers where her Carian
"The flowers are mine—the blushes of
the rose, [shade;
The violet, charming Zephyr to the
Mine the quick light that in the May-
beam glows, [glade.
Mine every dream that leafs the lonely
"Love, sons of Earth! for love is Earth's
soft lore, [with ME;
Look where ye will, Earth overflows
Learn from the waves that ever kiss the
shore, [sea.
And the winds nestling on the heaving
"All teaches love!" The sweet voice, like a
dream,
Melted in light; yet still the airs above,
The waving sedges, and the whispering
stream, ["LOVE!"
And the green forest rustling—murmur

*Descriptive Catalogue of a Cabinet of
Roman Imperial Large Brass Medals.*
By Captain William Henry Smyth,
R.N. K.S.F. F.R.S. F.S.A. &c. &c.
4to. Privately printed.

PEDANTRY and prejudice have
combined to create a distaste for the
study of medals in this country; but
both are rapidly disappearing, and we
trust, ere long, to hear that numisma-
tology is a subject of ridicule to the
ignorant and uneducated only. We
have seen the lip of the scholar curl
with disdain at the bare mention of
an ancient coin; but we have had the
satisfaction to find the sneer give place
to a blush when his dates, his facts,
and his arguments, were controverted
by an appeal to the most palpable
evidence—the numismatic treasures of
antiquity. So strongly are we per-
suaded of the utility of this study,
that we liken the attempt of him who
would obtain a knowledge of classical
antiquities, without commencing with
these minute objects of ancient art, to
the hopeless labour of the unfortunate,
who having neglected his Latin in his
youth endeavours to acquire it alone by
means of "the Hamiltonian system."

All antiquaries are agreed as to
the importance of medallistic studies,
and yet some of the most eminent
have strangely neglected them. We
have noted with pain the errors of
men renowned for their learning, their
scholarship, and their laborious re-
search; errors attributable solely to

their neglect of this branch of Archaeology. The erudite and sagacious Winckleman, in his "History of Ancient Art," remarks with great self-importance that a knowledge of antiquity without a visit to Rome, is totally impracticable. It is needless to add that Winckleman was not properly acquainted with ancient medals, and this ignorance was the cause of his committing several blunders which disfigure his otherwise valuable work.

It has been asserted that the study of medals cannot be prosecuted without considerable expense to the student. This is not the case: they may be procured of dealers at moderate prices, and, as the author of the work under notice observes, occasional public sales in London place the gleanings of all Europe before us. Besides this, many works (with accurate plates) exist on the subject, and the rich collection of the British Museum is open to the inspection of every person of character.

The author of this volume is well known to the literary and scientific world. Of his ability as a medallist, we have here ample proof; and we regret that a work so likely to create a taste for this elegant study, should have been printed for private distribution only.

Smollett has ridiculed the antiquary (Pinkerton could have said "*Antiquist*"), who, on a corroded farthing, discovers the letters NI, and concludes that it must be a portion of the legend commemorating the victory of Severus over Pescennius Niger! We have not a few of these "Antiquists" at the present day, and they have done the science no service. Captain Smyth has not spared these idle gentlemen:

"Considering," says he, "the very numerous public and private collections which exist throughout Europe, and the great convenience they afford of ready reference, it is only surprising that we should meet with any well-educated person to whom they are entirely unknown. Yet extraordinary instances of such ignorance occasionally occur, even where the possession of some valuable coins might naturally have prompted an inquiry concerning them. Such want of knowledge exposes the possessors of these rarities to many mortifications; it deprives them of the pleasure of justly estimating the value of what they possess, makes them the dupes of such as are interested in deceiv-

ing, and occasions severe disappointment when they meet with a good judge who is honest enough to tell them the truth. I was once much amused by seeing a coin unrolled from a paper, with great care and solemnity, which turned out to be nothing more than a Hadrian worn almost smooth. Its owner was highly pleased when told that it was undoubtedly genuine, but proportionably disappointed and incredulous when informed that its value might be 'about threepence.' But this was nothing to the blunder of a pretended connoisseur in the south of France, who, after showing me a wretched medley of worthless things, produced, as the most precious article in his whole collection, a bronze medal, and added, in a tone of exultation—'*Voilà, Monsieur, une médaille unique; c'est du grand philosophe Zénon!*' It was a small brass of the Emperor Zeno. For persons who will not take the trouble to be better informed, it is a dangerous thing to dabble in antiquities; and the unhappy mistake of the French virtuoso reminds me of a worthy English gentleman, who was on the point of sending home an old brass cannon, inscribed with the name of Hadrian, as a proof that gunpowder was known to the Romans."—p. vi.

Our author makes the following important remarks on the naval history of the Romans:

"While mentioning that the early history of Rome, like that of other countries, is enveloped in doubt, fiction, and improbability, a sailor may allude to a 'vulgar error,' which has obtained, though the historian who transmitted it, has also left its refutation. This is the amusing story of the Romans being entirely ignorant of sea affairs, till they got hold of a wrecked galley; and that then, by a system of 'dry-rowing' they became at once a first-rate naval power, and assumed the dominion of the seas. Now it is well known that some of their earliest money bore the prow of a galley on its reverse; that Ancus Martius, the fourth King of Rome, assigned certain woods for the express purpose of ship-building; that the fleet of Antium was captured and moored in a reach of the Tiber expressly set apart for the construction of shipping, two hundred years before the victory of Duilius; that a Roman fleet was defeated off Tarentum, B.C. 279; and that in a treaty made with the Carthaginians, immediately after the expulsion of the Tarquins, it was stipulated that neither the Romans nor their allies should sail beyond the '*Pulchrum Promontorium*.' Even the judicious Polybius, who would make us believe that the Republican galleys emerged

from obscurity so suddenly, and blazed forth a meteor of naval power, has also given us transcripts of two other treaties of nearly the same tenor and effect with the one just quoted. Shipwrights cannot be made by mere intuition, nor sailors by dry-rowing; nor would Decius Mus's motion, for the appointment of two *Commissioners of the Navy*, have been carried B.C. 304, had there been neither arsenals, ships, nor marine stores."—p. ix.

One of the most interesting medals in this series is, we think, the following :

CLII.

Obverse. IMP. CAESAR TRAIANVS HADRIANVS AVG. P. M. TR. P. COS. III. (*Imperator Caesar Trajanus Hadrianus, Augustus, Pontifex Maximus, Tribunitia potestate, Consul tertium.*) The laurelled head of Hadrian, with a beard; the shoulders covered with a paludamentum. This rare medal is of yellow brass without patina, and in good condition; it was purchased from Mr. M. Young in 1829.

Reverse. ANN. DCCCLXXIII NAT. VRB. P. CIR. CON. This legend has been very variously interpreted, and is still left in the perplexity which so frequently arises from the objectionable custom of using abbreviations in writing. From the reclining female who holds a wheel on her knee, and with her left arm embraces three metæ, the object of the medal is evidently to commemorate games in which there were chariot-races. Vailant therefore reads—*Anno 874, natali urbis Populo Circenses concessit.* But Baron Bimart thinks, that, as those games were so frequently celebrated, the mone-tales could hardly advance that they were established by Hadrian. Harduin conjectures that the legend should be read—*Anno 874 natali urbis primum Circenses constituta*, and that new games were instituted in honour of the founding of the city. Others dispute whether the P means *populus*, *plebeii*, *publici*, or *primus*; and it is not a little singular that both in the engraving of the Florence medal, and that of Queen Christina, this letter has been omitted. The true object may be, to record that Hadrian, in celebrating the *birth-day* of Rome, which was usually done by holding the Parilia,* added to those simple games the more splendid exhibitions of the circus.

* The Parilia or Palilia, were festivals established in honour of Pales, the tutelary goddess of Shepherds; they were celebrated on the 21st of April, when the flocks were brought in and purified with lustral water and fumigation—a custom still existing at Rome, with regard to horses.

"This very valuable medal is interesting in other respects. It is the first of the large brass series which bears the æra of the foundation of Rome; and though we cannot now discover which of the methods of computing that æra was followed, the date of this third consulate of Hadrian is pretty nearly ascertained,—a point which cannot be determined from any other of the COS. III. The female in this device is evidently the same with that on CXXVI."

Another of Hadrianus deserves attention :

CLIII.

Obverse. IMP. CAESAR TRAIANVS HADRIANVS AVG. P. M. TR. P. COS. III. (*Imperator Caesar Trajanus Hadrianus, Augustus, Pontifex Maximus, Tribunitia Potestate, Consul tertium.*) A fine laurelled head of Hadrian, with a beard. As this is the first appearance of that appendage in the cabinet, it may be mentioned that the early Romans wore long beards, and had no barbers among them for 450 years. One Menas brought a shaver from Sicily, when smooth chins became the general fashion, except, in times of affliction, when a ragged beard, neglected hair, a slovenly look, and a pale countenance, were the usual marks of mourning. The medal is in very excellent preservation, and covered with dark brown patina; it was found near Algiers, in 1814, and presented to me shortly afterwards.

Reverse. LOCVPLETATORI ORBIS TERRARVM. On the exergum S. C. This title is a high compliment to the munificence of Hadrian, both at home and abroad; and as he was the only one who received so honourable a designation, so was he the only one who truly merited it. He is seated on a curule chair upon a suggestum. Beside him stands a female, symbolical of liberality, who is pouring out riches from a cornucopiæ into the vests of two citizens below her."

In taking leave of our author, we have to express a hope that further consideration will induce him to prepare an edition of his valuable and entertaining work for the benefit of the public.

African Sketches. By the late Thomas Pringle. 12mo.

ONE of the most pleasing and interesting volumes that has lately passed beneath our notice. The poetry is much above mediocrity, and sometimes

reaches a high degree of excellence ; it never is false to nature and truth. The description of the author's location at Glen-Cyndaw, near the mountain-sources of the Fish River, with his compatriots, is written with knowledge and candour ; the advantages and disagreements fairly stated ; and the account of the climate, scenery, and productions ; — of the lion-hunts, and elephant-chases—of the nocturnal visits of hyenas and tiger-cats—the manners and life of the Hottentots and Caffre tribes, diversifies the narration in a very agreeable manner. It appears that the advantages of the settlements in this part of South Africa, over those of the Canadas, consist in the greater mildness and serenity of the climate ; and consequently in the absence of those *iron and terrific winters* which lock up the earth and the works of man in their icy grasp for so many months in the Western World. The great drawback is to be found in a very great irregularity of seasons,—a cessation of rain for long periods—and a tendency to mildew or blight among the Cerealia. But after all, if a man is not carried off by a baboon, to be tutor to his family in the woods ; or impaled on the horn of a rhinoceros ; if the elephants don't save him the expense of reaping his corn ; and if the ostriches don't swallow the locks and handles of his doors ; or if the lions don't devour his saddles as well as his horses—he may manage to live very comfortably, and to thrive on the increase of his Merino flocks.

We were so much pleased with two little poems by the author's friend Mr. Fairbairn, that we shall extract them for the reader's delight.

SONNET.

I found the stream among the hills by night,
Its source was hidden, and its end unknown ;
But heaven was in its bosom, and the throne
Which there the Sun fills beautifully bright,
Here held the lesser and the lovelier light.
Nor seem'd the excelling Beauty less alone,
Because the Stars, her hand-maids, round her
shone,
And homelier Earth did with the throng unite.
I thought not of its source nor of its ending,
'Twas but the mirror of enchanting things
Where Heaven and Earth their softest graces
blending, [springs.
Bound the new world which from their union
Thus be my soul Truth's purified abode,
Whence, or for what I am, is thine, O God.

THE HEART'S CONFESSION.

Heart-wrung with grief and bitter care,
Thy wounds unsalv'd, and bleeding still,
Who pierc'd thee thus, poor heart ! declare
—'Twas my own will.

Thy will !—what tempter full of guile
Could turn thee from thy hopes aside,
And life's young walk with wrath defile,
—'Twas my own pride.

Bad Counsellor ! when all around
Great, fair, and good, conspir'd to move,
From humble joys what had thee bound,
—'Twas my self-love.

Alas ! the Charities were near,
The Duties too, an armed troop,
To guide, to fortify, to cheer,
—I could not stoop.

Faith stretch'd from heaven her golden
key,
And Purity, twice-born, before
The narrow portal, beckon'd thee,
—I could not soar.

Wretched, from earth and heaven returned
Empty, what findest thou within,
To balance what thy madness spurned
—Error and sin !

—————
A Dissertation on the Antiquities of the Priory of Great Malvern in Worcestershire. By the Rev. H. Card, D.D. F.A.S. &c. Vicar of Great Malvern. 4to, pp. 58.

THIS work is quite *sui generis* ; too magnificent for a guide ; too discursive and incomplete for a history ; and too destitute of plates to class with books on church architecture. It is styled by the author “ a dissertation on the antiquities of the priory,” by which last word we find he means the present church ; and our best account of the book will therefore be to state what those antiquities are. Passing a hasty sketch of some of the events in the history of the monastery, and a notice, or more properly speaking a bare allusion, to the architecture of the church (stating that it is an elegant specimen of the latest Pointed style, with interior remains of early Norman origin,) we therefore proceed to the “ antiquities,” which we find to consist of the stained glass, the coffin and epitaph of Prior Walcher, an early sepulchral effigy, a monument with effigies of Queen Elizabeth's time, some carved seats, the richly ornamented glazed tiles, and an ancient bell. In Dr. Card's “ dissertation ” on these

several subjects, we confess we have not discovered any remarks of peculiar novelty or acumen; but they principally answer the purpose of pegs whereon to hang a string of trite quotations on the most miscellaneous subjects, from Gibbon, Hallam, the Spectator, and other authors of equal scarcity.

In briefly recapitulating the antiquities, we shall supply some references which Dr. Card has omitted.

Of the stained glass some of the most sumptuous portions were erected by Sir Reginald Bray, whose architectural taste was so eminently displayed at Westminster and at Windsor. He was a native of the county of Worcester. His object in the Malvern window seems to have been to perpetuate a memorial of his friendship with Sir John Savage, and Sir Thomas Lovell, who were the principal attendants on the Queen and Prince Arthur, as he was himself on Henry the Seventh. These six distinguished personages were all represented in a series of pieces, each three feet high by two feet wide, in the usual kneeling attitude of devotion; having under them the following inscription: "Orate pro bono statu nobilissimi et excellentissimi regis Henrici septimi et Elizabethæ reginæ ac domini Arthuri principis filii coronandæ, nec non predilectissime consortis sue, et suorum trium militum." Dr. Card says, "Dr. Nash (Hist. of Worc. ii. 131) is chargeable with an error in an eminent degree when he translates *militum* into *esquires*;" but was it likely he should have committed such a blunder? We find he was translating from Dr. Thomas's *Antiquitates Malverne*, where the two Knights are each styled "Arm." and therefore the error (as it certainly is) must be ascribed to that author. As the "consort" of Prince Arthur is mentioned in the inscription (though her figure was not inserted), the glass was probably erected about 1501, when the Prince was married: he died in 1502.

The two remaining figures, Prince Arthur and Sir Reginald Bray, are engraved in Strutt's "Manners, Customs," &c. pl. lx.; and more accurately in two folio plates of Carter's "Ancient Sculpture and Painting." We need only add on this subject that there is a complete account of the painted glass, before its reduction and

re-arrangement, in Nash's History of Worcestershire.

The ancient effigy of a warrior is singular from his long-handled iron hammer and small circular target; his clothing is chain mail and a long surcoat. It has been engraved in Carter's Ancient Sculpture and Painting, and with great accuracy in Stothard's Monumental Effigies. In the former work it is attributed to the Conqueror's reign; but in the latter is more correctly made contemporary with Earl Longespée's figure at Salisbury, which is early in the reign of Henry III.

The other monument is not extraordinary, being of Elizabeth's reign, with recumbent effigies of John Knottesford, Jane his wife who was mother of John Lord Lumley, and a kneeling figure of Mrs. Anne Savage their daughter. In Dr. Card's copy of the epitaph, for "*named* to Mr. William Lumley," read "*married*." The remaining sepulchral memorials in the church Dr. Card has not noticed, and it certainly was unnecessary, as most of the epitaphs have been printed several times before.*

The encaustic tiles in the church have been lately noticed in our Magazine (Oct. 1833, p. 302), particularly that with the remarkable old English verses. We presume Dr. Card has not seen our article; as he has perpetuated from Neale's "Churches" the errors of *surre* for *sure*, and *gerest* (it was *gerist* in Neale) for *kepist*. We cannot commend his accuracy in this particular. There seems to be no second similar inscription on the tiles; but there are several armorial shields which are described, not from their present appearance, but from an old MS. of Charles I.'s time. And here we have a notable example of Dr. Card's style of composition: he says (in his remarks introducing that description), that among the arms are "those of the woman-hearted Confessor, of Henry VII., of the Abbey of Westminster," &c. The Confessor is here called "*woman-hearted*" (in a list of coats of arms!)

* Up to 1817 they are included in Chambers's History of Malvern, 8vo. There is an article on Malvern church, with three good plates, in Neale's Churches, 1824; and another, with five plates, in the Antiquarian Cabinet, 1807.

in order that "the accuracy of this epithet" may be *disputed* in a note, which occupies one half of page 32; but the best of it is, that, not only has the "epithet" no business there (by our author's own showing), but the very name is an intrusion also. The arms attributed to the Confessor are identical with those of the Abbey of Westminster, which was connected with Malvern, as described by the old writer: "A cross moline inter 5 martlets for y^e Abbey of Westminster, to w^{ch} this Priory belonged." So we find the Confessor has nothing to do with the matter. But if the tiles can sustain two characters, so can the kiln in which they were burnt. In p. 33 we are told that "this branch of encaustic painting"* occupied "much of the *leisure time* of the monks!" and Mr. Eginton the architect, gives his opinion that "the same ingenuity which planned this church, discovered this means of ornamenting it;" and yet the very kiln, in which fragments of tiles proved to have been of the fifteenth century† were found, is entitled in p. 53 "A ROMAN Tile-kiln!!!"

The grotesque carvings under the oak seats are such as are found in many conventual and collegiate churches: but it may be mentioned that six of them are engraved in Carter's "Ancient Sculpture and Painting."

The ancient bell has an inscription in the open Lombardic capitals of the thirteenth century. It is not clear to what age Dr. Card would attribute it; but apparently to that of "the Anglo-Saxons."

In p. 12 Dr. Card speaks of "*catchpollis*, as he is styled" in Wicliff's New Testament: we apprehend the word is the plural of catchpoll.

The passage (p. 17) from Domesday Book, stating that a Bishop, on the death of his tenant Sirof, had be-

stowed the daughter with the land on one of his own knights, is no proof of the *alienation* of church property "in favour of relations and friends." The Bishop gave nothing to his favoured knight but the hand of the damsel, the marriage of his ward, which was at his disposal in the due course of feudal law; and the land continued as much the property of the see in the *tenancy* of the new occupier, as it had been during that of Sirof.

We are at a loss to understand what is signified by "Tanner's M. T. Valor" in p. 18; and we are sorry to have found so much *M-T-ness* in this volume; which is beautifully printed on the finest wove paper, and is in that respect perfectly worthy of presentation to the Duchess of Kent, to whom it is dedicated. From his proximity to a fashionable watering-place, we do not doubt that Dr. Card is well qualified to act as the polite and courteous *cicerone* to the priory church; though sometimes he may find his visitors more knowing than himself, as he tells us Lord Colchester was the first to point out to him the arms of Richard III. in the window, and King Leopold to enlighten him on the architectural features characteristic of the Saxons; and we certainly doubt the prudence of his having placed himself in the "capacity of historiographer of the abbey." For his unwearied exertions in upholding the fabric and the ancient ornaments of the church, and in promoting subscriptions for necessary repairs, he deserves every praise.

I. *Observations on the China Trade, and on the importance and advantages of removing it from Canton, to some other part of the Coast of that Empire.* By Sir James Brabazon Urmston, late President of the Honourable East India Company's Factory at China. 8vo, pp. 149.

II. *Corrected Report of the Speeches of Sir George Staunton, on the China Trade, in the House of Commons, June 4 and 13, 1833: with an Appendix.* 8vo, pp. 55.

III. *Foreign Trade of China divested of monopoly, restriction, and hazard, by means of insular commercial stations.* 8vo, pp. 110.

THE Chinese Empire is now pretty

* It can scarcely, with propriety, be called painting: the pattern was stamped on the clay, and the indented parts then filled with another composition (also clay we presume), which on burning took a different colour.

† Some are (or were) dated 1453, others "anno r. H. VI. xxxvj" (Nash, ii. 132); an important circumstance, not noticed by Dr. Card.

well understood to contain a population of not less than 360,000,000; and although the Chinese are destitute of the light of Divine Truth, and still under the cloud of idolatry, they are an educated, a polished, and in many respects the reverse of a barbarous people. The government of this great nation is strictly monarchical, without any admixture of representative authority; but it is, nevertheless, not a military despotism, but a sort of patriarchal establishment sanctioned by the passive acquiescence of an intelligent and prosperous community. Having almost the entire possession of a continent, the Government has not had to maintain such foreign relations as are attended either with expense or uneasiness. With the Russian empire, its most powerful and northern neighbour, it appears to have lived long in perfect harmony; and to those foreigners who desire intercourse with China by sea, the Emperor has hitherto taken upon himself to prescribe the terms of that intercourse, without entering into treaty with them.

The list of those foreign maritime states, who have thus desired intercourse with China, includes Great Britain; with whom the Chinese have allowed and kept up, or, as their public documents express it, *permitted* a commercial intercourse for about two centuries, giving us their tea in return for the productions of Europe.

This intercourse by sea, for reasons which may be presumed to have been satisfactory to the Government of China, was restricted in the year 1757 to the port of Canton, at which port a very large and increasing trade has since been carried on by China with foreign nations, the management and monopoly of that portion of it enjoyed by Great Britain having, till lately, been confided by our own Government to the East India Company.

To these facts it appeared necessary briefly to advert, in order that the value of the opinions and arguments contained in the tracts before us might be the better understood.

Sir J. B. Urmston has discovered that the port of Canton is "one of the very worst places in the Empire which could have been chosen as an emporium for the British trade" with China, and he would have preferred the

island of Chusan (T-Chusan, which is in N. lat. 30, 26, E., long. 121, 41). His objections to Canton are *first*, that the commerce there is attended by frequent collisions or "*squabbles*" between the European and American traders and the Chinese; and *secondly*, that the value of the tea which is brought to Canton through somewhat more than 400 miles of country from districts in the interior, is thereby considerably enhanced, and that it might be supplied at much less cost, and with much less labour from ports on the coast.

In considering these objections, it should be remembered that they are the objections of a native of Great Britain, and founded altogether on his views of his own and his country's interests, without respect to those of China. The Emperor probably tries questions of this kind by a *Chinese*, and not an *English* test; and scarcely any thing can be more evident than that the complaints of delay, and increased expence here made (if considered with reference to Chinese interests), would be satisfactorily met by statements of much greater advantages resulting therefrom to the Government and people of China. The transit of the Tea, according to the interesting description of it on pp. 10 to 15, over hills and along roads, by rivers and canals, nearly across the Emperor's dominions, while it enhances the price to the *foreign* consumer, at the same time furnishes employment for thousands, or even millions, of the Emperor's own subjects. It also unites the inhabitants of distant inland districts in cordial co-operation, and in one common interest, and secures to the Emperor the punctual payment of his own revenue from this article, the staple production of his country. These weighty considerations, added to the fact of still more weight—that by the present arrangement the peace of his country is preserved, which were he to open all his ports to foreigners, from countries so remote and inaccessible as Great Britain, might be much endangered, would, we presume, be admitted before any unprejudiced tribunal, as furnishing a justification of the policy pursued by the Government of China.

With equal success would the charge

that the Government of China is anti-commercial, be met by a reference to the fact, that under these restrictions the Chinese Tea trade has grown to an immense magnitude, and that it has been hitherto as profitable to all parties concerned in it, as it has been extensive.

The conduct of the Chinese towards foreigners, is described in several parts of this pamphlet as arbitrary and hostile; but we do not observe that the author any where represents the conduct of Europeans to have been calculated to provoke hostility; nor do we find him advert in terms of censure, certainly not of merited censure, to any one of the acts of unprovoked aggression which are described on the records of the Company, to which he had access, as having been committed by Europeans.

II. In the Speech of Sir George Staunton, the evils consequent on a thorough rupture with the Chinese Government, are described in strong, and, we believe, accurate terms, as involving the interests of private Europeans and Americans, who had traded with China, *equally* with those of the more directly accredited representatives of the Company or the British Government.

“I do not,” he observes on p. 15, “contend that a considerable smuggling trade in Tea would not survive the termination of our legitimate trade, if unfortunately interrupted; but I do contend that it is setting aside all experience to say, that such a change, if it unhappily took place, would not be extremely disadvantageous to this country.”

This is the judgment of a man of considerable information, and deserving of attention; and on which time will probably furnish us with a practical comment. We will, however, here observe, that it is difficult to divine how the disadvantages contemplated by Sir George Staunton can be avoided by his plan of forming insular establishments, without the concurrence, and probably in defiance of the Chinese Government. The Tea, we apprehend, would still be brought from the Continent, and this must be done either by Chinese junks or British trading vessels. In the former case, what security will the merchant possess for punctuality in the supply, or

for the quality of the article? The East-India Company possessed security in the responsibility of the native merchants, or Hong, such as it may be presumed traders along the coast can never obtain; a security which, as appears in evidence, has enabled the Company to destroy in this country Tea of bad character, by causing it to be thrown overboard at the Nore, and by forwarding a certificate of the fact to their supercargoes at Canton, there to recover the cost price of the Tea, with all charges of transit. In the latter case, that of British traders being employed to bring the Tea from the coast of China, we see not how all the evils of collision stated to have resulted from intercourse with the Chinese are to be avoided, or rather as we suspect, how they will not be augmented in exact proportion,—*first*, to the number of stations along the coast of China, at which British navigators may cast anchor; and, *secondly*, to the less intelligent character of the agents who may be employed in the traffic.

It may be still further observed, that by setting the authority of the Chinese Government at nought, that Government may be led to treat Europeans connected with this smuggling trade, in such a manner as to render war unavoidable; the declaration of war, with great impropriety proceeding from us, although in a similar case we should have pursued the same course.

III. The pamphlet which wears the imposing title of “The Foreign Trade of China divested of monopoly, restriction and hazard, by means of insular commercial stations,” fully develops the plans of the speculators for a smuggling trade in Tea, as a substitute for the lately abolished legal and recognized traffic in that commodity. The author, who professes to throw great light on the subject, has extracted such parts only of the evidence before Parliament as appeared to favour his views, and recommends as his specific remedy for the evils alleged to arise from a restricted trade, *three* commercial stations on the coast, with *secure* ports and *just* governments. These he proposes should be established among the islands which lie within easy reach of the coast of China. The

of such convenient stations, right to take possession of assumed, and any claims Chinese might by possibility used to the project, are summarised as "*ridiculous*."—The ports of these insular re, of necessity, to be *safe* being out of the control of the most corrupt governments weighed down the energies e," as this writer very tem- alls the Chinese. It is also as a matter of course, that aments to be established will and more particularly if con- he traders themselves, as is suggested in page 87, as a of economy. It is further- en for granted, that Chinese will resort to and entrust s on these islands so govern- that they will settle there effiance of their own govern- with the certain prospect of on should that government l to hostilities against us. also take it for granted, that se who settle on these islands e their much reviled coun- e all either innately just, or e to the insular governments ; sea will be readily brought nland provinces where it is the shores of the continent, e to these foreign insular notwithstanding any means Emperor of China might be to employ for its prevention. : important considerations s things of course, it is con- t the trade thus to be carried without *hazard* or *restraint*, ly no part of it *monopolized*, y those merchants who so and condescendingly tender ces to step into the shoes of nonopolists the East-India and *administer the Insular s*. d as we are that these re to a considerable extent nd being persuaded, on the : testimony of all history, h and other mariners have nes needed the control of ident and energetic govern- ie spot, in order to prevent of mercantile enterprize from rild, and degenerating into IAG. VOL. III.

piracy and buccaneering, we dismiss the pamphlet before us, merely observing that it is written, as several recent publications respecting China have been written, in a strain of very unedifying vituperation, and that it contains suggestions of a character highly dishonourable to our country.

1. *The Study of Church History, &c.*
By Hugh James Rose, B.D.
2. *Vindication of the Rev. Jos. Milner against the Judgment pronounced against him by H. J. Rose.* By John Scott, M. A.

THE animation, the elegance, the learning, and the piety of Mr. Rose's Divinity Lecture must be felt by all. His observations on the great and high principles of our elder Divines, and the injury induced first by the Puritans, and subsequently by the *low Church Divines*, is most forcibly and admirably urged. Nor is his defence of the little-read-but-much-abused-Schoolmen, less worthy of him. In both these points Mr. Rose might, if he had chosen, have appealed to the great authority of the late *Mr. Coleridge*, who would have gone with him to the length of his argument. In his criticism on our Church Historians, Mr. Rose mentions Milner as "a man of feeble powers and limited views:" and speaks lightly of his History. This calls up Mr. Scott to the defence of Milner's injured reputation; and he endeavours to bring forward a host of witnesses to rebut Mr. Rose's opinion. We are afraid that we shall not satisfy Mr. Scott, in saying that we hope to see a far better history of the Church than Milner's is; and had it been all he says, its popularity and its sale would, in the utter deficiency of Church Histories, have been far more extended than it ever was. But, at the same time, we think Mr. Rose's expression of 'feeble powers' might have been withheld, or at least confined to the execution of that work to which he alludes; and perhaps this was his intention, as would appear by its being joined to 'limited views.' The manner in which Mr. Scott meets this, is by bringing forward the testimony of persons distinguished for their learning or talents, in favour of the enlarged mind and varied attainments of Mr.

Milner. As, however, they appear to be all of them friends, or pupils, or connected by certain similiarity of views with him, perhaps their minds might be *undesignedly* biassed in favour of him, and their testimony is to be viewed rather as that flowing from a grateful and kind heart, than from an impartial judgment. However that may be, the dispute in question will ultimately be most correctly adjudged by the public—either by the increasing reputation, or the decline of Milner's History. It is vain to appeal from this decision, which will be made by those conversant with the depths of Theology, and removed from all impressions of favour or dislike.

Ireland in 1834. By H. D. Inglis.
2 vols.

IT is not often that a traveller can be an encyclopædist in information—and one who keeps moving, as Mr. Inglis does, can hope to make little progress in knowledge and science at home. Mr. Inglis is evidently not a person of extensive acquirement, nor does he appear to have received a scientific education; but he has activity and curiosity, and he has written a book on Ireland, which will be useful to all persons who visit that country with the view of admiring its picturesque scenery, and observing her domestic and political state. Mr. Inglis should not venture on *Botany*, of which subject he is very ignorant. See, for instance, vol. i. p. 128, in which he expresses his surprise that *Holly* is growing in the open air *without pots*, and this in the South of Ireland, where we have no doubt but that one species of *Palm* would grow! His work is quite as accurate, and much more amusing than the Itineraries of Paterson or Cary, or even the illustrious Mr. Hogg, whose *cry* about his works is often greater than his *wool*. Let us see what he says of Youghall (vol. i. p. 179),

“Nor must I omit to mention the residence of *Sir Walter Raleigh*, now called Myrtle-grove, one of the few buildings of its time now habitable. This ancient building appears now nearly as it appeared in its remote day; the style of the windows only has been changed, and the present possessor evinces a proper respect for the antiquities by which he is sur-

rounded. The interior of the house is oak wainscoting, and in the drawing-room the chimney piece exhibits one of the finest specimens of carving I have ever seen. In making some repairs in this house, one of the oldest Bibles extant was found built up in the wall. It bears a date only 34 years after the invention of printing. The environs of this old house are beautiful, and are remarkable for the exuberant growth of evergreens, myrtles and verbenas especially, both of which have attained an extraordinary perfection.”

Of the Protestant Clergy, and Catholic Priests, he thus speaks,

“I was happy to find the Protestant Clergy of this part of Ireland greatly respected, and this respect is evinced in singular ways. From time to time considerable emigration has taken place from this part of Ireland to America, and it is not unusual for remittances to be sent home from the Colonies by those who have emigrated, for the use of their poor relations. Now it is a curious fact, and a fact that consists with my knowledge, that Catholic emigrants send their remittances to the care not of the *Catholic Priest*, but of the *Protestant Clergyman*, to be distributed by him among those pointed out. The same respect for, and reliance on the *Protestant Clergyman*, is evinced in other ways. It is not at all unusual for Catholics, possessed of a little money, to have the Protestant Clergyman their executor, in preference to their own priest, or to any other individual. The Irish peasant has naturally a respect for, and confidence in a gentleman, of whatever persuasion he is. The influence of the Catholic Priesthood is seen on all occasions, excepting those in which the guardianship of *money* is concerned, and it is to be regretted that this influence is not always well exerted. Every one who knows anything of magisterial business in Ireland, or who has had opportunities of attending assizes or sessions, will know that their influence is frequently exerted in co-operation with the peasantry against the law, and in screening criminals from its operation. A hundred instances of this are on record. I know a case in the county of Longford, of a man being put upon his trial for abduction, when the *Priest* volunteered to give the man a character; and yet the individual tried had been concerned in two other cases of abduction; and it came out, in a cross-examination, that these facts were perfectly known to the volunteering Priest. I do look upon it, as most important to the civilization and to the peace of Ireland,

that a *better order of Catholic Priesthood* should be raised. Taken as they are at present, from the very inferior classes, they go to Maynooth, and are reared in monkish ignorance and bigotry; and they go to their cures, with a narrow education grafted on the original prejudices, and habits of thinking, which belong to the class among which their early years were passed."

From the view which Mr. Inglis gives of the present state of Ireland, as regards her internal economy, we should consider her main evil to lie in a most *superabundant population*, which produces *extravagant rents, and depressed wages*, as the natural results. We are then to add a bigoted Catholic Priesthood, an ignorant race of *small landed proprietors*, a party spirit of the most violent kind, and a system of agitation founded on the wants and ignorance of the people, and made subservient to the sordid interests and base ambition of the most factious demagogues. We have the pleasure to inform the author, that his visit to the birth-place of *Goldsmith* was rather ill-arranged, as *he mistook it altogether*, and may plead an alias!

The History and Antiquities of the Fortifications to the City of York. By Henry F. Lockwood and Adolphus H. Cates, *Architects*.

THE mural defences of this ancient city, even in the state in which they have reached our day, are objects of great interest to the antiquary; and when it is recollected that they have endured all the injuries inflicted by a long protracted siege, in addition to the effects of two centuries of neglect, it is a matter of surprise that so much should exist to attest the former importance of the city as a military post.

"Equally the key to northern supremacy, and the barrier to Scottish aggrandisement, its military strength formed the subject of anxious solicitude to England's most puissant monarchs; and to this alone must York ascribe every other dignity of which it stands possessed. Its proud superiority rendered it the victim to every horror of successful invasion; and yet the city rose again from its ashes, to strike an expiring blow in the support of falling monarchy. Although from that period York has declined in warlike reputation, its multitude of towers

arouses feelings of deep interest, even in those who possess little relish for the lore of antiquity."—Preface.

Appreciating the value of these remains as works of art, and evidences of the manners of ages long past, the authors of the present work have commenced a series of illustrations of ancient military architecture by the publication of the present treatise, and we are pleased to see that the patronage afforded to the work has been such as to induce the authors to extend their illustrations beyond the number they originally contemplated. The period was auspicious, as the decaying state of the walls had attracted the notice of the learned and enlightened inhabitants of the city, and vigorous measures had been adopted and carried on to effect their preservation; and never was the spirit which now predominates in favour of the restoration of our valuable monuments of antiquity, exerted on a more laudable object than the repairs and preservation of the walls of York.

In the historical department the authors have properly confined their attention to the military history of the city, thus preserving an entire narrative of the events in which the walls and towers they propose to illustrate, appear in a prominent light; these historical illustrations extend from the darkest ages of traditional history to the present year.

The military importance of York is not confined to any one age or a single dynasty; from the earliest period to which history extends, it appears as an important place of defence. The works of the Britons prior to the Roman conquest are lost in subsequent works; but of the fortifications of the Roman conquerors there are still very considerable remains. The authors consider that at the period when Agricola finally suppressed the attempts of the injured Britons to regain their liberties, the attention of the Romans was first drawn to the site; and, after referring to the works of Hyginus and Polybius on the subject of castramentation, as adopted by Agricola, the authors proceed to a minute examination of the existing remains of the Roman period, which they elucidate by an excellent map, pointing out with great accuracy the original

line of fortifications raised by the Romans. As the city rose in importance, the agger of Agricola soon gave place to the stronger and more regular walls of masonry; part of which, including the well-known multangular tower, are manifestly the actual work of the Romans. The most striking of the relics of this period is the multangular tower, the description of which, as it contains some good remarks on Roman work in general, we give in the authors' words:

"This curious vestige of antiquity once comprised three parts of a regular polygon, the whole of which projected beyond the walls, until one of its sides was covered by the end of a more modern wall built in advance of the Roman work; nine compartments, however, are still unbroken. The walls, five feet two inches thick, are faced on both sides with small squared limestone in regular layers four inches in depth. After nineteen courses from the foundation, four courses of Roman tiles, seventeen inches long, eleven broad, and two and a half thick, serve to bind the work together; the rest being filled up with rubble. Twenty-three other courses are terminated in a like manner, and over these are eight more. The rest of the masonry is comparatively modern, and pierced on every side with a crossed loop, covered by a pointed arch. The internal diameter of the tower is thirty-three feet three inches, and has evidently been divided into equal portions by a wall: the lower part is very entire, as well as that which in a straight line closed it on the side next the city."—p. 46.

The age of the more prominent of the remains of the ancient fortifications cannot be so easily ascertained as the date of the structure which has been just described; and this is owing to the uncertainty which must necessarily attend any conclusion to be drawn from the actual appearance of a structure in which the circular arch prevails, unaccompanied by enriched mouldings; and in consequence the architectural character of the Bars and Gates of York affords much ground for speculation. The earliest portion of each of these towers consists of a simple circular arch with plain imposts, possessing more of a Roman character than those arches which are distinguished by the succession of hollows and rounds, and the chevrons and lozenges of Norman

architecture. To the piers of this arch are attached flat buttresses in the Norman style, which our authors attribute to the reign of William the Second, when York appears to be again rising to its wonted military importance, after the devastations committed by the Conqueror; and these portions "are certainly of different structure from the masonry of the arches, and that immediately over them."

Thus the work of two periods is ascertained. A third appears in the superstructure, with its circular towers at the angles, the work probably of the time of the three first Edwards, a period when the fortification of York was rendered doubly important by the constant wars with Scotland, and the ascendancy of Robert Bruce.

Whatever may have been the original form of the Gates, it is manifest that the older part, the circular arch with its piers, would, from the great strength of construction and material, survive both the attacks of time and the imperfect engines of destruction used at early periods; and on the same account would be worked up in all the mutations which the superstructure might undergo.

We agree, therefore, with the authors, in ascribing these portions to a period antecedent to the Norman conquest. So far we think the antiquary is warranted in proceeding, but the exact period of their construction must and ever will remain a subject of doubt and conjecture. The history of the remains of circular architecture in this country has never been fully investigated; but the day we hope will come when a round arch may be as easily assigned to its period as a pointed one.

To trace the progressive growth of the art of fortification before the invention of cannon, by the assistance of the Gates of York, would be an interesting and comparatively easy task. At first we see a mere opening in the wall, fortified in all probability by nothing more than a strong oak door, and perhaps a contrivance in the nature of a portcullis; this was deemed sufficient to protect the inner works from the incursions of a neighbouring tribe of Britons, or an army of barbarous

Saxons ; but as the artillery of war after the Norman æra became more formidable, a tower raised on high above the gate became necessary, from the summit of which the garrison might in safety level their engines against their enemies ; and this tower increased in height as the modes of annoyance became more powerful. The necessity too of effectually guarding the entrance, and enabling the garrison to destroy the foremost of the assailants, suggested machicolations ; and in Monk Bar a very ingenious and useful mode of defence is constructed ; this is a protecting gallery, sustained on an arch sprung from the towers flanking the angles, and surmounted by a breast-work. From this balcony missiles and every species of annoyance might with security be hurled on the heads of any assailants who might be hardy enough to attempt to force the gates. At a more recent period, the addition of an outwork or barbican converted each gate into a minor castle, and created the most perfect species of defence which the rules of ancient warfare could suggest. This was the state in which each of the principal Gates of York appeared when they existed in their perfect state ; and when it is seen that even at the present time they are comparatively perfect, no argument can be necessary to enforce the necessity of the preservation of such valuable relics of architecture. True, the present peaceful state of our country shows that fortresses and strongholds are useless ; true it is that the bomb, and the rocket, and the battering train would soon prove the utter inutility of these once impregnable fortresses ; but the mere plea of inutility ought not to be urged against the existence of such valuable evidences of the truth of our histories. If the remains we have been discussing were mere fragments of ancient works, possessing a value only in the eye of the mere antiquary, we might be accused of raising them

beyond their due scale of importance. Their extent will best appear from the following extract, from which it will be seen that no city in England can boast of antiquities more interesting than the important station which forms the subject of this essay.

“ The entire circumference of the fortifications of the city of York is 4,707 yards, or two miles, four furlongs, and eighty-seven yards, an immense extent, fraught with interest and matter for study for the architect, the artist, and the antiquary. The walls around the Manor Shore form an extraneous portion of this subject. They commence at Bootham Bar, and extend in a north-westerly direction 194 yards, defended by three towers, and terminated by St. Mary's Tower. From this angle the defences turn towards the river, on the banks of which a circular tower, octangular within, completes the fortification. This line is 420 yards in length.”—p. 48.

- Having endeavoured to convey to our readers an adequate idea of the literary portion of the work under review, we now advert to the embellishments.

The etchings are twelve in number, besides the map we have before noticed ; they are executed in a free and spirited style by Mr. Cates, from Mr. Lockwood's drawings. The artists have not confined themselves to mere architectural detail, but have given an effect to their plates, by which, in addition to their accuracy, they derive a high degree of value as works of art. The view of North Street postern and Lendal tower, which by means of a chain once protected the river, is an etching as pleasing as any one we have seen for a long time. The boats are prettily introduced, and the picturesque effect gives an additional value to the architectural exactness.

Approving of the design of the authors, we hope soon to have to notice another illustration of our ancient military architecture, resulting from their joint and able exertions.

Virgil's Bucolics interlinearly translated; with Scanning Tables and Preliminary Dissertations on the Latin Language and Versification. Intended as an Introduction to the Reading of the Latin Poets. By P.

AUSTIN NUTTALL, LL.D. *Translator of Juvenal and Horace.* (New Edition.)

The distinctive merits of this little volume we noticed on its first publication. The only additional features of the pre-

sent edition are the "Preliminary Strictures on Translation," and the "Biographical Sketch of Virgil." The editor, in his defence of verbal translations, enters historically upon the subject, from the time of the Romans to the present period. After noticing the interlinear translation of the Scriptures by Xantis Pagnini, first published in 1528, the writer proceeds to cite, as authorities in favour of the interlinear system, Roger Ascham, tutor and Latin secretary of Queen Elizabeth; Locke, who translated Esop's Fables according to this method; and Du Marsais, a celebrated French writer on Education, who in his system of tuition adopted interlinear translation, as may be seen in his "Explanation of a reasonable method of learning the Latin language," published in 1722. On advert- ing to the system of tuition adopted by the late Mr. Hamilton, the writer denies him the merit which he assumed of being the inventor, and says that he was only the reviver of the interlinear method of teaching languages; but that "from ignorance of classical learning, his attempts at translation were so barbarous and uncouth, that they were more calculated to excite ridicule than convey instruction."

From the Editor's preliminary strictures we extract the following arguments in support of interlinear translations:

"Objections have been frequently made to the use of translations, particularly interlinear ones, on account of the facility they afford to the student of acquiring a ready knowledge of the original, and thereby abating his application to the language in general. But these objections are as untenable in practice as they are futile in theory. If a manufacturer were to place into the hands of his workman an implement, or machine, by which he could execute as much work in one day, as he had been heretofore accustomed to perform in three, it is certainly the fault of the master, if he permit the man to idle away the extra time which the new and more expeditious mode of operating allows him, and not that of the implement by which the work is performed. Just so should the tutor apply the blame to himself, and not to the interlinear system, if he allow his pupils to fritter away the spare time which the facilities hence arising indisputably afford. Thus the usual objections—that interlinear translations are an incentive to idleness—will prove rather an argument in its favour than otherwise; as it is an admission, that the facilities of acquiring a correct knowledge of the lessons prescribed are thereby increased. It therefore follows, that if the student apply himself with

assiduity equal to that of others, he must considerably outstrip them in his attainments; and this fact has been incontestably proved in the numerous cases of those who have undertaken the study of the Latin language through the medium of interlinear translations,—many of whom had entirely lost all the little knowledge they had previously acquired, after years of drudgery, by the old and tedious process of scholastic tuition."

The Game of Billiards clearly explained. By J. TILLOTSON.—To the lovers of this now almost universal amusement, the little volume before us, from its cheapness and portability, will be a very useful acquisition. The author has undertaken to explain, and being himself an artist, to illustrate by numerous diagrams the scientific principles of the game,—particularly of the *side-stroke*, which forms the principal feature in all skilful playing. His manner of treating the subject, commencing with the simplest positions, and proceeding gradually to the most complicated situations, clearly shows that he is not only a perfect master of his subject; but that he understands how to communicate it with advantage to others.

Turner's Annual Tour, or Wanderings by the Seine from Rouen to the Source. By Leitch Ritchie, Esq., with 20 engravings, from drawings by T. N. W. Turner, Esq.—The Seine is one of the least picturesque rivers in France—its course is short, and the country through which 'it winds its humid train,' is not distinguished by any bold, or even beautiful features. But Mr. Turner's magic pencil can throw its fine aerial hues over the common landscapes of nature, elevating the low, adorning the placid, and bringing out all that is remarkable and grand with the enchanting power of his art. He is distinguished above all painters of the present age, by understanding and feeling the *poetry* of his landscape; and some of the scenes which he has portrayed in this volume, bear witness of that *master-eye* which at once seized and arranged their beauties. In some of the plates the engravers have sympathised with the feelings of the painter; in others they have woefully fallen short of them. We have no fault to find with Mr. Ritchie's narrative, except that it occasionally is a little too pert and snappish for our taste; and we severely condemn the insertion of such a passage as the following. If Mr. Ritchie has many similar notions, he had better reserve them for the entertainment of his *compagnons de voyage*. "When a damsel has consented to change her name, the fortu-

nate lover leads her to church on the next Sunday *aux accords*. *This is a beautiful custom.* The youthful pair who have exchanged their plighted faith, renew and sanctify the compact by kneeling side by side at the same altar. *This is better than marriage*; for there is no prescribed form, no compulsion, no interference of the priest or the laws. This is the marriage that is sanctified by Heaven, and the one, we will venture to say, considered the most binding upon earth."—(p. 112.) There is one comfort, that the utter folly and nonsense of this egregious declaration will neutralize its mischief; and we are

quite certain that Mr. Ritchie will look sometime on this side the Channel before he finds a damsel who will consent to be Mistress Ritchie on the terms he prescribes, or even a parish beadle who will witness the ceremony. Mr. R., in his account of Troyes, has omitted to mention an absurd superstition we remember to have seen there:—the statue of a bishop in the flesh-market, to whom alms are given, and prayers made, and who is considered all-powerful in preserving the meat of Troyes from the depredation of flies and insects—a very *natty* bishop.

FINE ARTS.

STATUES OF REFORMERS, BY BRUSTOLINI.

The very interesting collection of architectural Statues which were noticed by a Correspondent in our August Number, p. 141, are now exhibiting in Bond-street. They are of the class called indifferently, Persians, Atlantides, or Telamones. They occur very sparingly in ancient architecture, and are far from common in modern works. The original destination of the present was the support of a gallery. The general description of each is a whole-length figure, the size of life, apparently oppressed with the load which it sustains and suffering under inward torture, chains, and manacles, marking the state of imprisonment destined to be represented. The pedestal on which it is raised is covered with the skin of the individual represented above, and on the front is seen a mask, in the state in which a person dying in torture would appear, still preserving the features of the perfect statue above it; the hair is pulled back, and is accompanied by serpents. The skin of the abdomen is drawn tight, and inscribed with a legend containing a summary of the opinions of the alleged Heresiarch, and the name of the Doctor of the Church by whom they were refuted. The inscriptions are in Roman capitals, neatly cut; and in the form of some of the letters, the monogrammatic union of others, and the marks of contraction, they assimilate closely with the inscriptions prevalent in this country in the earlier half of the sixteenth century.

As arranged for exhibition, all the Statues are independent; some appear to have sustained the superincumbent mass on their shoulders; others on their heads; and it is evident from the positions of several, that the front of the

gallery was not in a straight line, but had one or more projections; and further, that in their original stations they were raised more above the eye of the spectator than at present.

The sculptor, in his execution of this exhibition of splenetic bigotry, has availed himself of the opportunity of displaying the great extent of his anatomical knowledge, as well as his perfect mastery of the human form in every variety of position, so far as the Cariatidal application of his figures would admit; and to allow of this display, he has used as little drapery as he could introduce. His style of sculpture is exceedingly bold, his figures have strong expression, but are never extravagant. The pains which the subjects are supposed to endure, are variously represented; some writhe impatiently under their agonies; in others, are seen the settled expression of despair and excessive misery; and in a third class, the malignity with which their characters were invested, is displayed in their countenances. A notice of a few of the principal will convey the best idea of the sculptor's merit.

CALVIN has been rather favoured by the sculptor. He appears as a venerable old man with a mild countenance and flowing beard, and in a position apparently addressing an adjacent subject; the anatomy of the limbs is exceedingly fine, and the ermined gown which partially enwraps them, is a fine piece of drapery.

LUTHER is placed next (not the original position); he is a large burly man, with a sulky dogged expression of countenance.

ERASMUS will be immediately recognized by any one acquainted with his portraits. The introduction of this mild and amiable man marks especially the

narrow mind and the excess of bigotry in the individual who directed the execution of these statues.

A more ancient offender, MOSES GERUNDENSIS, a Jew rabbi, who was silenced in 1263, tears his long and flowing beard with vexation; the hair is finely represented.

ISAAC GENIUS is the only one of the subjects which has been injured. It appears to have been painted. From the form of the pedestal, it evidently occupied an angle. It represents a diminutive man in an abject state of misery. This figure and that of LOUIS OF NEWENBERG have an Hogarthian character.

MEMNO SIMON, a naked figure, partially wrapped in a mat, is in a graceful posture, much like the "St. Johns in the Wilderness" of the old masters. The features and beard strikingly resemble the presumed portraits of Socrates.

GEORGE BINGHAM, an Englishman, has attained to an unexpected immortality in these works. His legend is as follows: "GEORGIVS BINGAM' ANGLVS, CONACIÆ PRÆSES IN HYBERNIA, CATHOLICORVM FER' PERSECVTOR RETVSVS AD NECE' VSQ SIBI PRÆDICTAM A.M. THADDÆO O DVANO QVEM QVONDAM A SVIS MILITIBVS CASTRI BVREIS DOLE'SIS PRÆSIDIARIIS CO'PREHENSVS SED OMNES AD VNV' AB EO PRISTINÆ SVÆ LIBERTATI RESTITVTO CONVERSOS ÆGRE VIDIT ANNO 1608." He is represented as a harsh, hard-featured man, his countenance replete with malignity.

In CONSTANTINE FONTAINE, the sculptor has given a touch of the ludicrous. One of his shoes is down at heel, and his breeches and stockings (and this is the only figure in costume) are rent and torn.

The sculptor does not appear to have been guided by mere caprice in the positions and expression of his figures; but in many the character of the party represented appears evidently to have influenced the representation. This is shown in various figures, in particular in the calm, steady endurance depicted in DE MORNAY; and again, in the statue with crossed arms and rigid muscles; the countenance exhibiting determined resistance to the miseries of his situation, may well portray the character of the deist POMPONATIUS. The violent temper of BEZA, again, is shown in the manner in which he grasps his chains; and there are several other particularities of this nature which the accurate observer will not fail to notice.

The three last figures are remarkable for muscular expression, and are among the finest in the collection.

The superior mind and judgment of

the sculptor appears prominent in all these subjects, and the mechanical skill he has displayed in the execution is very great. The adjustment of the manacles is well managed, and the piercing a circular concavity to mark the eye-ball, gives life to the countenance. The variations in the pedestals are very well managed. Disgusting as these subjects are, many of the hands and masks are exceedingly well carved; in one is shown the palm, in another the knuckles: in each instance, a wasted and emaciated hand is portrayed with exceeding fidelity, and the loose flayed skin which belonged to the arms is horribly correct. In the masks the sunken eyes, the exposed muscles, the contortions of the mouth, are equally good, and the occasional proneness of the artist to caricature, is shown in the worn-out broken teeth of one of the subjects.

The latest date is 1635; the age therefore of these statues may be assigned to the middle of the sixteenth century; and after this period Cariatid statues disappeared. In these days the feeling which could give rise to such a display may create surprise: let us in Christian charity trust, that in every age such feelings were individual, and not universal; and when we condemn the manifestly uncharitable disposition of the individual who thus chose to exhibit men who differed in religious opinions from himself, let us recollect that nearly the same age gave rise to the malicious charge which was recorded on the Monument of London, and in one or two other places. Blind and bigoted as must have been the man who could consign the excellent Erasmus to a place of torment, and deploring as all must do his feelings, we can now calmly view the productions of these feelings, as works of art with admiration, and as historical monuments, with interest and curiosity. E. I. C.

A History and Description of the late Houses of Parliament and ancient Palatial Edifices of Westminster. By JOHN BRITTON and EDW. W. BRAYLEY, Fellows of the Society of Antiquaries, &c. No. I. 8vo.—This interesting work has commenced well. Prompt as were the movements of the Board of Works, in order to repair the loss of the British senate-house, Mr. Britton's draughtsmen have preceded them, and have caught, as it were in the last hour of their evanescent existence, many of the ruined glories of our ancient royal palace. In the present Number is an interior view of the Painted Chamber, roofless, and bared to its massy walls; whilst in one corner are commencing those operations

ie builder, which have already con-
d it into a handsome chamber for
peers, with carved galleries, and a
ornamented ceiling. (See our ar-
on Papier Maché last month). An-
plate shews the ruined gallery at the
ker's, with the rich arches of St. Ste-
s Chapel beyond; and a third a
curious portion of the wall of West-
ter Hall. It is rather remarkable
at the present time, the repairs in
ess in that princely structure, should
made some architectural disclosures
interesting as those made by the Fire
er parts of the palatial buildings.
plate before us exhibits an arch of
iginal colonnade which ran round
Hall, on its first erection under
s. To these three plates is added
f Mr. Britton's elegant title-pages,
ining several beautiful architectural
and a little vignette of the late
agration, which really gives as good
resentation of it as if it were on a
larger scale. The letter-press, by
Brayley, is well compiled, and very
sting; but we would caution him
it getting too much into general
y, and long quotations from the
icles; as he may otherwise find,
the work has advanced, that he
ave left too little space for those
descriptions and matters imme-
y relating to the buildings, which,
all, are more essential than a detail,
er historically curious, of those im-
it parliaments, councils, feasts, &c.
must necessarily have taken place
principal palace of the kings. The
from its truly national subject, and
r form, ought to meet with very
l acceptance, and we cordially wish
ess.

Cathedral Churches of Great Britain. By
d B. WINKLES. Part I. containing
ury. Royal 8vo.—This is the first
of a new work on Cathedrals,
ning three plates, which are highly
ble to the professional abilities of
ists. But in other respects, as a
the work seems little promising.
very title, what do the authors
by "Great Britain?" Do they
to include Glasgow, and Dunkeld,
e other ruined cathedrals of Scot-
we imagine not. In a foolish and
rrogant Prospectus, former works
subject are depreciated, and we are
at this work is to "*afford at once
a FACSIMILE of all those beautiful
res!*" This magical "glance" is
flected in "*six views, interior and
r,*" which are "*to give the most
and correct idea of each building.*"
T. MAG. VOL. III.

Now, in contravention to all this quackery,
the Public ought to be told that there
exist already (and we believe all, or
most of them, now on sale) the following
works: Exterior Views of the Cathedrals
of England and Wales, in large quarto,
by J. C. Buckler; the whole of them, *in
octavo*, generally illustrated by about *nine*
plates each, a very pleasing work by
James Storer; and with respect to Sa-
lisbury (with which Messrs. Winkles
have begun) two beautiful works in
quarto, by Mr. Britton and Mr. Dods-
worth. That Mr. Britton, after having
illustrated one half (and those the finest)
of the English Cathedrals, should have
been driven from the prosecution of his
undertaking by the mania for *cheap* pub-
lication, is a subject of deep regret. He
seems, now, to relinquish the field; and
it is open for others to continue his de-
sign, to rival, or to surpass him; they are
at liberty to equal the *cheapness* of his
own "*Westminster Palace*," but let them
also emulate his excellence. It would
have shown a more laudable spirit in
Messrs. Winkles to have commenced
their work with some Cathedral hitherto
little illustrated, rather than with one
which had already received full attention
from Mr. Britton (in thirty-one plates);
Mr. Dodsworth, (twenty-one plates);
and Mr. Storer, (nine plates). Here are
more than sixty plates, and yet "*the
present work, it is presumed, will remedy
this deficiency,*" (oh, the modesty of
artists!) in *six*! The few pages of let-
ter-press are scarcely better than the
prospectus. The account of the found-
ation of the cathedral is taken from the
false medium of Godwyn, "*in the quaint
style of Elizabeth's reign!*" instead of
the contemporary account of Dean Wil-
liam de Wanda, which would have been
found in Dodsworth. In consequence,
the account of laying the first five stones
is *completely incorrect*; and, worse than
all, the date is omitted. In p. 4 we are
told that 400,000 marks, in the reign of
Henry III. was "*about 26,666l. 13s. 4d.
present money!*"

Ready.—COLMAN'S *Normandy, Picardy,
&c.* containing views of the most pic-
turesque cathedrals, churches, and other
objects in Northern France.

The *Gresham Prize Medal* for 1834
has been adjudged to Mr. G. J. Elvey, of
New College, Oxford. The umpires
were, Mr. Professor Stevens, Dr. Crotch,
and Mr. Horsley. The successful Com-
position, an Anthem for five voices, is a
work of great merit, written in a pure
Ecclesiastical style.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

New Works announced for Publication.

The Book of Revelation, with Notes by the Rev. I. ASHE.

Sermons, by the Rev. J. S. KNOX.

A volume of Charges, delivered to the Clergy of his Diocese, by the Bishop of BARBADOES.

Views in India, China, and on the Shores of the Red Sea; from original sketches, by Commander ROBERT ELLIOT, R. N.

History of the Cotton Manufacture in Great Britain. By EDWARD BAINES, JUN. ESQ.

An Excursion in North Wales, embellished with Plates. By T. ROSCOE.

A Synopsis of the Phasmidæ. By G. R. GRAY.

Outlines of Forensic Medicine. By W. CUMMIN.

Human Physiology. By J. ELLIOTSON.

The Classic and Connoisseur in Italy and Sicily.

Elements of Medical Police. By B. HAWKINS.

A Treatise on the Diseases of the Eye. By R. MIDDLEMORE.

Synoptical List of the Members of the English Bar. By J. WHISHAW.

Sees of England, Wales, Ireland, and the Colonies, with Schedule and Clauses of the Irish Church Temporalities Act. By T. SEPPINGS, ESQ.—Also, the Peerage and Baronetage, on the author's new system.

Michell's "Saxon's Daughter," a Tale of the Crusades, in six Cantos.

West of England Journal of Science and Literature.

ROYAL SOCIETY.

Jan. 8. Rev. Dr. Jennings, V. P.

Mr. Lyell's paper on the proofs of the gradual rise of land in Sweden, was resumed and concluded.

Jan. 15. J. W. Lubbock, esq. V. P.

Read, 1. Second Essay on a general method in Dynamics, by W. R. Hamilton, Royal Astronomer of Ireland; 2. An account of the eruption of Ætna in 1536, from a contemporary document communicated by Sir F. Palgrave; 3. On the electrical relations of Metals and Metalliferous Minerals, by R. W. Fox, esq; 4. On the Circulation of the Blood in Insects, by John Tyrrell, esq.

Jan. 22. Mr. Lubbock in the chair.

Read, 1. Notes on the Temperature of the Air and the Sea, made in a voyage from India to England, in the ship Hoogly, Captain Reeves, in the year 1833. By Alexander Burns, esq. F.R.S.

2. Remarks on certain statements of Mr. Faraday, contained in the Fourth and Fifth Series of his "Experimental Researches in Electricity." By John Davy, M.D. F.R.S. 3. Note on the preceding paper, by Michael Faraday, esq. D.C.L. F.R.S.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

This society met on Jan. 4, Colonel Blackburne in the chair. The paper read was by Mr. Briant Hodgson, of Nepal, on the question still entertained by many learned orientalists, whether Bráhmaism or Búddhism be the more ancient creed. The learned author, who, in his "Sketch of Búddhism," published in the Transactions of the Royal Asiatic Society, had already advanced the former opinion, now supports it by significant passages extracted from the ancient books of the Sangatas, which are still extant in the mountains of Nepal, in the original Sanscrit, though undoubtedly composed in the plains of India; and by the fact, that the Búddhists themselves concede the palm of superior antiquity to their rivals and persecutors, the Bráhmans.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE.

Jan. 7. Rev. Dr. Spry in the chair.—

The conclusion of a memoir by Mr. Culimore, on bilingual hieroglyphics, and cuneiform inscriptions, was read. In the autumn of last year some drawings were transmitted to the Society from Syria, by Mr. Bonomi, representing certain tablets both hieroglyphic and cuneiform, found together among several more modern inscriptions on the rocks of Elkelb (the ancient Lycus), near Beyrout. Such monuments of this description, as were hitherto known to the learned, have been referred to Cyrus, and his immediate successors; the present writer, however, having discovered the name of Ramses II. on the hieroglyphic tablets, argued at length against the correctness of this view, as adopted by Grotefend, Champollion, and their followers, assigning to them the much higher antiquity of an age coeval with that of the tablet of Abydos, which we owe to the same remarkable monarch. By means of the historical and chronological evidence adduced in support of this opinion, he determined the epoch of the arts and sciences in Egypt, which continued in a state of progressive advancement during at least twenty-three reigns, from the age of Osirtesen I. or the beginning of the

eighteenth century B.C., to Ramses II. The writer then proceeded to consider the parallel epoch unfolded in the Persian archæology. This he discovers in the age of the great civiliser and benefactor of his country, King Jemsheed, which, as calculated from the calendar compiled by Jemsheed himself, corresponds to the above date, or about 1800 years. Hence the rise of literature and the arts in Egypt and Persepolis will appear to have been synchronous. Equally parallel seems likewise to have been their duration, extending to within eleven centuries of the Christian era. This was shewn from arguments founded on the identity of the Egyptian and Persepolitan calendars; the former appearing to have been introduced into the east about the time of the overthrow of the race of Jemsheed.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY.

Oct. 25. The Seatonian prize poem was adjudged to the Rev. T. E. Hankinson, Corpus Christi College. Subject, "Jacob."

The subject for the Norrisian prize essay for the present year is, "The person, character, and actions of Jesus Christ afford a satisfactory fulfilment of all the prophecies in the Old Testament which relate to the Messiah."

Dec. 27. The Marquis Camden, Chancellor of the University, has signified his

intention of giving, this year, a gold medal to such resident undergraduate as shall compose the best English Ode, or the best English poem in heroic verse, upon "The Death of his late Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester." The exercises are to be sent in to the Vice-Chancellor on or before March 31, 1835; and are not to exceed 200 lines in length.

Sir William Browne's medals will this year be—For the Greek Ode—"Delos."—For the Latin Ode—"Belisarius."—For the Epigrams—

— "Amphora cœpit
Institui, currente rota cururceus exit?"

The Porson Prize for the present year is—Shakspeare, 3rd part of King Henry VI., Act II., Scene 2, beginning, *Clif.*—"My gracious liege," &c.; and ending—"To hold thine own, and leave thine own with him."

Jan. 12. The following is the subject for the Hulsean prize dissertation for the present year:—"The resemblance between Moses and Christ is so very great and striking that it is impossible to consider it fairly and carefully, without seeing and acknowledging that He must be foretold where he is so well described."

The subjects of the Members prizes for the present year are:—For the Bachelors—"De fide historica rectè æstimanda." For the Undergraduates—"Utrum recte judicaverit Cicero iniquissimam pacem justissimo bello anteferendam esse?"

SOME OF THE RARE BOOKS IN MR. HEBER'S LIBRARY.

(Fourth Sale; continued from p. 80.)

Edwardes (Richard). "The Paradyse of Daynty Deuises. 1578." A highly curious and probably unique edition of one of the most interesting collections of our old Poetry. A long poem by George Whetstone, hitherto unknown, is found here only. Defective, wanting two or three leaves. A thin little volume	£.	s.	d.
Fage (Mary). "Fames Roule; or the names of King Charles, the Peers, Judges, &c. anagrammatiz'd. 1637." From the Bibliotheca Anglo-Poetica, and Sir M. Sykes's collection; formerly sold for 20 <i>l.</i> 5 <i>s.</i>	7	0	0
Fenne (Thomas). Fennes Frutes. 1590.	8	0	0
Feylde (T.) A Contrauersye bytwene a Louer and a Jaye. (W. de Worde)	7	0	0
Chaucer (G.) "The Book of the Tales of Cauntyrburye." Second edition, printed by Caxton, about 1481-2. *	9	15	0
Chaucer's Canterbury Tables, printed by Pynson about 1493—bought imperfect at the Roxburgh sale, since made complete "by the unrivalled art of Mr. Harris." (MS. note by Mr. Heber.)	78	15	0
Garter (B.) The Tragicall and true Historie which happened betweene two English Lovers. Prynted by Richard Tottyll, 1565.	60	18	0
Googe (B.) "Eclogs, Epytaphes, and Sonettes." 1563	17	0	0
	16	5	0

* A MS. note by Mr. Heber says—"To an admirer of Chaucer or Caxton, this volume is invaluable. This is believed to be the finest copy of Caxton's second edition known, but it wants 28 leaves. Lord Spencer's is still more imperfect, and in inferior plight. That in St. John's Library, Oxford, is the only perfect copy known, but not so large as this, and the cuts daubed with colour. Imperfect copies of this second edition of Caxton's Chaucer are to be found as follows: 1. Magd. Coll. Cambridge; 2. British Museum; 3. Royal Society's Library; 4. Lord Spencer's."

Gordon (P.) The first booke of the Famous Historye of Penardo and Laissa, printed in 1615, at Dort, by George Waters. Only two copies known; this was purchased at Pinkerton's sale for 21 <i>l</i> .	12	5	
"Guy of Warwick," black letter, printed by W. Copland. This copy was formerly in the possession of West, Pearson, Steevens, and the Duke of Roxburghe, at whose sale it was bought by Mr. H. for 43 <i>l</i> . 1 <i>s</i> .	25	0	0
Hardyng's "Chronicle of Englande." 1543. This copy has the autograph of the celebrated John Dee, and belonged to Mr. West and Mr. Hibbert; sold for the precise sum given for it by Mr. Heber	13	3	0
Hawes, S. [or rather Lydgate] "The Temple of Glas," purchased by Boswell at Malone's sale, for 46 <i>l</i> . 10 <i>s</i> .	14	0	0
"Passetyme of Pleasure." 1517—fetched at the Roxburghe sale 84 <i>l</i> . and at the sale of Sir M. Sykes, 42 <i>l</i> .; now	21	10	0
Homer. Ten books of "Homer's Iliades," translated from the French by A. Hall, black letter. 1581, sold at White Knights' sale for 11 <i>l</i> .	5	10	0
"The Cronycles of the Londe of Englund," printed at "Andewarpe," 1493, by Gerard de Leew	37	16	0
The "Chronycle of Englonde," printed by "Wynkyn de Worde, 1502," Mr. Dent's copy, and cost Mr. Heber 38 <i>l</i> . 17 <i>s</i> .	17	10	0
"Dives et Pauper, 1493," the first book printed by Pynson	21	0	0
Jeste. Here begynneth a lyttel propre jeste, Called cryste crosse me spede a. b. c. &c. with a wood-cut of three gossips beneath. Bl. l. Printed by Wynkyn de Worde. This drollery consists of only <i>two leaves</i> —sold for	1	10	0
Milton's Dante L'Amoroso Convivio, 1529.—Rime et Prose di Giovanni della Casa, 1563.—Sonetti di B. Varchi, 1555. This volume belonged to Milton; and on the first page of the second work is "Jo. Milton, pre. 10 <i>d</i> . 1629." There are also corrections and marks by him	25	4	0
Nevyll's Castell of Pleasure. Printed by Wynkyn de Worde. bl. l.	22	0	0
Peacham's "Thalia's Banquet, 1620." Purchased at Mr. Lloyd's sale for 28 <i>l</i> . 10 <i>s</i> .	6	2	6
"Penny Merriments," a Collection of Ballads, chiefly of Charles the Second's time, in two volumes, formerly belonging to Narcissus Luttrell, then to Mr. Edward Wynne, and sold at his sale in 1786 for 3 <i>l</i> . 8 <i>s</i> . to Mr. Baynes, who bequeathed it to Ritson, at whose sale Mr. Heber bought it	24	10	0
A written Collection of single sheets of Poetry and Poetical Tracts, consisting of Ballads, Lampoons, &c. between the years 1678 and 1688," formed by Luttrell, who has marked the original prices, and generally filled up the names of the persons alluded to. 5 vols. (Purchased by Mr. Heber at Mr. Bindley's sale for 231 <i>l</i> .)	79	16	0
"The Tryumphes of Fraunces Petrarck, &c., translated by Lord Morley." Printed by John Cawood	20	0	0
"The Hoole Lyf of Jason." Printed by Caxton, about 1475	87	0	0
SCOTLAND.—"The Complaynt of Scotland." About 1548." (Only four copies are known)	23	0	0
"The Expedicion into Scotlande, by Wm. Patten, Londoner." 1548	15	10	0
"A Merry Jest of Robin Hood." Edw. White, 1594	20	10	0
"The Sevin Seages, translated out of prose, in Scottis metre, be Johne Rolland, 1578."	27	0	0
"The Knave of Clubs, 1611. More Knaves Yet. The Knaves of Spades and Diamonds, with new additions" (date cut off.) "The Knave of Harts. Haile Fellow Well Met, 1612." 1 vol. (Purchased at Bindley's sale for 35 <i>l</i> . 3 <i>s</i> .)	18	0	0
Roxburghe Club Books. 42 vols.	120	0	0
"Kynge Richarde Cuer du Lyon." Wynkyn de Worde, 1528	25	14	6
"The Phoenix Nest," by R S 1593. Mr. Heber notes that he gave Mr. Reed five guineas for this little book in 1802	31	10	0
"Promptorium Parvulorum sive Clericorum." First edit. Pynson, 1499	22	0	0
"Pylgremage of the Soule," Caxton, 1483; the copy described in the Bibl. Spenceriana, vol. iv. p. 263	18	18	0
Workes of Taylor, the Water Poet. 1630. From Bridgewater collection	12	12	0

[The sale of this portion of Mr. Heber's library produced between 7,000*l*. and 8,000*l*. There were 3,000 lots; an immense majority of them consisting of works

not larger, if so large, as 6d. plays, small editions; yet the average price was near 3*l.* a lot. It is supposed that the sale of Mr. Heber's books in England will occupy in all about one hundred days. A fifth portion is now in the course of sale at Mr. Wheatley's, in Piccadilly.

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

Jan. 8. Henry Hallam, esq. V.P.

Charles Tilstone Beke, esq. author of "*Origines Biblicæ*," was elected a Fellow.

George Smith, esq. exhibited some relics of antiquity found in removing part of the ruins of Bennington castle, in Hertfordshire. They consisted of a bottle containing some liquid, and two coins, one of the Emperor Commodus.

J. P. Collier, esq. F. S. A. presented to the Society one of twenty-five copies, which he has privately printed, of *The Harrowing of Hell*, a Miracle Play, from the Harl. MS. 2253 (12mo, pp. 16). It is supposed to be at least as old as the reign of Edward III. The copy was accompanied by a letter stating that Mr. Collier intends it to be succeeded by three other productions of the same class, to the last of which he will append a Glossary for the whole.

Sir Francis Palgrave communicated the copy of a Letter purporting to be addressed by Margaret Countess of Salisbury to her son Reginald Pole (the Cardinal), earnestly and affectionately beseeching him to become a loyal and submissive subject. It is in the handwriting of a secretary, and without signature; and, from its rhetorical style, is supposed not to be the Countess's own composition. Among various conjectures respecting its origin, the most probable is that it was prepared by direction of the King, in order that Margaret's signature might be required to it.

The reading was then commenced of the essay on the history and on the original descent of the Caribs, by Robert H. Schomburg, esq. mentioned in our last report, p. 81.

Jan. 15. W. R. Hamilton, esq. V.P.

A. J. Kempe, esq. F. S. A. exhibited drawings by Miss Ann Knight (pupil of Mr. Henry Stothard), after some ancient bas-reliefs discovered in 1832 in Chichester Cathedral, and noticed in our Magazine.

These sculptures represent the raising of Lazarus from the dead, and are evidently of the twelfth century; some of the figures have the long braided tresses as represented on the head of the statue of Matilda Queen of Henry I. placed in the cariatidal form at the west door of Rochester Cathedral. The mouldings

of one of the two stone tablets on which they are carved, are adorned with the *Greek honeysuckle*. Mr. Kempe considers them the work of artists of the Byzantine Greek school. At the same time he exhibited a drawing by the same young lady of a fresco painting, which adorned the walls of the domestic chapel of the Bishops of Chichester. This is a very graceful delineation of the Virgin and Child, seated on a triangular throne, allusive of course to the Trinity—the whole picture ornamentally decorated with fleurs-de-lys, and contained within a quatre foil border. The time of its execution was probably in the reign of Henry III.

The reading of Mr. Schomburg's dissertation on the Caribs was concluded.

Jan. 22. W. R. Hamilton, esq. V.P.

Mr. Thorpe, the bookseller, presented to the Society a copy of Junius's edition of *Cædmon*, 4to. 1651, bearing the name of "Sam. Edv. Lye, 1740," and interlined with a Latin translation, and notes by Lye and Manning (see our Minor Correspondence, p. 114).

Mr. Sinclair exhibited a large silver medal of Constantine Paleologus, the Greek Emperor.

J. Y. Akerman, esq. F. S. A. exhibited, in illustration of the style of art displayed in the carvings at Chichester (above noticed), a coin of Lorenzo Teiopolo, Doge of Venice. On the obverse, is Christ seated, letters *ī.c. x'c.* Reverse, the Doge and St. Mark, holding between them a banner, inscribed *DUX*, legend *LA. TEVPL. and s(anctus) M(arcus) VENETI.* This, and some similar coins of the same period and country, show how the same style of art spread from Byzantium to Italy, and thence to other countries of Europe.

Mr. Kempe exhibited five Byzantine drawings, from a series in his possession, in confirmation of his opinion that the sculptures at Chichester were of the Greek school. The drawings represent the Virgin, and probably certain Saints or Prophets.

David Rowland, esq. F. S. A. communicated a copy of some "*Orders of his Highness (Oliver Cromwell) and the Council, for securing the peace of the Commonwealth*," addressed to some authorities in Wales.

ON ANCIENT CASKETS OF IVORY AND WOOD.

By Sir Samuel Rush Meyrick, K. H.

(From the Analyst, a Magazine published at Worcester.)

Whatever object of antiquity tends to exhibit the manners and customs of former times, affords an illustration highly useful and interesting. It is in such way that the study becomes of the utmost service to history, and enables us the better to appreciate the blessings of our present highly cultivated and enlightened state of society. We shall find, on investigation, that this remark applies in an eminent degree to those caskets of wood and ivory, of which, owing to the handsome bequest of the late Francis Douce, esq. F.S.A., the largest collection in this country is at Goodrich Court, in the county of Hereford. This is the case not merely on account of the purposes to which they were applied, but more especially from the instructive details of their sculptured ornaments.

During the 13th, 14th, and 15th centuries, these caskets appear generally to have belonged to a lady's toilette; and strongly resemble, what was no doubt their prototype, the pyxis of the ancient Greeks, which is so frequently seen in the hands of ladies represented on the fictile vases; and this opinion is strengthened by the fact of the fashion having been derived from the Greeks of Constantinople, and perhaps introduced by those who returned from the crusade of St. Louis, and Prince Edward. M. Millin, in his "*Voyage dans les Departemens*," tom. i, p. 241, describing the museum at Dijon, mentions "*Boites d'ivoire venant de la toilette d'une ancienne Duchesse*;" and, what is still better authority, Higden, in his *Chronicle*, fol. cclxxxix, speaking of Fair Rosamond, gives a picture of his own age, by saying, "*this wenche had a lyttyll coffer scarcely of two fote long, made by a wonder crafte, that is yet seen there (Woodstock). Therein it semith that geantes fighte, beestes startle, foule flee, and fysshe lepe, without any mans mevyng.*" The passage is to the same effect in the Latin edition. By this we are not to conceive that this effect was produced by any mechanical means, as by some kind of clock-work, but that it was sculptured in such an admirable manner, that the subjects on it looked as if they had motion. The generality of the caskets in the Doucean Museum here, do not exceed one foot in length; but there is a Greek ivory one, of the 9th century, covered with half-length effigies of saints, which answers in size to that which Higden describes. It has a sliding top, and was probably used for some religious purpose. In Queen Eli-

zabeth's time they appear to have been appropriated to men, and solely as repositories for money. Thus, in Shakespeare's play of the *Taming of the Shrew*, act 2, Gremio, setting forth the splendid manner in which he had furnished his house, says, "*in ivory coffers I have stuffed my crowns.*" As Italy had the credit of introducing such caskets to the rest of Europe, Passin, in his additions to Gori's *Dyptychs*, vol. III. declares that he found many of these chests used by noble ladies, for their treasures, in the 13th and 14th centuries, existing in Tuscany and the cities of Picenum, either whole or in fragments.

Besides those alluded to, some small ivory caskets were manufactured to contain marriage presents to ladies, which were generally ornamented with sculptures bearing reference to that circumstance. On this a French work may be consulted, "*Sur le petit Bureau Italien*," published in the year 1811, 8vo, pp. 54, 55.

Sir William Compton, in his will, dated 1522, bequeaths to the King "*a little chest of ivory, whereof one lock is gilt, with a chess-board under the same, and a pair of tables upon it, and all such jewels and treasure as are inclosed therein.*" This does not appear to have had any ornamental subjects upon it, and, therefore, more nearly resembles a small backgammon board at Goodrich Court, of the time of Charles I., of wood, inlaid with ivory, on the top of which is a chess-board, and underneath a merelle table. But in the second volume of "*The Portfolio*," published in 1823, is an ivory chess-box engraved and described, of a similar character to that bequeathed by Sir William Compton, then in possession of Mr. Upcott, but now, through Mr. Douce's kindness, in this house, which is said to have belonged to Agnes Sorel, the favourite mistress of Charles VII., King of France. On the lid, which contains the principal subject, is a representation of the Morris, or Moorish dance, and the characters who compose it are, the lady of the May, three morris dancers, the fool, and a piper. The French lady of the May, called Marian the shepherdess, was generally a boy clad in a girl's habit, and this seems pointed out in the present specimen by the leg being so much displayed. The costume fixes the date of this box as of the time of our Henry VI. Four subjects are consecutively represented on the sides of the box. The first is a pastime in which a lover beats the leaves of a tree to be

caught in the lap of his mistress, attended by male and female minstrels, the former with a pipe, the latter with a harp and Cauchoise head-dress. Next is a joust, the combatants in which have those large fanciful sleeves, of Lombard fashion, which pervaded the period. The immense spurs, with rowels so disproportionate, are characteristics of the time, as are the jousting helmets. The long bow is introduced in the next compartment, as used in the chase. Hunting with staff and horn is the subject of the last compartment. Thus, these caskets were to contain money, jewels, and valuable trinkets. In the second cut to Godfrey de Boulogne, or rather the Chevalier au Cygne, edit. 1511, the waiting-maid of the Queen follows her to her wedding with one probably containing marriage presents.

The great interest, however, which they possess, is derived from the sculptures with which they are covered. Those which ornamented the toilette caskets were taken from the fabliaux and romances that formed the literature of genteel society at that period, or from the tournaments and other sports which produced amusement. The marriage-present boxes had the general circumstances attendant on courtship and matrimony; and on boxes for religious purposes were incidents in the life of Christ, or the legends of saints. Of the first and second only will it be requisite to give particular descriptions.

I. A lady's casket of ivory, the top wanting. Subject, the Romance of Sir Tristrem, of the time of Edward I. On one side the adventure with the two palmers. See stanzas xxxix and l. iv of Sir Walter Scott's edition. On the front Sir Tristrem conveying the Princess Iseult, attended by her maid Brengwain and an old woman, in a boat from Ireland to Cornwall, where the love potion intended to be given to King Marc and Iseult on their marriage is fatally administered to Sir Tristrem and the lady, occasioning their mutual affection. Then the incident of this knight letting the lady fall. After that the arrival of the party, and the introduction of Iseult to the King. On the other side, the Queen placing her maid in bed with the King, and going off with Tristrem. On the back, Sir Tristrem and the Queen in bed together. Next, a palmer carrying Iseult on his back through the water, accompanied by Sir Tristrem; and, lastly, the Queen on her knees in the presence of King Marc, taking the deceptive oath. This romance, like those of Arthur and Gwenever, Sir Lancelot, &c. was fabricated in Bretagne, from the ancient

Druidic Mabinogion, or tales for noviciates in the mysteries of the Bardic religion. The names in it are pure ancient Welsh; Tristrem signifies *herald* or *proclaimer*, Iseult *spectacle*, or *worthy to be looked at*, Brengwain *fair-breast*, and Marc *stallion*.

II. A lady's casket of ivory, the two sides wanting. Subject, the fabliau of the Comtesse de Vergy. Time of Edward II. On the top, first, the mutual declaration of love between Sir Agolane and the Countess, who shows her little dog, and of what service he might become. Then the Countess instructing her dog. Then her sending the dog to meet Sir Agolane; and his fondling the animal. Then the meeting of these lovers in the orchard. Next, the declaration of a burning passion for Sir Agolane by the Duchess of Burgundy. Then her false accusation of him to her Duke. His return to the chamber of his Countess. Then, the Duke threatening to put him to death unless he can prove the accusation false. On the back, first, his leading the Duke to the orchard; then, his placing the Duke so as to see his courtship of Vergy. Next, the Duke assuring his Duchess of Agolane's innocence, and last, the messenger from the Duchess bringing the letter of invitation to the Countess at the chateau de Vergy. On the front, the lamentation of the Countess at finding her secret known, and her death. Then, the maid bringing Sir Agolane to witness the sad event, and his stabbing himself. Next the maid fetching the Duke to see the sad catastrophe, and his drawing out the sword for vengeance; and, lastly, his punishing the Duchess with instant death.

III. A lady's casket of ivory, complete, of the time of Edward II. The top contains the particulars of the Siege of the Chateau d'Amour, or, as it was also termed, the Castle of Roses. In the left compartment is the castle, with ladies on the battlements hurling down roses on their assailants, and over the gateway an angel shooting with a long bow at the son of a knight, who has his cross-bow charged with a rose. Another knight is scaling the walls with a rope ladder, while two others are employed with a trepid, loading it with roses, that by the force of this projectile they may make a decisive impression on the fortress. In the right hand compartment, the ladies are seen on the battlements, and over the gateway, welcoming the knights; while two, on horseback, in front, are about to engage two warriors completely armed, each party fighting with a bunch of roses. The centre compartment represents a joust where one of the combatants has his

shield charged with three roses; the two trumpeters are perched up in trees; and in an elevated box of trellis work, here and there ornamented with hangings, appear those assembled to witness the entertainment. The back of the box has the adventures of the Chevalier au Lion, also attributed to Percival li Gallois. In the first compartment is the attack of the lion, in which the knight cuts off one of his paws. Then, the passing of the pont d'epee, under a shower of lances, two incidents also to be found in the romance of Lancelot du Lac, and sculptured on the capital of a column in the church of St. Peter, at Caen, in Normandy. Next appears the knight sleeping on his enchanted bed, on wheels, with bells under it, amidst a storm of lances, watched by the faithful lion. Last are seen three damsels in conversation, but I am not certain of their history. The front is divided into four compartments. The first and second are from the lay of Aristotle. In the first the sage is seen teaching Alexander, from a book, the impropriety of his infatuation for the Indian Queen. Next, Her Majesty giving proof to the hero of the all-powerful effect of love, by making Aristotle carry her on his back, with a bridle on. This is also to be found sculptured on the same capital in the church of St. Peter, at Caen. The other two compartments may refer to some additional incidents in this poem not contained in most copies. The sage, followed by two old men, are about to climb a rock in order to get to a castle, which, in the upper part they appear to approach, and are received at the gate by a young lad. In the fourth compartment are four damsels bathing. At one end of the chest is the adventure of Galaad, and the castle of damsels, where a hermit delivered to him the keys, on his dismounting from his horse. See the second part of the *San Graal*, in Royal Lib. Brit. Mus. 14 E. III. At the other, a queen sitting with her lap-dog, and viewing the head of a king which is pointed out to her by a knight, while the transaction is witnessed by a king in a tree; and then a knight thrusting his lance through an unicorn, on whose head a lady places one hand while the other holds a circle or diadem. Adventures with an unicorn are often found in the old romances, probably this is one of Sir Lancelot's, but I do not feel competent to assign the transactions.

IV. Another lady's casket of ivory, containing the same subjects as the last, rather larger, but of which the front is wanting, of the time of Edward II. The top very similar to the last, except that the first compartment, a little varied here, forms the fourth; and instead, we have

knights climbing up into the castle of the ladies, and one carrying off a female before him on his horse, and then seen making love to her in a boat, which the boatman is rowing by a bridge. The back and one end are nearly the same, but on the other, besides Lancelot receiving the key from the hermit, he is previously met by a lady who implores his prowess against a hairy savage which the knight is seen encountering. The badge of the rose on the left shoulder of the surcoat and on the hood of mail of the warriors is a point worthy of remark.

V. A lady's casket (which was not the property of Mr. Douce) of ivory, perforated, with red leather underneath, and bound with brass at the edges, perfect, of the latter part of the reign of Henry VI. On the top a joust. On the front a lion and a griffin, one on each side of the lock. At the back, a stag hunt. On one end, a stag killed by a man with a spear; and on the other Orsin attacking the bear.

VI. A casket of wood, supposed to have belonged to Margaret, Queen of Scotland, though this is by no means certain, as the style is of earlier date. It is covered with the letters R. M., each surmounted by what is now termed a ducal coronet, and accompanied by the Douglas heart, from which spring three quatrefoils arising from the same stem. This does not much resemble the Marguerite, or daisy, but more closely the gilliflower, and what is generally termed the ladies'-smock leaf.

VII. A beautiful little ivory casket of the time of Edward II., to contain a lady's marriage presents, complete. The top contains a knight and lady under each arch of eight compartments, in various attitudes of courtship, done with great spirit, the last of which represents him in armour, receiving, on one knee, his helmet from the lady. The front, back, and sides, are managed in the same way; and much innocent play with diadems or chaplets, and with dogs, is portrayed. At one end they are engaged in playing at tables, and putting a bird into a cage; at the other, with two birds, and sitting holding a diadem between them. Such subjects ornamented sometimes the mirrors, and circular boxes to hold the seals of marriage contracts.

The costume on all of these is well worthy of attention, from the accuracy of its detail; and the architecture and articles of domestic use, are various and instructive.

The ivory caskets merit far more research than what a residence in the country will permit. They form but a part of the valuable bequest of ivory carvings for which I am indebted to my late worthy friend, Francis Douce, Esq.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

An adjourned debate relative to the grant for the construction of a new Chamber of Peers was resumed Jan. 3rd, and a most stormy sitting it proved. The debate was again adjourned, and resumed next day, when the original proposition for a grant of 360,000*f.* was adopted by a majority of 209 against 181. The ministerial project has thus passed, and a temporary Chamber will be constructed in order to go on with the state trials.

The following important announcement, from the *Moniteur* of Jan. 13th, is the warlike reply of France to the American President's message.—“The King has recalled M. Serrurier, his Minister at Washington. The Minister for Foreign Affairs has made known this resolution to the Minister of the United States at Paris, at the same time informing him that the passports he may need, in consequence of this communication, are at his disposal.” The Ambassador, however, remains at present, to wait the instructions of his own Government. In the mean time the project of the law relative to the American debt has been introduced into the Chamber of Deputies.

BELGIUM.

The Belgian Chamber of Representatives have agreed to the project of law for increasing the taxes by ten per cent., after a division of 68 to 10. The whole of the budget of ways and means has been also affirmed by a division of 82 to 3 votes. The Governments of Belgium and France have reciprocally agreed to deliver up subjects flying from the one country to the other, charged with the commission of serious offences against persons and property.

SPAIN.

Affairs in Spain are still in a state of indecision. The illness of Mina has afforded General Llauder an opportunity of attempting an intrigue in the government to supersede him in his command; but the firmness of the Queen has, for the present, defeated his plans. He threatens, however, to put himself at the head of his troops, and take the field.

It appears that by the law of Spain the property of the religious houses which have been suppressed cannot go to the public, but reverts to the original donor, wherever his descendants even to the tenth degree survive.

PORTUGAL.

The young Queen prorogued the Chambers in person on the 17th Jan. with a speech which was very well delivered, and enthusiastically received. She observes that “the same relations of peace, friendship, and concord, continue to prevail between us and friendly and allied foreign nations. From others I have proofs of benevolent dispositions, and I am confident that within a short time therefrom will be restored all that ancient correspondence which is suitable to the reciprocal interests of the people, and the general peace of Europe.”

The opposition members in the Cortes have published a declaration, of which the following is a part:—They approve of the abolition of the tithe-system, which, they say, was a measure counselled by the enlightenment of the age, and called for by the exigencies of agriculture; but they condemn the government for not providing for the support of the clergy, and of the several literary and pious establishments which had depended upon that fund.

The affianced husband of Donna Maria, the young Duke of Leuchtenberg (now Prince Augustus of Portugal), left England by way of Falmouth on the 20th of Jan.; and was expected to arrive at Lisbon on the 25th, where great preparations were making for his reception.

It is a favourable indication of the growing inquisitiveness and intelligence of the Portuguese people that a paper called “*O Periodico dos Pobres*,” (the People's Paper,) and addressed especially to the lower orders, is the one of greatest circulation in the kingdom next to the Government Gazette. It appears to be conducted with spirit, and has a greater number of literary contributors than any other paper.

SWITZERLAND.

Some of the absolute governments are exhibiting great hostility to the independence of Switzerland. The cabinet of Vienna has, in a note to the Vorort, expressed its high dissatisfaction with the late memorandum or declaration of Berne; and the government of Naples has recalled from Berne its ambassador and his whole establishment, thus breaking off all diplomatic relations with that country. The Vorort has received similar notes from the Russian and Prussian ambassadors, and has replied to them all

with an equivocal promise that shows at once the spirit of the Swiss, and the difficulties which prevent its manifestation.

AMERICA.

The Message of the American President, delivered on the 1st Dec. to Congress, has been received. The two most important topics it embraces are, the indemnity promised by a treaty concluded July 4, 1831, of 1,000,000*l.* sterling as remuneration for the losses sustained by American citizens through the different Governments of France from 1800 to 1817, more particularly under the operation of the Berlin and Milan decrees,—and the contest between the American Government and the United States Bank. On the former point, the President expresses it to be his determination to take some decisive steps in the matter, and even to make reprisals on French ships and property, unless the Chamber of Deputies make some provision for the payment of the debt; and on the latter subject, it appears that the fate of the

Bank, so far as it depends upon the President of the United States, is decided; the Bank having clearly had the worst of it. The connexion with the Bank was to be broken by degrees, and the Government business apportioned among the different State banks, the President declaring against the impolicy of ever again intrusting so enormous a power to any one corporation. The whole of the debt of the United States would be paid off on the 1st of January, but no remission of import duties was on that account contemplated. The relations with other foreign Governments were in general declared to be satisfactory.

New York papers of the 17th Dec. state that part of the President's Message in which he alludes to France had undergone an incidental discussion in the House of Representatives. The prevalent opinion at Washington was, that no measure authorizing the Executive to make reprisals on France would be agreed to by Congress.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Dec. 18. A most lamentable occurrence took place at *Ratheormac*, in Ireland, attended with loss of life, during an attempt to collect the tithes due to the impropriator. In consequence of the resistance which had been previously made, some troops were ordered on this occasion to accompany the legal authorities. The end of a lane which led to a farm-house was blocked up by a car, and a body of about 600 men resisted its removal and the further progress of the party. Orders were given by the magistrates to clear the passage: the violence of the people became greater. The Riot Act was then read. The troops were assailed by volleys of stones; many men and the officers commanding the troops were knocked down, and after every attempt by expostulation on the part of the officers to persuade the people to disperse had failed, the magistrates ordered the troops to fire, when nine men were killed, and about twenty wounded. An inquest sat on the bodies: and after several days' investigation, the jury returned a verdict—thirteen for wilful murder: eight for justifiable homicide: and two for manslaughter. The magistrates and the commanding officer have been held to bail to take their trial.

Dec. 30. The Gazette of this day contained a proclamation announcing the dissolution of Parliament, and notifying that the writs are to be returnable on the 19th of February. Since then the whole

empire has been in a ferment caused by the general election. An authenticated alphabetical list of the new Parliament will be given in our next Number.

Jan. 20. At the meeting of the proprietors of St. Katherine's Docks, stock returns were laid before the proprietors, showing that the trade of the port of London has considerably increased since 1829, and showing that the partial decline in 1832 was the result of previous overtrading, and the admission of a considerable quantity of foreign corn. According to the returns of the quantity of shipping, an increase is exhibited of upwards of 200,000 tons.

Dec. 25. The Harlequin Steam Packet, lying off the Tower, was nearly destroyed by fire. The Harlequin arrived the night before from Hamburg, with packets, passengers, and luggage, nearly all of which were happily landed. She was reckoned the fastest sailing vessel out of London.

Twopenny Post-office.—The following new regulations, which have been for some time in progress, have just been issued by command of the Postmaster-General, Lord Maryborough:—"The principal office is at the General Post-office, St. Martin's-le-grand, where letters may be put in one hour later than at the receiving-houses; but for the accommodation of the public at the west-end of the town, letters will be received at the office at Charing-cross, corner of Craig's-court,

and at the office in Regent-street, near Langham-place, half an hour later at each dispatch than at any of the other receiving-houses. There are now six deliveries and six collections of letters in London daily, and by this new regulation the seven o'clock delivery has been extended to all places in the environs of town within the circle of three miles from the General Post-office, most of which at present will have five deliveries and five dispatches daily. The country delivery of the Twopenny post has been extended from nine miles to a circle of twelve miles from the General Post-office. Newspapers, if put into any Twopenny Post-office within the circle of three miles from the General Post-office, will pass to the country districts of this office, if in covers open at the ends, for one penny each; but from one part of the circle to the other, or from the country to any part of the circle, or one part of the country to another, the postage is the same as for letters."

PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &c.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

Nov. 15. Robert Parker, esq. to be Puisne Judge in New Brunswick.—Leonard Edmunds, esq. to be Clerk of the Crown in Chancery.—Walter Aston Blount, esq. to be Chester Herald of Arms.

Nov. 17. Felix Booth, of Roydon-lodge, Essex, esq. created a Baronet of the United Kingdom.

Nov. 20. The Earl of Derby to be Lord Lieutenant of the county of Lancaster.

Nov. 21. 38th Foot, Capt. George Young to be Major.—35th Foot, Major P. E. Craigie to be Lt.-Colonel; Capt. C. Warren to be Major.—80th Foot, Capt. Thomas Bunbury to be Major.—Forfar and Kincardineshire Militia, Sir Alex. Ramsay, Bart. to be Lieut.-Colonel.

Dec. 20. The Earl of Minto invested with the ensigns of a Civil, and Lieut.-Gen. Sir W. H. Pringle with those of a Military G. C. B. The Duke of Grafton was invested with the insignia of the Order of the Garter.

Dec. 22. Knighted, William Webb Follett, esq. his Majesty's Solicitor-general.

Dec. 29. Earl of Chesterfield, and Philip Earl De Grey, were sworn of His Majesty's Privy Council.—Visc. Castlereagh, Vice Chamberlain of His Majesty's Household.—Visc. Hereford, Capt. of His Majesty's Corps of Gentlemen at Arms.—Hon. Henry Lowry Corry, Comptroller of His Majesty's Household.

Dec. 30. Earl of Chesterfield to be Master of His Majesty's Buck Hounds.—Lord Ernest Bruce, and Lord Tullamore, to be Lords of His Majesty's Bedchamber.

Dec. 31. Lucius Hooke Robinson, of South Lambeth, esq. to be a Gentleman of His Majesty's Privy Chamber in Ordinary.

Jan. 5. The Earl of Courtown, Capt. of the Yeomen of the Guard.

Jan. 7. Duncan M'Neill, esq. to be Solicitor-General for Scotland.—Adam Adamson, esq. to be Sheriff Depute of the shire of Perth.

Jan. 8. To be Barons of the United Kingdom: Right Hon. W. Baron FitzGerald and Vesey, by the title of Baron FitzGerald, of Desmond, and of

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

DRURY LANE.

Jan. 13. A petite Comedy, in two acts, from the pen of Mrs. Gore, was produced, called *The King's Seal*. The plot was laid in the time and court of Henri IV. It was tolerably successful.

Jan. 20. An amusing interlude, by Captain Addison, entitled *The King's Word*, and founded on an amour of Charles II. in Cornwall, was brought forward, and met with approval.

COVENT GARDEN.

Jan. 20. A comedy, in three acts, under the title of *Off to the Continent*, was introduced. It was an abridged alteration of Farquahar's comedy of "The Constant Couple." The piece was very coolly received.

THE ENGLISH OPERA.

Jan. 17. The French plays commenced this evening with the comedy of *La Mère et la Fille*—the principal actor being M. Fred. Lemaitre.

Clan-Gibbon, co. Cork; Right Hon. Sir James Scarlett, Kut. by the title of Baron Abinger, of Abinger, co. Surrey, and of the city of Norwich; Sir Philip Chas. Sidney, G.C.H. (only son of Sir J. S. Sidney, Bart. of Penshurst castle, by Henrietta, dau. of the late Sir H. Hunloke, Bart.) by the title of Baron De L'Isle and Dudley, of Penshurst, co. Kent; Geo. Chas. Pratt, esq. (commonly called Earl of Brecknock), by the title of Baron Cambden, of Cambden-place, co. Kent.

27th Foot, Capt. D. M'Pherson to be Major.

Jan. 10. Earl of Verulam, Earl of Sheffield, Lord de Lisle, Visc. Sydney, and Earl of Morton, to be Lords of His Majesty's Bedchamber.

Jan. 16. 54th Foot, Major R. Macdonald, to be Major.—60th Foot, Maj.-Gen. Sir J. Maclean, to be Col. Commandant of a Battalion.

Jan. 21. Edw. Duke Moore, esq. to be Apothecary to her Majesty's household.

Jan. 23. Unattached: Brevet Lieut.-Colonel G. Couper, Secretary to the late Master-general of the Ordnance, to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

The Earls of Leitrim and Donoughmore to be Knights of St. Patrick.

Fred. Pollock, esq. elected Recorder of Huntingdon.

To be King's Counsel: Messrs. Shepherd, Platt, and Kelly, of the common law bar; and Messrs. Kindersley, Jacob, Wigram, Miller, Spence, Wakefield, Burge, Skirrow, Temple, and Barker, of the equity bar.

ECCLIESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. J. A. Jeremie, Sancta Crucis Preb. Linc. Cath. Rev. W. Godfery, to a Minor Canonry in Worcester Cath.

Rev. W. B. Allen, Winterbourne R. co. Glouc.

Rev. E. J. Beckwith, St. Michael Bassishaw R. London.

Rev. W. S. Birch, Easton Grey V. Wilts.

Rev. R. Blundell, Lanesborough R. Ardgagh.

Rev. H. Bull, St. Mary Magdalen V. Oxford.

Rev. H. Clutterbuck, Kempton V. Bedfordshire.

Rev. W. Cookson, Great Hinton V. Wilts.

Rev. T. Dale, St. Bride's V. London.
 Rev. F. De Chair, East Langdon R. Kent.
 Rev. — Fysche, Darlaston R. co. Stafford.
 Rev. C. Goodrich, Bittering-Parva R. Norfolk.
 Rev. — Goslin, Ballinrobe R. co. Mayo.
 Rev. A. W. Gothe, Chale R. Isle of Wight.
 Rev. C. Granger, St. Giles's R. Reading, Berks.
 Rev. W. J. Hall, St. Benet and St. Peter R. London.
 Rev. R. S. Hawker, Morwinstow V. Cornwall.
 Rev. J. Huggins, Eleham V. Kent.
 Rev. F. M. Maccarthy, Loders V. Dorset.
 Rev. W. Manley, Chalkton with Clanfield, Hants.
 Rev. G. Otter, All Saints P. C. Newmarket, Suff.
 Rev. E. J. Parker, Waltham St. Lawrence V. Berks.
 Rev. J. Parker, Hanging Heaton Chapelry, Dewsbury, co. York.
 Rev. C. Pitt, Ashton Keynes V. Wilts.
 Rev. J. Reece, Tinsley V. co. York.
 Rev. R. N. Russell, Beachampton R. Bucks.
 Rev. R. Sanders, Sedgeberrow R. co. Worcester.
 Rev. A. Sayers, Pauntley P. C. co. Gloucester.
 Rev. R. Shutte, Sandon V. Herts.
 Rev. D. Stephens, Little Petherick R. Cornwall.
 Rev. W. Syke, Colington V. Devon.
 Rev. G. G. C. Talbot, Withington R. co. Glouc.
 Rev. T. L. Wheeler, Tibberton V. co. Worcester.
 Rev. R. Witherby, North Chapel R. Sussex.

CHAPLAINS.

Rev. H. C. Boutflower, to Visc. Strathallan.
 Rev. J. Bowsted, to the Bishop of Bristol.
 Rev. C. S. Green and the Rev. A. Brown, Chaplains of Christ Church.
 Rev. A. Hayton, to Lady Wenman.
 Rev. J. West, to Lord Duncannon.

CIVIL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. H. Howarth, to be Christian Advocate of St. John's College, Cambridge.
 Rev. W. Borlase, to be Master of Free Grammar-school, Totnes, Devon.
 Rev. J. Harling, Master of Free Grammar-school at Evesham, co. Worcester.
 Rev. W. P. Powell, Head Master of Free Grammar-school at Clitheroe, Lancashire.

BIRTHS.

Nov. 27. At Roman Cottage, near Andover, Hants, the wife of Harry Footner, esq. solicitor, a dau.

Dec. 8. At Whip's Cross, Mrs. John Capper, a son.—17. In Grosvenor-sq. Lady Emily Pusey, a dau.—20. At Torpoint, the wife of Rev. C. H. Lethbridge, Chaplain of H.M.S. Victory, a son.—21. The Countess of Carnarvon, a son.—22. At Magdalen Hill, Exeter, the wife of Major Campbell, a dau.—At Northampton, the wife of Quintus Vivian, esq. 8th Royal Irish Hussars, a son and heir.—24. At Arthingworth, the Hon. Mrs. C. Heneage, a son.—The lady of the Hon. Capt. Vernon Harcourt, a son.—At the Royal Hospital, Kilmainham, Dublin, the lady of Lt.-Gen. the Right Hon. Sir Hussey Vivian, a dau.—25. In Hamilton-place, the Right Hon. Lady Muncaster, a son.—26. In Dean-street, Park-lane, the wife of the Hon. Charles Abbott, a son.—At Mannheim, Grand Duchy of Baden, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Stepney Cowell (late Coldstream Guards), a son.—In Bloomsbury-sq. the wife of the Rev. J. Edwards, a son.—29. At Bardon Hall, Leic. the wife of Rob. Jacomb Hood, esq. a dau.—30. In Sussex-place, Regent's-park, the Hon. Mrs. Edw. Fletcher, a son.
 Lately. At Barley-house, Plymouth, the wife of Col. Elliot, a son.—In Scotland, the lady of Sir Joseph Radcliffe, a dau.

Jan. 1. At the Lady Colchester's, Montague-pl. Russell-sq. the lady of the Hon. Philip Henry Abbot, a dau.—2. At Ramsgate, the Countess

of Kinnoull, a dau.—3. In Dorset-sq. the Lady Helena Cooke, a son.—At Wear Gifford, the Lady Louisa Fortescue, a son.—4. At North Cave, the wife of the Rev. J. Jarratt, a dau.—5. At Hastingsfordbury Rectory, the wife of the Hon. and Rev. R. Eden, a son.—In Portman-st. the wife of Lieut.-Col. Knollys, Scots Fusileer Guards, a dau.—9. At Fleetlands, near Fareham, the wife of Lt.-Col. Kyd, a dau.—10. At the Rectory, Woodmansterne, Surrey, the wife of the Rev. C. J. Crawford, a dau.—In Upper Grosvenor-sq. the Countess de la Warr, a son.—11. At Leamington, the wife of the Hon. Capt. Somerville, R.N. a dau.—12. In New Burlington-st. Mrs. R. Bentley, a dau.—14. At Leyton, Essex, the wife of Rev. C. J. Laprimaudaye, a dau.—At Manby Brigg, the wife of the Hon. Chas. Anderson Pelham, a son and heir.—In South Audley-st. the lady of Viscount Torrington, a dau.—15. In Eaton-sq. the Lady Agnes Byng, a son.—20. At the Rectory, Wilton, the wife of the Rev. J. S. Stockwell, of twin daughters.

MARRIAGES.

July 15. At St. Helena, W. Alexander, esq. son of the Bishop of Meath, to Miss Jaunett Dallas, dau. of the Governor of that Island, and niece of Gen. Sir T. Dallas, G.C.B.

Dec. 9. At Lenham, the Rev. Harry Vane Russell, Rector of Rise, Yorkshire, to Eliza, third dau. of the late Osborne Tylden, esq. of Torre Hill, Kent.—At Islington, the Rev. John Hambledon, Minister of Holloway Chapel, Middlesex, to Sophia Anglin, dau. of the late Geo. Laurence, esq. of St. James's, Jamaica.—10. At East Hendred, the Rev. Edw. Hussey, of Chilton, to Jane, dau. of the Rev. C. Wapshare, Rector of East Hendred.—11. At 14, Great Cumberland-street, Hyde-park, the Count de Palatiano, to Miss Hartley, only dau. of the late Rev. W. H. Howard Hartley, of Bucklebury House, Berks.—13. At St. Margaret's, Westminster, Samuel Hawtayne Lewin, esq. of Loose, to Miss Peene, of Loose, near Maidstone.—15. At Islington, the Rev. John Medows Rodwell, minister of St. Peter's, Saffron-hill, to Eliz. Mary, eldest dau. of the Rev. W. Parker, Rector of St. Ethelburga within Bishopsgate.—18. At Plumstead, Henry A. Hornsby, esq. Madras Army, to Eliza Frances, eldest dau. of Capt. Haultain, R.A.—At Lambeth, the Rev. C. Pritchard, Clapham-rise, to Emily, fifth dau. of J. Newton, esq.—At St. George's, Hanover-sq. Gilbert Affleck, esq. eldest son of the Rev. Sir R. Affleck, Bart. of Dalham Hall, Suffolk, to Everina Frances, eldest dau. of F. Ellis, esq. Bath.—At St. George's, Hanover-sq. Geo. Carey Elwes, esq. to Arabella, eldest dau. of Thos. F. Heneage, esq. and niece to Lord Yarborough.—22. At St. George's, Hanover-sq. Sir A. Malet, Bart. to Miss Spalding, dau. of Lady Brougham and Vaux.—Adolphus Fred. Molyneux Capel, esq. son of Lady Caroline Capel, and nephew to the Earl of Essex, to the Hon. Charlotte Mary Maynard, eldest dau. of Visc. Maynard.—23. At Farley, Wilts, the Rev. J. Cecil Grainger, to Margaret Bewick, dau. of the late J. Smart, esq. of Trehitt House, Northumberland.—24. At St. Marylebone, J. M. Elwes, of Bossington, Hants, esq. to Emily, dau. of the Rev. Dr. Causton, Preb. of Westminster.—30. At All Souls, Langham-place, the Rev. Newton Smart, Master of Farley Hospital, Wilts, to Charlotte, dau. of the late Col. H. de Berniere.—31. At Antony, Cornwall, Joseph Yorke, esq. of Forthampton Court, Gloucestershire, to Frances Antonia, dau. of the Right Hon. Reginald Pole Carew.

Jan. 1. At St. George's, Hanover-sq. the Rev. W. Andrewes, Rector of Lillingston Dayrell, Bucks, to Mary Hutton, second dau. of the Rev. J. Long Long, Rector of Maids Moreton.

O B I T U A R Y.

THE EARL OF HARDWICKE.

Nov. 18. At Tittenhanger, Hertfordshire, aged 74, the Right Hon. Philip Yorke, third Earl of Hardwicke and Viscount Royston (1754), and Baron Hardwicke, of Hardwick in Gloucestershire (1733); K. G.; Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of Cambridgeshire, High Steward of the University of Cambridge, Register of the Court of Admiralty, a Trustee of the British Museum, LL.D. F.R.S. F.S.A. &c. &c.

His Lordship was born May 31, 1757, the eldest son of the Right Hon. Charles Yorke, Lord Chancellor of England, and the only son of his first wife Catharine, daughter and heir of the Rev. Dr. William Freman, of Hammels in Hertfordshire (by Catharine, daughter of Sir Thomas Pope Blount, Bart. of Tittenhanger in the same county). He was educated at Queen's college, Cambridge, where the degree of M.A. was conferred on him in 1776, and that of LL.D. in 1811. At the general election of 1780 he was returned to Parliament for the county of Cambridge, and was re-chosen in 1784; he succeeded to the peerage, May 16, 1790, on the death of his uncle Philip the second Earl.

In 1801 he was nominated Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, where he remained until 1805, and his vice-royalty was distinguished by great mildness and moderation.

Lord Hardwicke was elected a Knight of the Garter in 1803; and High Steward of the University of Cambridge in 1806.

His Lordship was always considered, by those who knew him, as a model of an English Nobleman—courteous and affable, calm and dignified, hospitable and munificent, intelligent and a highly accomplished scholar,—ever ready to preside at any meeting, that had for its object the improvement or welfare of his fellow creatures, and always a liberal patron of every public-spirited enterprise or charitable institution. On every occasion he was remarkable for the perfect propriety of his behaviour, and the cheerful punctuality with which he discharged every duty that presented itself. Exemplary in his domestic relations, he was in his public career disinterested and independent, and his long life was throughout a life of respectability and usefulness.

Lord Hardwicke, married July 24, 1782, Lady Elizabeth Lindsay, eldest daughter of James fifth Earl of Bal-

carres, aunt to the present Earl, and sister to the Lord Bishop of Kildare. By her Ladyship, who survives him, he had issue four sons and four daughters: 1. the Right Hon. Anne, Countess of Mexborough, married in 1807 to the present Earl of Mexborough, and has seven children; 2. the Rt. Hon. Philip Viscount Royston, who was, unhappily, wrecked in the Baltic, April 7, 1808, in his 24th year; 3. the Rt. Hon. Catherine-Freman Countess of Caledon, married in 1811 to the present Earl of Caledon, and has an only son, Viscount Alexander; 4. Charles, who died an infant; 5. the Rt. Hon. Elizabeth-Margaret Lady Stuart de Rothesay, married in 1816 to Sir Charles Stuart, now Lord Stuart de Rothesay, and has two daughters; 6. the Rt. Hon. Caroline-Harriet Viscountess Eastnor, married in 1815 to Viscount Eastnor, eldest son of Earl Somers, and has five children; 7. the Rt. Hon. Charles-James Viscount Royston, who died at Cambridge, April 30, 1810, in his 13th year; and 8. the Hon. Joseph-John Yorke, who died an infant in 1801.

Having thus deceased without surviving male issue, his Lordship is succeeded in his titles by his nephew Charles Philip Yorke, esq. Capt. R.N. and late M.P. for Cambridgeshire, eldest son of the late Vice-Adm. the Hon. Sir Joseph Sydney Yorke, K.C.B. The present Earl married on the 4th of Oct. 1833, the Hon. Sarah Liddell, sixth daughter of Lord Ravensworth, sister to the Countess Mulgrave and Viscountess Barrington.

The funeral of the late Earl took place at Wimpole on Friday Nov. 21. It had been his Lordship's wish that it should be private; otherwise there would have been a numerous and respectable attendance of the members of the University of Cambridge; a large body of his tenantry, however, were present, to pay their last duty to their considerate and kind landlord. The members of his family attended,—the Earl of Mexborough, and four of his sons; Lord Stuart de Rothesay, (Lord Caledon was in Ireland), Viscount Eastnor; the present Earl, as chief mourner, and his brothers, Mr. Elliot and Mr. Henry Yorke; also, the Rev. H. Pepys, Mr. St. Quintin, and Major Hall. The pall was borne by the Rev. A. Cotton, Mr. Watson, Mr. C. Pemberton, Mr. Allix, Mr. Pym, Mr. Eaton, the Rev. J. Haggitt, and the Rev. G. L. Jenyns.

SIR W. HICKS, BART.

Oct. 23. At Witcomb Park, Gloucestershire, aged 82, Sir William Hicks, the seventh Baronet, of Beverston in the same county (1619).

He was the elder son of Sir Howe Hicks, the sixth Baronet, by Martha, daughter of the Rev. John Browne; and succeeded to the baronetcy on his father's death, April 9, 1801. He was for nearly fifty years an active and upright magistrate for Gloucestershire, and was accustomed to preside as chairman of the bench at Cheltenham. As a landlord, no man has commanded more respect and affection, and much to his honour, since he succeeded to his estate, there have been no poor rates collected at Witcomb, although the whole of the parish does not belong to him. His kindness and benevolence to his humble neighbours have been most exemplary; he has ever found them the means of subsistence, either by providing employment or relieving their wants, when in distress and unable to work; while he has regularly paid a medical man to attend them in sickness. In the best of times he neither raised his rents nor tithes; his chief pride being to see a happy and prosperous tenantry around him, who should be enabled to provide every comfort for their families, and realise a good profit by their farms. When Sir William attained his majority, he headed a large body of his tenantry and other electors to the poll, to vote for Mr. Chester, in the celebrated contest for the county of Gloucester between Berkeley and Chester; since which period he has been distinguished as a firm and active supporter of Tory principles. During the war he commanded the Cheltenham volunteer corps of infantry.

Sir William Hicks was twice married. His first wife was Judith, third daughter of Edward Whitcombe, of Orleton in Worcestershire, to whom he was married in 1784, and who gave birth to an only son, Howe, who died an infant in 1787. Sir William married secondly, in Aug. 1793, Anne-Rachel, daughter of Thomas Lobb Chute, of the Vine in Hampshire, esq. by whom he had one daughter, Anne-Rachel, married in 1816, to W. L. Cromie, esq. only son of Sir Michael Cromie, Bart. grandson of Ford fifth Earl of Cavan.

Having died without male issue, Sir William is succeeded in his title by his grand-nephew, Michael Hicks Hicks Beach, esq. of Williamstrip-park, in the same county, son and heir of the late Michael Hicks Beach, esq. M.P. for

Cirencester; a brief memoir of whom will be found in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for March 1830, p. 274.

SIR CHARLES E. KENT, BART.

Dec. 5. At Peterborough house, Fulham, in his 50th year, Sir Charles Egleton Kent, the second Baronet, of Fornham St. Genevieve, Suffolk.

He was the only son of Sir Charles Egleton Kent, the first Baronet, by Mary, daughter and coheirress of Josiah Wordsworth, of Wordsworth in Yorkshire, esq. He succeeded to the title, on his father's death, March 14, 1811.

Sir Charles married, March 4, 1818, Lady Sophia-Margaret Lygon, sister to the present Earl Beauchamp; and by her Ladyship, who died only three weeks before him (see our Dec. Number, p. 656), has left an only child, now Sir Charles Kent, Bart. born in 1819.

SIR CHARLES FLOWER, BART.

Sept. 15. In Russell-square, aged 72, Sir Charles Flower, of Lobb in Oxfordshire, and Woodford in Essex, Bart. an Alderman of London.

This wealthy citizen, the personification of those characteristics attributed to the City Aldermen of the old school,—a limited education with great natural abilities, vast powers of accumulation, and an enthusiastic love for the science of gastronomy,—was the elder son of Mr. Stephen Flower, a cheesemonger in the Minories, by Mary, only daughter of Mr. William Brazier, of Chippenham, Wilts, and widow of Mr. John Watts, of Bankside. He was entirely the architect of his own fortune, which he principally formed by extensive contracts with Government, for provisions during the war. He was an unsuccessful competitor with Sir James Shaw for the Alderman's chair of the ward of Portsoken in 1798, was elected to that of Cornhill in 1801, served the office of Sheriff in 1799, and that of Lord Mayor in 1808. He was created a Baronet by patent dated Dec. 8, 1809.

He married Anne, eldest daughter and eventually coheirress of Joseph Squire, of Plymouth, esq. who died in 1803, having had issue two sons and six daughters: 1. Anne-Mary; 2. Elizabeth, married in 1809 to Thomas Wildman Goodwyn, esq. who died in 1830, leaving nine children; 3. Charles, who died young; 4. Sir James Flower, who has succeeded to the Baronetcy; he was born in 1794, and married in 1816 Mary-Jane, eldest daughter of Sir Walter Stirling, Bart.; 5. Caroline, married in 1824 to Christopher James Magnay, esq. son of the late

Alderman Magnay; he died in 1829, leaving three children; 6. Clarissa; 7. Maria; and 8. Jemima.

Sir Charles Flower has left behind him 550,000*l.*; of which he has bequeathed 400,000*l.* to his eldest son; to two of his daughters, 20,000*l.* each; to a third, 31,000*l.*; to two unmarried daughters, 30,000*l.* each; and to a third, 400*l.* a-year. His remains were removed to Aldgate church, for interment. The funeral procession was exceedingly plain and unostentatious, the hearse being merely followed by three mourning coaches, in which were Sir James Flower, as chief mourner; Harvey Combe, *esq.* Mr. Roberts the banker; Mr. D. W. Scott, of the Chamberlain's Office; Dr. Gordon and Mr. Vance, physician and apothecary to the deceased; and Mr. White, who has been for many years his confidential clerk and man of business, and to whom, to the surprise of many, he has left only 500*l.* The interment was made close to the vault of Sir John Cass, at the south-west end of the churchyard.

GENERAL SIR H. WARDE, G.C.B.

Oct. 1. At Dean House, near Alresford, General Sir Henry Warde, G.C.B. Colonel of the 31st Foot.

He entered the army as an Ensign in the 1st foot guards in 1783, and in 1792 was promoted to a Lieutenancy, with the rank of Captain. In the following year the Guards accompanied the expedition to Holland, and at the siege of Valenciennes Capt. Warde was so severely wounded in the storm of the outworks, that he was compelled to return to England. On his recovery, in June 1794, he again joined his regiment, and continued to serve with them, acting as Adjutant to the third battalion, until his promotion to a Company, when he was sent home.

In the expeditions to Ostend and to the Helder, this officer served as Lieut.-Colonel, and was present in all the actions. He received the brevet of Colonel in 1801; and in 1804 he was appointed Brigadier-General. His next foreign service was in the critical expedition to Copenhagen in 1807; and his name was included in the votes of thanks from both Houses of Parliament on that occasion. In the following year he obtained the rank of Major-General. He next commanded the first brigade of Foot Guards sent to Spain in 1808, with the force under Sir David Baird, and returned to England after the battle of Corunna, his name again appearing in the votes of thanks from Parliament.

In the same year, 1809, Major-Gen.

Warde was sent to India, and served as second in command under Lt.-Gen. the Hon. J. Abercromby at the capture of the Mauritius in 1810. He remained in that island for some time after, in command of the troops; was afterwards acting Governor; and subsequently appointed to the chief command of the forces. For his services on the conquest of the island, he once more received the thanks of Parliament.

He was appointed to the Colonelcy of the 68th foot in 1813; the same year promoted to the rank of Lieut.-General; nominated a K.C.B. on the enlargement of the order of the Bath, in Jan. 1815; became a General in 1830, and G.C.B. in 1831. In 1826 he was Governor of Barbadoes; and in 1831 appointed Colonel of the 31st foot.

Sir Henry Warde had a large family, of whom the Countess of Guilford is one.

ALEXANDER CHALMERS, ESQ. F.S.A.

Dec. 10. In Throgmorton-street, in his 76th year, Alexander Chalmers, Esq. M.A. F.S.A. one of the most eminent Biographers that Great Britain has ever produced.

He was born at Aberdeen, March 29, 1759, the youngest son of James Chalmers, and Susanna Trail, daughter of the Rev. James Trail, minister at Montrose.

His father was a printer at Aberdeen, well skilled in the learned languages; and established the first newspaper known at Aberdeen; which, after his death in Sept. 1764, was carried on by his eldest son, and is now the property of his grandson, Mr. David Chalmers. His grandfather, the Rev. James Chalmers, professor of Divinity in the Marischal college, died much regretted Oct. 8, 1744, aged 58. The family of Trail, from which Mr. Chalmers was descended on the mother's side, is highly respectable and of great antiquity.

Having received a classical and medical education, about the year 1777 he left his native city, and, what is remarkable, he never returned to it. He had obtained the situation of surgeon in the West Indies, and had arrived at Portsmouth to join his ship, when he suddenly altered his mind, and proceeded to the Metropolis. He soon became connected with the periodical press. His literary career commenced about the same time with that of his townsman the late James Perry, *esq.*, the latter as a writer in the General Advertiser, and the former as the editor of the Public Ledger and London Packet. This was during the

American war, when party spirit ran very high. At this period Mr. Chalmers acquired considerable fame as a political writer. He also contributed to the other popular journals of the day. In the *St. James's Chronicle* he wrote numerous essays, many of them under the signature of *SENEX*. To the *Morning Chronicle*, the property of his friend Mr. Perry, he was for some years a valuable assistant. His contributions consisted of smart paragraphs, epigrams, and satirical poems. He was also at one time editor of the *Morning Herald*.

Mr. Chalmers was early connected in business with Mr. George Robinson, the celebrated publisher, in Paternoster-row. He assisted him in judging of MSS. offered for publication, as well as occasionally fitting the same for the public eye. He was also a contributor to the *Critical Review*, then published by Mr. Robinson; and to the *Analytical Review*, published by Mr. Johnson. At this period he lived almost wholly with Mr. Robinson; and on his death Mr. Chalmers recorded his friendship for him by a memoir in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for June 1801.

Mr. Chalmers was most indefatigable and laborious in his studies and devotion to literature. No man ever edited so many works for the booksellers of London; and his attention to accuracy of collation, his depth of research as to facts, and his discrimination as to the character of the authors under his review, cannot be too highly praised.

In 1793 he published a *Continuation of the History of England*, in letters, 2 vols.;—2d edition, 1798; 3d edition 1803; 4th edition 1821. In 1797 he compiled a *Glossary to Shakspeare*; in 1798 a sketch of the *Isle of Wight*; and published an edition of the *Rev. James Barclay's complete and universal English Dictionary*.

In 1803 he edited "*The British Essayists, with prefaces historical and biographical, and a General Index*," 45 vols. This series begins with the *Tatler*, and ends with the *Observer*. The papers were collated with the original editions; and the Prefaces give accounts of the works, and of the lives of such of the writers as are less generally known. Another edition of this work was called for in 1808; and it has since been reprinted.

In 1803 he prepared an edition of *Shakspeare*, in 9 vols. 8vo. with an abridgment of the more copious notes of *Steevens*, and a life of *Shakspeare*. This edition was accompanied by plates from designs by *H. Fuseli, esq. R. A.* Mr. Chal-

mers took particular pains with the *text*, which is believed to be the most correct of any edition yet published.—Reprinted in 1812.

In 1805 he wrote a *Life of Burns*, and a *Life of Dr. Beattie*, prefixed to their respective works. In the same year he was elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries.

In 1806 he edited *Fielding's works*, 10 vols. 8vo; *Dr. Johnson's works*, 12 vols. 8vo; *Warton's Essays*; the *Tatler*, *Spectator*, and *Guardian*, 14 vols. 8vo; and assisted the *Rev. W. Lisle Bowles* in the publication of *Pope's Works*, 10 vols. 8vo. 1807.

In 1807 he edited *Gibbon's History*, with a *Life of the Author*, 12 vols. 8vo.

In 1808, and following years, he prefixed Prefaces to the greater part of the volumes of a Collection, selected by himself, known as "*Walker's Classics*," from the name of their publisher. They consisted of 45 vols. and met with great encouragement.

In 1809 he edited *Bolingbroke's works*, 8 vols. 8vo.; and in this and subsequent years, he contributed many of the lives to the magnificent volumes of the "*British Gallery of Contemporary Portraits*," published by *Cadell and Davics*. These notices, though short, are authentic and valuable.

In 1810 he revised an enlarged edition of "*The Works of the English Poets from Chaucer to Cowper*;" including the series edited, with Prefaces, biographical and critical, by *Dr. Johnson*, and the most approved Translations. The additional lives by *Mr. Chalmers*." In 21 vols. royal 8vo.

In the same year he published "*A History of the Colleges, Halls, and Public Buildings attached to the University of Oxford, including the lives of the Founders*;" a work which he undertook at the request of his old friend *Mr. Cooke* the bookseller at Oxford, and from which he derived much pleasure. It displays his usual patient diligence and minute inquiry. The work was rendered more attractive by a neat set of engravings by *Messrs. Storer and Greig*. In the preface, *Mr. Chalmers* promised to continue the subject by a *History of the University*; but that was never published.

In 1811 he revised through the press *Bishop Hurd's edition of Addison's Works*, 6 vols. 8vo; and an edition of *Pope's Works* in 8 vols. 18mo.

In the same year, he republished, with corrections and alterations, a periodical paper, entitled "*The Projector*," 3 vols. 8vo. These essays were originally printed in the *Gentleman's Magazine*. They

began in Jan. 1802 and were continued monthly to Nov. 1809. He had previously written a periodical paper, called "The Trifler," in the *Aberdeen Magazine*; but those essays were never printed separately.

In 1812, he prefixed a life of Alexander Cruden, to the sixth edition of his "Concordance."

But the work on which Mr. Chalmers' fame as an author chiefly rests is "The General Biographical Dictionary: containing an historical and critical account of the Lives and Writings of the most eminent Men in every Nation; particularly the British and Irish; from the earliest accounts to the present times."

The first four volumes of this work were published monthly, commencing in May 1812, and then a volume every alternate month, to the 32d and last volume in March 1817, a period of 4 years and 10 months of incessant labour and of many personal privations. Fortunately his health and spirits were wonderfully supported, and he was cheered during the progress of the work by the approbation of those whom it is desirable to please.*

Of the extent of Mr. Chalmers's labours some idea may be collected from the following statement. The preceding edition of this Dictionary, 1798, was in 15 vols.: the present in 32 vols. It was augmented by 3934 additional lives; and of the remaining number 2176 were rewritten, and the whole revised and corrected. The total number of articles exceed 9000. The general fidelity of Mr. Chalmers's labours stands conspicuous and unimpeached. In each article the sources whence it is derived are pointed out; the works of authors are enumerated; and in proportioning the length of an article to the quality and interest of the subject, due consistency is observed. Unwarped by prejudice, he pursued his labours with fearlessness, candour, and impartiality; and whilst the purity of his taste prevented injudicious commendation, the rectitude of his principles forbade the palliation of those qualities, which a high-toned moral feeling will neither pardon nor disguise †

In Nov. 1816 he republished, "The

Lives of Dr. Edward Pocock, the celebrated Orientalist, by Dr. Twells; of Dr. Zachary Pearce, Bp. of Rochester, and of Dr. Thomas Newton, Bp. of Bristol, by themselves; and of the Rev. Philip Skelton, by Mr. Burdy," in 2 vols. 8vo. These lives are chiefly valuable as belonging to that species of Biography called the *minute*. The undertaking first suggested itself to Mr. Chalmers, "by a perusal of the interesting life of Dr. Pocock; and the other lives were selected as containing, with respect to more modern times, an equally considerable portion of curious history, ecclesiastical, political, and literary." To the whole work Mr. Chalmers added an index of proper names.

In 1819 Mr. Chalmers published, "County Biography," 4 numbers; and a Life of Dr. Paley, prefixed to his Works.

In 1820, he published "A Dictionary of the English Language, abridged from the Rev. H. J. Todd's enlarged edition of Dr. Johnson's Dictionary," 1 vol. 8vo. In Mr. Chalmers's Abridgement every word in Mr. Todd's edition is given, Mr. Todd having enriched the original work of Dr. Johnson with several thousand words. Of this work a second edition was printed in 1824.

In 1822, he edited the ninth edition of Boswell's "Life of Johnson"; in 1823, a new edition of Shakspeare; and another edition of Dr. Johnson's works.

For many years Mr. Chalmers had been employed by the booksellers in revising and enlarging his Biographical Dictionary. But of late his ill state of health precluded the possibility of his close attention to so arduous a task. We regret, therefore, to say that only about a third of the work, as far as the end of the letter D, is ready for the press.

Mr. Chalmers was a valuable contributor to the *Gentleman's Magazine*, to which he was very partial, finding it of the greatest use in the compilation of his biographical works. Some of his *earliest* communications are enumerated below. ‡

With the late Mr. John Nichols he was in the strictest bonds of friendship, rendered doubly pleasing by the similarity of their literary pursuits. For many

* See *Gent. Mag.* 1816, pt. ii. p. 296.

† See *Gent. Mag.* 1817, pt. i. p. 291.

‡ 1788, p. 300, On Dr. Johnson's Character.—P. 479, On Dr. Johnson's Letter to Richardson.—1794, p. 696, On Watts's Psalms, answered by Dr. Kippis, p. 794.—1795, p. 469, Account of James Boswell.—P. 803, Tribute to Dr. Andrew Kippis. 1799, p. 199, On the Increase of Geniuses.—1801, p. 398, Caution against a growing Immorality of principle.—P. 704, On Hyperbole in Conversation.—1802, p. 26, Lamentable Decrease of Rudeness.—P. 809, Present state of our current Monies.—

years scarcely a week elapsed without an interchange of friendly literary communications relative to the works on which they were engaged, and that the public were benefited by their intercourse was frequently acknowledged by both writers in the prefaces to their respective works. This friendship continued unabated till the death of Mr. Nichols, when Mr. Chalmers wrote a biography of him, § which is one of the fullest and most pleasing memoirs which ever appeared of a long and laborious literary life.

With most of the other principal printers and booksellers of London during the last 50 years, Mr. Chalmers lived on terms of intimacy; and has frequently recorded his esteem for them in the Obituary of our Magazine||.

Alexander Chalmers was in the strictest sense of the terms, an honest, honourable man, and a true Christian. His piety was rational, and operative on his life and conduct. His was a happy religion, productive of a serenity of mind and benevolence of feeling towards all mankind. On settling in the Metropolis, he became a sincere member of the Church of England, and attended chiefly on the ministry of his friends, the Rev. Watts Wilkinson and the Rev. Josiah Pratt. He was charitable almost to a fault; and even munificent when he conceived himself called upon to set a good example.

Mr. Chalmers was a warm and affectionate friend, and a delightful companion, being very convivial, and his conversation replete both with wit and information. He belonged to various literary clubs of the old school, of which he was nearly the last surviving member.

In 1783 Mr. Chalmers married Elizabeth, the widow of Mr. John Gillett. She died in June 1816.

Mr. Chalmers suffered much from illness during the last few years of his life. His death was occasioned by the effects of inflammation of bronchia, having been previously much worn down by long confinement to his house, rendered necessary in consequence of frequent suffer-

ing from local irritation attended by ho-maturia, as well as from anasarca.

He was buried Dec. 19, in the same vault with his wife in the church of St. Bartholomew by the Royal Exchange. The service was performed by his friend the rector of that parish, the Rev. Dr. Shepherd; and his remains were accompanied to the grave by his two nephews, Mr. David Chalmers of Aberdeen, and Dr. Chalmers of Croydon; by the Rev. Josiah Pratt; and by several other of his old friends, among whom was the writer of this article, who highly esteemed him living, and deeply regrets his loss.

Mr. Chalmers has left a very valuable library principally relative to Biography and Literary History, enriched with many interesting notes and anecdotes, which will be sold by auction by Messrs. Sotheby.

There is no engraving of Mr. Chalmers; but three likenesses of him are existing: one, in crayons, by Mr. Wainwright, in possession of his executor H. Foss, esq. of Pall Mall; another, a small-sized portrait, the entire figure, by W. Dyce, the property of Mrs. Brown, his niece; and a third, a splendid miniature by Robertson, in possession of his nephew Mr. D. Chalmers, and one of the happiest efforts of that distinguished artist.

WILLIAM BLACKWOOD, Esq.

Sept. 16. At Edinburgh, aged 57, William Blackwood, esq. the eminent Bookseller.

Mr. Blackwood was born in Edinburgh, Nov. 20, 1776. Although his parents were in a much humbler station of life than that which he himself ultimately occupied, he received an excellent early education; and it was his boyish devotion to literature which determined the choice of his calling. In 1790, when he was fourteen years of age, he entered on his apprenticeship with the well-known house of Bell and Bradfute; and, before quitting their roof, largely stored

P. 916, *The Dress of the Ladies methodically considered*.—P. 1110, *On Improvements proposed near the Bank*.—1803, p. 40, *On the christening of Ships*.—From 1802 to 1809 he was a *monthly* contributor, under the signature of "A Projector."

§ See *Gent. Mag.* Dec. 1826.

|| Among others may be noticed; Alderman Magnay, stationer, in Nov. 1826; Joseph Collyer, engraver, Feb. 1828; Luke Hansard, esq., printer, Dec. 1828; C. J. Magnay, esq. Aug. 1829; Alderman Crowder, printer, Dec. 1830; Mr. Thomas Payne, bookseller, March 1831; Mr. C. Rivington, bookseller, June 1831; Andrew Strahan, esq., printer, Sept. 1831; John Taylor, esq. July 1832.

his mind with reading of all sorts; but especially Scottish history and antiquities.

When he had been six years with Messrs. Bell and Bradfute, he went to Glasgow, to be manager for Mr. Mundell, then in extensive business as a bookseller and university printer. Mr. Blackwood had the sole superintendence of the bookselling department; and he always spoke of the time he spent in Glasgow as having been of the greatest service to him in after-life. Being thrown entirely on his own resources, he then formed those habits of decision and promptitude for which he was subsequently so remarkable. He also corresponded regularly with Mr. Mundell and his friends at home—a usage from which he derived great benefit in the formation of that style of letter-writing which, in the opinion of many competent judges, has seldom been surpassed.

Mr. Mundell, however, gave up business in Glasgow: and at the expiration of a year, Mr. Blackwood returned to Messrs. Bell and Bradfute. In 1799 he entered into partnership with a Mr. Ross, which connexion was dissolved in a few years. He then went to London; and, in the shop of Mr. Cuthell, perfected himself in the knowledge of old books.

In 1804, Mr. Blackwood returned to Edinburgh, and commenced business on his own account on the South Bridge, as a dealer in old books, in the knowledge of which he had by that time few equals. He soon after became agent for Murray, Baldwin, and Cadell, and also published on his own account; among other works "Grahame's Sabbath," "Kerr's Voyages," the "Edinburgh Encyclopædia," &c. In 1812 appeared his famous catalogue, consisting of upwards of fifteen thousand books in various languages, all classified.

For many years Mr. Blackwood confined his attention principally to the classical and antiquarian branches of his trade; and was regarded as one of the best-informed booksellers of that class in the kingdom; but, on removing to the New Town of Edinburgh, in 1816, he disposed of his stock, and thenceforth applied himself, with characteristic ardour, to general literature, and the business of a popular publisher.

In April 1817, he put forth the first number of "Blackwood's Magazine," the most important feature of his professional career, and which he had long before contemplated. From that period it engrossed a very large share of his time; and though he scarcely ever wrote

for its pages himself, the general management and arrangement of it, with the very extensive literary correspondence which that involved, and the constant superintendence of the press, devolved principally upon him.

No man ever conducted business of all sorts in a more direct and manly manner. His opinion was on all occasions distinctly expressed; his questions were ever explicit; his answers conclusive. His sincerity might sometimes be considered rough; but no human being ever accused him either of flattering or of shuffling; and those men of letters who were in frequent communication with him, soon conceived a respect for and confidence in him, which, save in a very few instances, ripened into cordial regard and friendship. To youthful merit he was a ready and generous friend; and to literary persons of good moral character, when involved in pecuniary distress, he delighted to extend a bountiful hand. He was in all respects a man of large and liberal heart and temper.

During some of the best years of his life, he found time, in the midst of his own pressing business, to take rather a prominent part in the affairs of the City of Edinburgh, as a magistrate; and he exhibited on all occasions perfect fairness of purpose; and often, in the conduct of debate, and the management of less vigorous minds, a very rare degree of tact and sagacity.

He has left a widow, and a family of seven sons and two daughters—all of whom are at home, excepting the third son, who is Lieutenant of the 59th Bengal N.I. His two eldest sons have announced that they will carry on the business, in which from boyhood they were associated with their honoured parent. (*Abridged from the Literary Gazette*).

MRS. JULIA SMITH.

Dec. 8. At Grantham, aged 73, Julia, widow of the Rev. Joseph Smith, Vicar of Melksham, Wiltshire, and formerly of Wendover, Bucks.

Mrs. Smith was the youngest and last survivor of a family, all the members of which bore the same distinguishing marks of talents, virtue, piety, and active benevolence. The characters of some of them have, from their public usefulness, been noticed in the Gentleman's Magazine, at former periods. The reader is referred to the Gent. Mag. for 1765, pp. 600 and 602, and 1766, pp. 20, 327, for an account of her father, Sir Francis Bernard, Bart.,

Governor of the Province of Massachusetts Bay. In the obituary of July 1818, will be found a memoir of her philanthropic brother Sir Thomas Bernard, Bart., well known as the editor of the Reports for bettering the Condition of the Poor; and as the author of *Spurrinna*, or the Comforts of the Aged. And the Obituary Jan. 1822, contains some particulars of the life and publications of her sister, Mrs. Frances Elizabeth King, author of "*Female Scripture Characters*." Mrs. Smith possessed a congenial spirit with her gifted relations, and exerted herself to promote religion and good morals among mankind by the following publications:—"Letters from a Swedish Court;" "*The Prison of Montauban*;" and what is perhaps her best work, "*The Old School*," in two volumes; besides some smaller tracts, all written in an easy unostentatious style, and inculcating sound good principles of action, from the purest and best motive—the desire of pleasing God.

In private, her beneficence was active and various, not limited to alms-giving, but combining advice, admonitions, and words of comfort, which her lady-like and gentle manners and her superior intellect enabled her to dispense as occasion offered, with effect, to persons of all classes in the community, especially those of her own sex. For many months before her decease, Mrs. Smith felt a gradual decay, and acknowledged the approach of death, not only with calmness and hope, but also with a Christian thankfulness to a merciful Redeemer and Judge, who thus gave timely warning to set her house in order, and make her peace with God. Her example will live in the memories of those who valued and loved her worth.

MRS. THRING.

Dec. 12. At Clifton, in her 82d year, deservedly respected and lamented, Elizabeth, widow of the late John Thring, of Alford House, co. Somerset, esq., a Magistrate for Wilts and Somerset, and a Deputy Lieutenant, who died 1830, æt. 76. (See *Gent. Mag.* vol. c. pt. i. p. 189.) She was the last surviving issue of William Everett of Heytesbury, co. Wilts, esq. (who died Sept. 1, 1792, æt. 77,) by his wife Alicia, daughter of Thomas Gale* of Crawlbusch, or Crawlboys, in the parish of Ludgershall, and Alice his wife, who died April 21, 1775,

* Thomas Gale, father of Alicia Everett, died 27 Nov. 1723, æt. 28. Alice Gale, his wife, ob. Dec. 1777, æt. 81. (*M. I. and Register of Ludgershall Church.*)

æt. 61. Mrs. Thring's eldest brother was the late Thomas Everett (baptized at Heytesbury, Feb. 27. 1739) of Bedford-square, esq. a Banker in London, Lord of the Manor of Biddesdon, near Andover, Hants, (Grant of Arms from Heralds' College, 1792) and M.P. for Ludgershall (of which borough he was proprietor,) in 1796, 1801, 1802, and 1806, who died 1810. (See Obituary, *Gents. Mag.* 1810, pt. i. p. 188.) Father of the present Joseph Hague Everett, of Biddesdon, esq. M.P. for Ludgershall in 1812, and of other issue.

Her 2d brother was the late William Everett, of Horningsham, Wilts, esq. (there baptized Jan. 5, 1741; obiit 1806,) who married at St. Olave's, Old Jewry, Dec. 27, 1765, Jane Wickham, and had, among other issue,† William Everett and Alicia Everett, (eldest daughter): William was Fellow of New College, Oxford, B.D. 1810, Vicar of Romford, Essex, married Marianne, natural daughter of the late Charles Dundas of Barton Court, Berks, esq. many years M.P. for that County, and died in 1827 (see *Gent. Mag.* vol. xcvi. pt. ii. p. 474). The eldest daughter, Alicia Everett (baptized at Horningsham, Sept. 25, 1768), married there in 1792, the late Rev. William Ireland, 20 years Vicar of Frome, Somerset, (instituted April 30, 1793, and a Magistrate for that county). Mr. Ireland died 1813, (see *Gent. Mag.* vol. lxxxiii. pt. i. p. 397; and for a high character of him, vol. ci. pt. ii. p. 520). His widow survives and resides at Rome, having had by him, among other issue, the Rev. John Ireland, M.A. of Rockfield House, Nunney, Somerset, Vicar of Queen's Charlton, in the same county, unm.; and two daughters, for the fair hand of one of whom, the beautiful Frances Ireland, the late Mr. C. Dundas, M.P. for Berks, the Baron Ambresbury of only six months, was long an ardent though unsuccessful suitor; she bestowed it in 1820 on the Rev. Hyde Cassan, now Vicar of Bruton, Somerset. The other married daughter, Lucy Ireland, is wife of the Rev. William Gretton, Vicar of Withington, co. Hereford, a son of the late Dr. Gretton, Dean of Hereford.

† An account of Thomas Everett, esq. one of that issue, will be found in *Gent. Mag.* 1830, pt. ii. p. 87, where the heading of the article is misprinted William instead of Thomas. In that article John Gale Everett should be placed as the 3d son instead of 2d, and William Everett as 2d instead of 3d; at p. 88, col. a. l. 29, for 25, read 20 years, and col. b. line 8, before ——— Turner, esq. insert William.

Mrs. Thring's third brother was the late John Gale Everett of Heytesbury, esq. (there baptised May 24, 1743) sep. *ibid.* Aug. 20, 1825, æt. 82; will dated Feb. 25, 1820; proved Sept. 26, 1825: sworn under 100,000*l.* This gentleman was married, but died s.p.l. leaving a natural son, Joseph Butt: who was authorized to take the surname and arms of Everett, with proper distinctions, by royal licence, 15 Feb. 1811, and is the present Joseph Everett, esq. F.S.A. of Heytesbury, and a banker at Warminster.

Her fourth brother was the late Joseph Everett, esq. father of the present Rev. G. F. Everett, M.A. of Balliol college, Oxford, 1818, and of Edward Everett, esq. Barrister-at-law, M.A. Balliol 1824, and of other issue.

Mrs. Thring has left issue by her late husband John Thring, esq. (whose will was proved April 15, 1830, sworn under 70,000*l.*) a daughter Alicia, unmarried; and a son, the Rev. John Gale Thring, B.C.L. of St. John's college, Cambridge, of Alford House, and Rector and patron of Alford, who married Sarah, daughter of the late Rev. John Jenkyns, B.C.L., Vicar of Evercrearb, Somerset, and sister to the Rev. Richard Jenkins, D.D. Master of Balliol college, Oxford, Vicar of Dinder, Somerset; and to Jane, wife of Thomas Gaisford, D.D. Dean of Christ church, Oxford.

The late John Thring, esq. was for many years an eminent attorney at Warminster, and partner with her brother John Gale Everett, in the Warminster Bank. He had a grant of arms at the College of Heralds, May 30, 1798.

JAMES HEATH, ESQ.

Nov. 15. In Coram-street, aged 78, James Heath, esq. senior Associate Engraver of the Royal Academy.

Mr. Heath was for more than half a century one of the most eminent engravers in Europe. He had long, however, retired from the profession, which he resigned to his son, Mr. Charles Heath, whose almost numberless illustrated works, and other exquisite productions of the graphic art, do so much honour to the country.

Mr. Heath was the early associate and friend of Stothard, the artist; they may be said to have commenced their career of popularity and distinction at the same time. The old "Novelist's Magazine," published by Harrison, which extends to twenty-two octavo volumes, is adorned by the delicately finished engravings of James Heath, from the exquisite and imperishable

drawings of Thomas Stothard. This work remains at the present moment a monument of the supremacy of the genius and skill of Heath and Stothard. Heath's fame as an engraver extended all over the Continent, and was by no one more highly appreciated than by that distinguished artist, Raphael Morghen at Florence. During many years he confined himself to book illustrations; but it was impossible that an artist of such high capabilities should fail to strike out a more enlarged sphere for the display and exercise of his art, and with equal success. The "Death of Major Pearson," from a painting by West, and, as a companion to it, the "Death of Lord Nelson," from a painting by the same artist; the "Dead Soldier," from a picture by Wright of Derby; a whole length of General Washington, engraved from American Stuart's well-known portrait in the possession of the Marquis of Lansdowne: and the portrait of Pitt, from the statue at Cambridge University, are a few of the many lasting specimens of Heath's graphic excellence.

In private life Heath was esteemed and loved by the large circle in which he was known. He was a delightful companion, abounding with entertaining anecdotes and stories relating to the eminent persons with whom he had associated. Sir Joshua Reynolds, Sir Thomas Lawrence, West, Stothard, F. Reynolds, Morton, John Kemble, Miles Peter Andrews, Wroughton the actor, and to the end of his life Jack Bannister (who, we rejoice to say, survives him in excellent health), were his attached friends. Although his engravings were highly prized in all the principal cities of Europe, we question if his visit to the Continent extended beyond Calais, on an occasion when Jack Bannister was his companion, and who often tells a humorous story of an occurrence that happened to them at Dessein's Hotel.

Mr. Heath was a widower when he died. He has left behind him three children: George, Serjeant-at-law; Charles, the eminent engraver; and Mrs. Hamilton, who is understood to be almost equal to her brother as a professor of the graphic art. Godefroy of Paris, who engraved the celebrated Battle of Austerlitz, from the splendid painting by Gerard, was a pupil of Mr. Heath.

Mr. EDMONSTONE.

Sept. 21. At Kelso, in his 40th year, Mr. R. Edmonstone, a painter of considerable talent.

Mr. Edmonstone was born in Kelso; his parents were highly respectable in

their line of life, and though he was apprenticed to a watchmaker, his attachment to painting was so strong that he soon devoted, under many difficulties, his whole time and attention to the study and practice of the art. He brought out his first productions in Edinburgh, where they attracted considerable attention, and procured him the patronage of Baron Hume and other gentlemen of taste, whose friendship he afterwards enjoyed. His success soon induced him to settle in London, where he speedily attained an honourable distinction.

At this period, about the year 1819, he was, after some practice under Harlowe, a diligent student at the Royal Academy, and he shortly after determined to visit the Continent. He remained abroad for some years, residing at Rome, Naples, Florence, and Venice, at all of which places he pursued his studies with so much assiduity as materially to injure his health. Among his productions painted at Rome, is the picture of the "Ceremony of Kissing the Chains of St. Peter," which was exhibited and sold at the British Gallery in 1833.

At Rome, Mr. Edmonstone experienced a severe attack of fever, from the effects of which his constitution never recovered, and which obliged him to relinquish painting for a considerable time. On his return to London, however, at the close of 1832, he again zealously commenced his professional labours, and every successive picture he produced was an evidence of his increasing skill, and more fully developed the peculiar quiet beauty of his mind. A bright career of fame, and consequent emolument, seemed to be the undoubted reward of his perseverance and industry; but his health, injured by unremitting application, gave way, and, in the vain hope of deriving benefit from his native air, he left London for Kelso, where he died.

Of Mr. Edmonstone's character as a man, the high respect and esteem with which he was regarded by all who knew him, is a sufficient testimony; although it was only his most intimate friends—they who had pierced the sensitive and somewhat proud reserve, which it was his nature to wear towards the world—who could truly estimate his innate worth, his elevated cast of mind, and amiable disposition. As a painter, Mr. Edmonstone practised both in portraits and in works of imagination; but it was chiefly in the latter he excelled, and to which his inclination turned so forcibly as to induce him almost totally to resign the other more lucrative branch of his pro-

fession. His works are remarkable for the elevated sentiment which he infused into the most simple action or attitude—for a fine tone of colouring—and for that love of tranquil beauty which no doubt originated in the bias of his own mind and feelings. The painter who was most admired by him, and to whom he may perhaps be in many points compared, was Correggio. He was extremely fond of children, and of introducing them in his pictures—so much so, that, with one or two exceptions, he may be said never to have painted a picture in which a child did not form a prominent object. Their infantile attitudes, traits, and expressions, were his continual study and delight; and few artists, however celebrated, can be said to have been more true or happy in rendering their artless graces upon canvas.

The last two pictures which Mr. Edmonstone's health allowed him to finish were that called "The White Mouse," exhibited last year at the Suffolk Street Gallery, and the portraits of "Three of the Children of the Hon. Sir E. Cust," exhibited at Somerset House. At the time when illness obliged him to suspend his labours, he was employed upon, and had nearly completed, two pictures, which promised to be his *chef-d'œuvres*; the subjects are both Italian—one he was painting for Lord Morpeth, the other for Mr. Vernon.

ADRIEN BOIELDIEU.

Oct. 3. At Jarey, near Paris, aged 58, M. Adrien Francois Boieldieu, an eminent musical composer.

Boieldieu was born at Rouen on the 16th Dec. 1775. While still young, he showed talents not often met with in the profession in which he had taken so distinguished a place. At the age of nine years he *improvised* upon the organ in a most remarkable manner. When 18, he wrote an opera in one act, which was brought out at the theatre of Rouen, and attracted all Normandy to see it. He came to Paris in 1795, and produced some fine romances, some of which had prodigious success, especially the two operas "*S'il est vrai que d'être deux*," and *Le Menestrel*. In 1797 he produced *La Famille Suisse*, at the Opera Comique. To this succeeded rapidly *Zoraïme et Zulmar*, *Les Meprises Espagnoles*, *Montreuil et Merville*, and *La Dot de Suzette*. In 1800 he produced three operas, which continue stock pieces, viz.: *Beniowski*, *Le Calife de Bagdad*, and *Ma Tante Aurore*. By a law of the National Convention, the Conservatoire de Musique was established, the number of pupils was fixed

at 600, and the professors at 115. Boieldieu was appointed one of the professors. Zimmerman and the two Chamcourtois were his pupils.

Boieldieu married a danseuse of the Opera named Clotilde, and the union proving unhappy, he accepted in 1803 an offer of the Emperor Alexander to make him director of the choir in the Imperial Chapel at St. Petersburg. It was there that Boieldieu composed for the Hermitage Theatre, *Aline Reine de Golconde*, *Abderkhan*, *Les Voitures Versées*, *La Jeune Femme Colere*, the choruses for *Athalie*, and *Telemaque*, in three acts, which is only known to amateurs, and which was considered his *chief d'œuvre*, before the production of *La Dame Blanche*. In 1811, Boieldieu returned to Paris. He then represented successively *Les Deux Paravens*, *Reine de Trop*, *Jean de Paris*, *Le Nouveau Seigneur*, *La Fête du Village voisin*, *Le Petit Chaperon Rouge*, *La Dame Blanche*, and *Les Deux Nuits*, his last work. In private he also produced *Bayard à Mezières*, *Charles de France*, and *Angela*, in 1815; *Blanche de Provence*, in 1821, for the baptism of the Duc de Bourdeaux; *Vendôme en Espagne*, in 1823; and *Pharamond*, for the Coronation of Charles X. He also composed a part of the *Marquis de Brinvilliers*.

Boieldieu returned to Paris in 1831, and political events obliged him to remain there. He made several attempts to get his wife divorced, but could not succeed. He had lately returned from a watering-place in the Pyrenees, and was apparently convalescent, when he was suddenly taken ill, and carried off after a short sickness. He was honoured with a public funeral. The procession was opened by the band of one of the Legions of the National Guards, and the way was lined by detachments of National Guards and Troops. Two swords crossed, the insignia of the Legion of Honour, and the epaulettes of the deceased as a Chasseur of the National Guard, were placed upon the coffin. The pall was borne by a member of each of the sections of the Institute. After the family, came 12 members of the Institute, representatives of the Opéra Comique, the Conservatoire de Musique, and the Grand Opéra, numerous composers, and, finally, the friends of the deceased. Among the composers were Lesuer, Cherubini, Auber, Paer, Meyerbeer, Rossini, Caraffa, Adam, Halevy, Panzeron, Despréaux, and Gide. The assembled performers comprised Nourrit, Lablache, Martin, Ponchard, Lemonnier, Levasseur, Paul, Genot, Samson, Firmin,

Menjaud, and Vernet. There were also Messrs. Pradier and the two Dantons, sculptors, and many journalists and men of letters. The church of the Invalides was filled by persons who obtained tickets; and on the entry of the procession the singers of the Grand Opéra and the Opéra Comique chanted Cherubini's admirable Mass for the Dead. The vocal choir was directed by M. Kuhn, the orchestra by M. Habeneck, and the first violin was in the masterly hands of M. Baillot. Singers of all ages joined in the solemnity. The last piece was a motet, without any accompaniment, arranged from the air of the *Chevaliers de la Fidélité*, as a final homage to the genius of Boieldieu. At 2 o'clock the service finished, and the procession left the Invalides, pursuing its slow and solemn march to the cemetery of Père la Chaise.

At the sitting of the 17th of October the Municipal Council of Rouen decided that a deputation of three of its members should proceed to Paris, to bring back the heart of Boieldieu, which his widow had given to the city of Rouen. On the 14th Nov. it was received with a grand funeral service, the Cathedral being magnificently decorated for the occasion. Cherubini's Mass of the Dead was performed by a full orchestra. The choruses were chaunted by the actors and actresses of the principal theatres. After the mass, the heart of Boieldieu was carried with all ceremony to the chapel of the cemetery, where a column will be erected at the public expense. The council have voted for this purpose the sum of 12,000 francs. On the occasion of the death of Boieldieu the theatre at Bruxelles represented the first act of *La Dame Blanche*, the *Nouveau Seigneur de Village*, and the first act of *Beniowski*, all well known operas of the deceased. At the end of the play there was a grand funeral ceremony.

The Minister of the Interior has granted to M. Adrien Boieldieu, the son of the composer, a pension of 1,200 francs, chargeable to the department of the Fine Arts.

M. CHORON.

Lately. At Paris, M. Choron, Professor of the Royal Conservatoire, and author of a celebrated work on Harmony.

Alexander Etienne Choron was born in 1772, at Caen, in Normandy. His father had a small place under government, and Choron did not commence the study of music till about the age of 15, when he left school. He then, without any assistance, and thwarted in his wishes by his friends, began to teach himself,

even without books, to note down all the airs that he had retained in his memory or could imagine, and at length acquired much facility in this practice. He then got possession of the musical works of D'Alembert, Roussier, and Rosseau, and other writers of the school of Rameau, which served him as a guide in the study of composition, and enabled him to compose passably well both in score and accompaniments. Gretry, to whom he showed some of his first regular attempts at composition, persuaded him to follow up his studies, and recommended to him the abbé Rose, from whom he took lessons. He afterwards became a pupil of Bonesi, a celebrated Italian master, then in France; and read with much care the best didactic German works, learning that language for the express purpose. Whilst engaged in the study of the works of D'Alembert, the desire of understanding certain calculations which he there met with, induced him to undertake the study of mathematics, which he pursued with so much ardour, that the celebrated Monge received him as a pupil, and appointed him under-master of descriptive geometry at the Normal school, in 1795, and subsequently named him *chef de brigade* at the Polytechnic school, at the time of its formation. Choron also found time to join to these studies metaphysics, general literature, and the ancient languages, even to Hebrew, the class of which language he often conducted at the college of France in the absence of the professor. But it is time we should speak of the musical works of this celebrated person. His first didactic work is entitled "*Principes d'Accompagnement des Ecoles d'Italie, en Société avec le Sieur Fiocchi*," Paris, 1804. His second and greatest work is entitled "*Principes de Composition des Ecoles d'Italie adoptés par le Gouvernement Français*," 3 vol. fol. Paris. It appears that he executed a double purpose in this treatise. Nicola Sala, chapel-master and professor at Naples, had devoted a long life to the collection of the finest models in the various styles; and in 1794 they were printed in a most superb style, at the expense of the King of Naples. In the course of the ravages of that city in 1799, the plates of Sala's works were taken from the royal printing-office and dispersed or destroyed; and thus the general circulation was precluded. Mons. Choron therefore thought it more conducive to the perfection of his own plan, to interweave the examples collected by Sala, at the same time distinctly separating the parts, and using them merely as auxiliary examples to the plan laid

down for his own profound illustration of the principles of composition.

Choron has also composed some dramatic music and romances; the principal materials of the "*Dictionary of Musicians*," edited by Fayolle in 1810, Paris, 2 vols. 8vo.

Though more generally known by his book on Harmony, M. Choron was in his own country more highly appreciated as the zealous friend of classical music, to the advancement of which the whole energies of his being seemed devoted. He was at the head of a choral school, whose daily practice consisted of the *chef d'œuvres* of the best masters of Italy and Germany; and it was his unwearied endeavour to bring to a hearing the finest parts of the stores of ancient music, and to contribute to the foundation of provincial societies for the cultivation of classical music. The prejudices of the French against a Handel, who had composed his finest works to our own most inharmonious language, were only to be conquered by making those works audible in a version more suited to their taste. Thus the text of Judas Maccabeus and the Messiah was turned into Italian, and, by the aid of careful performances, the music worked its way, and the Parisians, thanks to the ability and enthusiasm of M. Choron, became converts to Handel. It is said that his death was accelerated by anxiety of mind, occasioned by delay on the part of the present Government in making good the sums which he had expended on the institution, over which he presided, since the "three glorious days." It was in his school that Miss Clara Novello received much of her musical education.

CLERGY DECEASED.

Aug. 3. At Cainbatoor, the Rev. G. H. Woodward, of the Jaffna mission, Ceylon.

Nov. 10. The Very Rev. Alexander Shand, Dean of Aberdeen, and Minister of Arradone.

Nov. 11. The Rev. A. Cruickshank, Episcopalian Minister of Muthill.

Nov. 13. The Rev. G. Garden, Episcopalian Minister of Stonehaven.

Nov. 22. At Bath, aged 74, the Hon. and Rev. James St. Leger, Rector of Castletown Roche, co. Cork; uncle to Viscount Doneraile. He was the third son of St. Leger the first Viscount Doneraile, by Mary eldest daughter of Redmond Barry, esq. He married, March 2, 1809, Catharine, youngest daughter of Thomas Williams, esq. of Epsom, and by that lady, who died March 12, 1821, had issue three sons and two daughters: 1.

Caroline; 2. James; 3. William; 4. Charles Arthur; and 5. Catharine.

Dec. 1. At West Stower, Dorset, aged 58, the Rev. *Walter Whitaker*, Curate of that parish and East Stower. He was of Oriel coll. Oxf. M.A. 1799.

Dec. 3. At Bishop's Castle, Shropshire, aged 81, the Rev. *Isaac Frowd*, 57 years Vicar of that parish, and Rector of Shrawardine, in the patronage of Earl Powis. He was the last surviving son of Edward Frowd, esq. of Brixton Deverill, Wilts, and the nearest relation to the founder of the Frowd Charity at Salisbury. He was of Exeter coll. Oxf. M.A. 1779.

Dec. 3. At Owsden-hall, Suffolk, aged 81, the Rev. *James Thomas Hand*, for fifty-six years Rector of Cheveley, Camb. and for 26 Rector of Owsden, both in his own patronage. He was of Eman. coll. Camb. B.A. 1775, M.A. 1778.

Dec. 6. At Great Torrington, Devon, aged 78, the Rev. *Denys Yonge*, for fifty years Rector of West Putford, in that county, in the patronage of Lord Clinton, and Vicar of Moorwinstow, Cornwall. He was of Sidney-Sussex coll. Camb. M.A. 1807; and was collated to Moorwinstow in the same year by the Bishop of Exeter.

Dec. 9. At Wormshill, Kent, aged 91, the Rev. *Josiah Disturnell*, Rector of that parish. He was educated at Christ's Hospital; and being the senior Grecian in 1761, delivered the address of the scholars to George III. and Queen Charlotte, in St. Paul's churchyard, on their coming to dine in the City on Lord Mayor's day. In 1763 he was sent from the school to Pembroke college, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1767, M.A. 1770, and he was presented to the rectory of Wormshill by the Governors of Christ's Hospital in 1815.

DEATHS.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

Sept. 17. In Great Portland-st. *suddenly*, Capt. William Cook, R.N. He was made a Commander 1801, and Post Captain 1806.

Sept. 24. In London, Lieut. Keily, h. p. 60th foot.

Nov. 5. At Chelsea, Dr. Watson, Assistant-Surgeon in the army.

Nov. 9. In London, Lieut. Jas. Wm. Henry Hastings, 1st Royals.

Nov. 20. Aged 31, Geo.-Adol. Owen, solicitor, late of Buntingford, third son of the Rev. H. B. Owen, D.D., rector of St. Olave's, Hart-st.

Nov. 25. At Kennington, Elizabeth.

Ann, widow of Wm. Pollock Cowcher, esq. of his Majesty's Customs in Granada.

Lately. Mr. Joseph Barber, of Grove-lane, Camberwell.

Dec. 1. At Leathersellers'-hall, St. Helen's-place, Miss Mary Vines, of Seagry, near Chippenham, Wilts.

Dec. 9. At Camberwell, aged 82, Jas. Wright, esq. Father of the Company of Vintners.

Dec. 10. At Denmark-hill, in his 80th year, John Joyner, esq.

Dec. 13. Miss Elizabeth Burt, of Gough-house, Chelsea.

Dec. 14. In his 6th year, Charles, eld. son of C. R. Cockerell, esq. of Eaton-sq.

Dec. 15. Aged 27, Euphemia, wife of J. B. Ryder, esq., of Sloane-street.

At Kennington, aged 82, John Gilman, esq. solicitor.

In the Edgeware-road, aged 39, Harriet-Hillyard, wife of John Cazenove, esq. dau. of Ja. Gibson, esq. of Epsom.

Dec. 16. Aged 21, Anna, eldest dau. of Tho. Puckle, esq. of Clapham-com.

At Walworth, Mr. G. Brewis, printer.

Dec. 17. At Copt-hall, Hendon, Catherine-Clarke, widow of Tho. Nicoll, esq. formerly Lieut-Colonel 70th reg.

At Brompton, aged 84, Mrs. Sally Gaitskell, eldest dau. of John Gaitskell, esq. of Bermondsey.

Dec. 19. In Devonshire-st. aged 84, Margaret, widow of Tho. Hutchins, esq. corresponding Sec. to the Hudson's Bay Company.

At Lincoln's Inn, aged 36, Chas. Holford Bosanquet, esq. barrister-at-law, eldest son of Chas. Bosanquet, esq. of Rock, Northumberland.

At Notting-hill, aged 60, T. A. Phipps, esq.

Dec. 20. A. Beetham, esq. of Broad-st. third son of W. Beetham, esq. of Stoke Newington.

In North Audley-st. aged 37, Lady Harriet-Maria Villiers, only child of the Earl of Clarendon.

Dec. 21. In Park-place, Regent's-park, in her 90th year, Anne-Katharine, widow of the venerable Major Cartwright, eldest dau. of Sam. Dashwood, esq. of Well, co. Linc.

Elizabeth-Sophia, widow of R. C. Plowden, esq. of Devonshire place, for 27 years a Director of the East India Co.

At Newington-green, Martha, wife of W. Dugmore, esq. of Lincoln's inn, barrister.

Dec. 22. In her 60th year, Sarah, wife of Lieut.-Col. Barrow, late of 69th reg.

Dec. 27. Helen, wife of Richard Leslie, esq. second dau. of Capt. John Pilford, R.N. C.B.

Dec. 29. At Upper Seymour-st. aged

83, T. Oakes, esq., late of the Madras Civil Service.

At Kentish-town, aged 77, Henry Browell, esq.

Dec. 31, in Woburn-sq. aged 59, Chas. Johnson, esq., of the General Post-office.

Aged 82, Margaret, widow of the Rev. George Whitfield, of Bruce-grove, Tottenham, for above 60 years a devoted member of the Wesleyan Society.

Lately. In Fenchurch-st., aged 88, Wm. Thwaytes, esq. grocer. The following is an abstract of his will:—to three executors, 10,000*l.* each; to seven nephews and nieces, 10,000*l.* each; to one nephew, 20,000*l.*: to the Clothworkers' Company, 20,000*l.*; to the blind of the said Company, 20,000*l.*; to Mrs. Thoyts, 1,000*l.*: to Mr. Webb, 1,000*l.*; to the Magdalen Hospital, 500*l.*; to the London Hospital, 500*l.*; to the Mendicity Society, 500*l.*; to the school in Westmoreland where he was educated, 500*l.*; to Mr. Tibbets (at the tea counter) 2,000*l.*; to Mr. Mawley (ditto), 1,000*l.*; to twenty shopmen and clerks (100*l.* each) 2,000*l.*; to Thomas, his footboy, 200*l.*; to twelve porters, 5*l.* each 60*l.*; to seven of his wife's nephews and nieces, 1,000*l.* each. The freehold valued at 24,000*l.* goes to his nephew, the heir-at-law, in consequence of the will not being properly witnessed. The residue, estimated at 500,000*l.* is left to his widow, and forms a total of 700,260*l.*

Jan. 1. At Stanhope-terr. Major Wm. Barney. He was appointed Lieut. in the Chasseurs Britanniques 1810, Capt. 3d Ceylon regt. 1813, 89th foot 1814, Major 1815. His health fell a sacrifice to wounds received in service, aided by the pestilential climate of Sierra Leone.

In Lower Brook-st., Lady Henry Fitzroy. She was Caroline, youngest dau. of the late Adm. Pigot, was married Sept. 10, 1800, and left a widow June 7, 1828, with one daughter and five sons.

In Bruton-st. aged 64, Benjamin Auther, esq. formerly of Bridlington.

At Putney, aged 62, Thos. Davenport Latham, esq.

Jan. 2. John Jones, esq., of Portland-pl., and Dery Ormond, Cardiganshire.

Aged 70, Wm. Venning, esq., merchant, of Holloway and the Old Jewry.

At Northbank, Regent's-park, the widow of Edw. Saunders, esq. a Member of Council at Madras.

Jan. 3. At his mother's, Wandsworth-common, aged 33, Geo. Shepley, of Carshalton. esq.

In Trinity-sq. aged 58, John Warren, esq.

At Kennington, aged 65, Mr. Thomas Daintree.

At Wandsworth, aged 95, Mrs. Bush.

At Battersea, aged 68, Henry Slade, esq. late of the Navy Pay-office.

Jan. 4. At John-street, Adelphi, aged 89, Alex. Dalgleish, esq.

Jan. 5. In Cavendish-sq., aged 58, Richard Parrott, esq.

Jan. 8. In Devonshire-place, in his 80th year, John Wilton, esq. late of Bengal civil service.

Aged 74, John Simmons, esq. Pavilion, Euston-square.

In Montagu-place, aged 32, the Hon. Philip Henry Abbot, barrister-at-law, M.A. of Oxford, second son of the late Lord Colchester.

At Warren-st., aged 55, Edw. Buckingham, esq.

Jan. 9. In Arlington-st. M. W. Andrews, esq.

Jan. 10. John Monkhouse, esq. of Half-moon-st.

Jan. 18. Aged 28, the favourite squaw of the Michigan Chief Makoonse, Chief of the Chippewa tribe, who has lately been exhibiting his skill in the use of the rifle, at the Strand and Victoria Theatres. She was possessed of an attractive figure, and a fine Grecian face, and was said to be the daughter of a French General Officer, by an Indian princess.

In Caroline-street, Bedford-sq. Robert Robinson, esq.

BERKS.—*Dec.* 8. Aged 75, Hen. Harford, esq., of Down-place.

Dec. 19. At Caldecot House, aged 65, Daniel Lintall, esq.

Jan. 4. Aged 73, Catherine, wife of John Dobson, esq., of Mortimer.

BUCKS.—*Dec.* 17. Aged 57, Walter Jackson, esq., of Burnham.

CHESHIRE.—*Dec.* 17. At Frodsham, C. Baldwin, esq., formerly Lieut.-Col. of King's Co. Militia.

CORNWALL.—*Dec.* 19. At Saltash, in his eighteenth year, Mr. Stephen Tregear Drew, third son of the late Stephen Drew, esq., of Jamaica, barrister.

Dec. 21. At St. Austell, aged 48, Lieut. David Price, R.N.

Jan. 16. At Port Eliot, aged 33, Lady Susan-Caroline, wife of Col. the Hon. H. B. Lygon, M.P. for West Worcestershire; second daughter of the Earl of St. Germans. She was married July 8, 1824, and has left five surviving children.

DERBY.—*Jan.* 3. At Ashbourn, aged 85, Robert Dale, esq. He was High Sheriff for the county in 1786.

DEVON.—*Oct.* 1. At Appledore, aged 54, Sir Charles Wm. Chambers, Bart. (?) Commander R.N. He was son of Sir Robert Chambers, Knt., commander of the lazaretto ship *Alexander*, stationed at the Motherbank, who died Sept. 4,

1807. He served as a midshipman of the *Sceptre*, 64, on the East India station, and when that ship was wrecked in 1799, was fortunately on shore. He became Lieut. 1805, and Commander 1815. He married July 27, 1815, Isabella, widow of T. Scott, esq. of Calcutta.

Dec. 1. At Winsor house, near Kingsbridge, Lieut.-Col. Alex. Henry, late of 58th regt.

Dec. 5. At Chelston, near Torquay, Commander C. Belfield Louis, R.N.

Dec. 11. At Exeter, aged 87, the widow of John Rose Drewe, esq., of the Grange.

Dec. 22. At Marldon, in his 63rd year, Thomas Gardner, esq.

Dec. 23. At Ipplepen, in his 67th year, Henry Charles Baynes, esq.

Jan. 2. At Sidmouth, in his 84th year, Henry Cutler, esq. He was a lineal descendant of Mary youngest daughter of King Henry the Seventh, Queen Dowager of France, who was married secondly to Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk.

Jan. 4. At Dunmore-house, Bradninch, aged 63, the Hon. Levison Granville Keith Murray, late of Madras civil service, brother to the Right Hon. the Earl of Dunmore, fifth and youngest son of John 4th Earl, by Lady Charlotte Stewart, 6th dau. of Alex. 6th Earl of Galloway. He married, 1st, Wemyss, 5th dau. of Sir J. Dalrymple, Bart. who died in 1804, *s. p. s.*; 2dly, in 1807, the widow of John Thursley, esq. by whom he had issue, Jane-Wemyss, Augusta, Jack-Henry, Lieut. R. N., Alexander, d. 1823, and Samuel-Hood; 3dly, May 10, 1834, Louisa-Mitty, only dau. of Thomas Abraham, esq.

Jan. 10. At Musbury, H. Anning, esq. Aged 61, Harriet, wife of the Rev. J. G. Coplestone, Rector of Offwell.

Jan. 11. At Tamerton Vicarage, aged 77, the widow of John Arthur, esq. collector of customs at Plymouth, and mother of the Rev. G. Arthur, Vicar of Tamerton.

Jan. 12. At Plymouth, aged 74, Commander J. H. Sparks, R. N. on the retired list (1829).

Jan. 13. In Barnstaple, aged 58, Mary, widow of Lieut. Gittings, R. N.

DORSET.—*Lately.* At Poole, Mr. T. Thompson, for many years harbour master, and a member of the corporation.

Jan. 6. At Dorchester, in his 6th year, Charles-Augustus, eldest son of Capt. Handley, dragoon guards.

ESSEX.—*Dec. 7.* John Golding, esq. of Wix Abbey.

Dec. 19. Aged 23, John-Geo. Mills, esq. B.A. eldest son of the late Rev. T. Mills, of Loval-hall, Chelmsford.

Dec. 23. At Epping, aged 71, deeply and sincerely regretted, Ann, the widow of the late Masfen Arrowsmith, esq. and formerly the widow of the late W. Andrews, esq. of Chelmsford, solicitor.

Jan. 9. At Walthamstow, in his 40th year, John Tole Corbett, esq.

At Gearies, near Ilford, aged 25, Geo. Dent Johnson, esq. B.A. St. John's college, Oxford.

Jan. 17. At Leytonstone, aged 53, James Sims, esq.

GLOUCESTER.—*Jan. 3.* Elizabeth, wife of Robert Whittington, esq. of Hamswell House.

Jan. 7. At Cheltenham, aged 68, Julia, wife of Van Sandau, esq.

HANTS.—*Nov 5.* Near Southampton, aged 34, Lieut. Charles Martelli, author of "The Naval Officer's Guide for preparing Ships for Sea," a useful little book lately published.

Jan. 6. At Southampton, in her 50th year, the Rt. Hon. Ann Countess of Mountnorris, sister to the Earl of Devon. She was the 8th dau. of Wm. 2d Visc. Courtenay, by Frances, dau. of Thomas Clark, esq.; was married Sept. 3, 1790, and had issue two sons, George-Arthur Visc. Valentia, and the Hon. and Rev. Wm. Annesley, who died in 1830.

HERTS.—*Nov. 30.* At Ardeley Bury, aged 69, John Murray, esq. Commissary-general to his Majesty's Forces, and chief of that department in the army serving in the Peninsular war.

KENT.—*Oct. 25.* At Chatham, Capt. W. D. Smith, R. E.

Dec. 17. Aged 49, Henry Thompson, M.P. of Tunbridge.

Jan. 2. At Gravesend, aged 75, Mr. Robert Hindmarsh, many years a printer in London, and author of various works in defence of the writings of Swedenborg.

LEICESTER.—*Dec. 26.* Aged 38, R. J. Oliver, gent. surgeon at Leicester, 3d son of late Rev. G. B. Oliver, Vicar of Belgrave.

Jan. 7. At Quorndon Hall, universally respected, Edward Farnham, esq. the representative of one of the oldest families in the county of Leicester, his ancestors having resided at Quorndon before the reign of Edward I. (See the Pedigree in Nichols's Leicestershire, III. 103, 104.) Mr. Farnham was born in 1753; and served the office of High Sheriff for Leicestershire in 1815. He married in 1795, Harriet, dau. of the Rev. Dr. Durand Rhudde; by whom he had one daughter, and one son, Edward Basil, born 1799, and so named after his godfather Basil Earl of Denbigh, who married Sarah widow of Sir C. Halford, and sister to the late Mr. Farnham.

NORFOLK.—*Jan.* 10. At Terrington, aged 63, Dorothy, wife of J. Sculthorpe, esq. eldest dau. of the late Spelman Swaine, esq. of Leverington, isle of Ely.

NORTHAMPTON.—*Jan.* 14. Aged 73, Anne, wife of Cornelius Ives, esq. of Bradden-house, sister to the Bishop of Durham. She was the 2d dau. of Cornelius Van Mildert, esq. of Stoke Newington, by Martha, dau. of Wm. Hill, esq. of Vauxhall; was married in 1787; and has left issue three daughters and two sons, the Rev. Cornelius Ives, Rector of Bradden, and the Rev. Wm. Ives, Vicar of Haltwhistle, Northumb.

SOMERSET.—*Dec.* 14. At Bath, aged 81, Mrs. M'Taggart, authoress of "A Gentlewoman of the Old School," &c.

Jan. 7. At Taunton, aged 65, Lieut.-Col. C. J. Barrow, late of 69th reg. having survived his wife, Sarah, fifteen days.

STAFFORD.—*Oct.* 30. At Wolverhampton, aged 55, Lt.-Col. W. Morrison, late R. A.

SURREY.—*Jan.* 14. At Combe-house, Frances Ann, widow of the Rt. Hon. Michael Angelo Taylor.

SUSSEX.—*Oct.* 24. At St. Leonard's, Hastings, aged 17, Dorothy Elizabeth, eldest dau. of Tho. Harrison, esq. one of the Commissioners of Excise.

Jan. 13. At Lewes, in his 68th year, Geo. Courthope, of Wyleigh, esq. He was the *seventh*, and his son and heir is the *eighth* 'George Courthope,' *successively* lords of the manor of Wyleigh; and the deceased was the *fourth* in succession whose wife has been a daughter of the ancient family of Campion. From the title-deeds of this family some curious selections may be found in the seventh and eighth parts of the *Collectanea Topographica et Genealogica*.

WARWICK.—*Dec.* 28. Richard Perkins, esq. of New House, Keresley.

Jan. 13. At Leamington, Maria, youngest dau. of the late John Smith Budgen, esq. of Dorking, Surrey.

WILTSHIRE.—*Sept.* 6. At Swindon, Lieut. Miles, h. p. Rifle brigade.

WORCESTER.—*Dec.* 17. Aged 34, Harriet, wife of John Parker, esq. of Worcester, and dau. of W. Paget, esq. of Loughborough.

YORKSHIRE.—*Dec.* 15. At his residence in Carlton-place, Halifax, John Drumelzier Tweedy, esq. Distributor of Stamps for the district of Morley and Agbrigg, and Returning Officer for the borough of Halifax.

Dec. 27. At Bridlington Quay, aged 80, Mary, wife of John Rickaby, esq.

SCOTLAND.—*Oct.* 26. At Glasgow, Commander Charles Stuart Cochrane, R.N. (1822) son of the late Adm. Sir Alex. Cochrane.

IRELAND.—*June* 11. At Longford, John Commins, esq. Barrister at Law, and Clerk of the Hanaper.

June 20. At Woodview, Dublin, Anne Jane, the wife of Isaac Barré Phipps, esq. of Berbice.

June 23. At James Town, Joseph Gray, esq. Capt. Wexford Militia.

Aug. 21. At Herring-court, the Hon. Clarinda Anna Margaret Plunkett, dau. of Lord Louth.

Oct. 12. Aged 48, Major Henry Langley, of Brittas Castle, co. Tipperary, late Captain in the 2d Life Guards.

At Moshill, near Strokestown, aged 48, Capt. Masterson, late of 87th Royal Irish Fusileers. He has left a widow and five children.

Oct. 30. At Ballybride, co. Dublin, aged 54, the Hon. Randal Plunket, only brother of Lord Dunsany.

Nov. 9. At Portarlinton, Capt. R. Coote, late of 18th Hussars.

Nov. 11. At Kingston, near Dublin, Lt.-Col. Vincent, acting Assistant Quartermaster-general. He commenced his career in the 49th regt. under the auspices of his uncle, Lieut.-Gen. Vincent, and obtained his company and majority in the 82d regt. which he commanded at the battle of Orthes, for which service he was honoured with a gold medal.

Nov. 21. At Clonmell, Colonel Kettlewell, late of the R. Irish Art.

Nov. 29. Drowned by the upsetting of a boat on the Upper Shannon, near Athlone, Ensigns James R. Byers and Wm. J. Kerr, (see p. 110), both of 1st regt.

Dec. 3. At Cork, H. D. Curtayne, esq. late Capt. 59th regt.

At Wexford, Capt. T. Biggs, late 29th regt.

Dec. 4. At Dublin, Lt.-Gen. Sir Augustine FitzGerald, of Newmarket on Fergus, co. Clare, Bart. a Deputy Lieut. of that county. He was appointed Major of the 107th foot in 1795; Lt.-Colonel in the army 1800, Colonel 1810, Major-General 1813, and Lieut.-General 1825. He was created a Baronet by patent dated Dec. 17, 1821. He married Eliz. 2d dau. of Thos. Barton, of Grove, co. Tipperary, esq. by whom he had no issue; and is succeeded in the title, pursuant to the patent, by his brother William.

Lately. At Tralee, at the extraordinary age of 110 years! Judith Brew, a pauper, She never wore a shoe or a stocking.

At Fort William, co. Kerry, W. Colis, esq. late Capt. and Adjutant of the Kerry militia, and Lieut. h. p. 34th regt.

At Cork, Capt. James Fisher, late of 81st regt.

Lieut. W. Jones (d) R. N.

Aged 52, Jas. Hewitt Massy-Dawson, esq., formerly M.P. for Clonmel, cousin to Lord Massy. He was the only son of the Hon. James Massy-Dawson (second son of Hugh 1st Lord Massy), by Mary, dau. of John Lennard, esq. He married, in 1800, Eliza Jane, eldest dau. of the late Francis Dennis, esq., by whom he has left issue, James, a Lieut. in 14th light dragoons; Francis-Dennis, who has married the eldest dau. of Lord Sinclair; three other sons, and seven daughters.

EAST INDIES.—*April 3.* At Akyab, Bengal, Lieut. Henry Mackintosh, 43d N. I., junior assistant to the collector of Arracan.

April 24. At Cuddalore, Mr. N. L. Hilton Macleod, late a Lieut. on the pension establishment.

April 25. At Bangalore, Lieut. H. A. Nutt, of the 7th Madras Light Cavalry.

April 26. At Berhampore, Bengal, aged 41, Major George Macartney Greville, of his Majesty's 38th regiment, cousin-german to Viscountess Cumbor-mere and Lord Crewe. He was the eldest son of the late Lieut.-Col. Henry Greville, (great-grandson of the fifth Lord Brooke) by his first wife, Catharine, sister to the late Sir Bellingham Graham, Bart. He married Elizabeth, dau. of John Pearson, esq. Judge-Advocate at Calcutta, and has left issue two children, Stapleton and Caroline.

April 27. At Sholapoor, Bombay, Wm. Hart Dyke, esq. Bombay Civil Service, seventh son of Percival Hart Dyke, esq. of Henhurst, Kent, and nephew to Sir Thomas Dyke, Bart.

At Secunderabad, Lieut.-Col. W. Pickering, 5th N. I.

May 1. At Cuddalore, A. J. Drummond, esq. C. S.

May 8. At Calcutta, Capt. J. W. Rowe, 31st regt. fort-adjutant, brother to Sir Joshua Rowe, Chief Justice of Jamaica.

May 13. At Octacamund, in Neilgherry-hills, aged 32, Capt. Geo. Henry M. Dalby, 68th N. I., and Assistant-Secretary to the Government Mil. Dept.

May 16. At Cuddapah, Lieut. and Adjutant G. B. Marshall, 17th N. I.

At Mangalore, aged 32, Lieut. Richard Beachcroft Dickinson, 40th N. I.

May 20. At Rajahpettah, on route from Nagpore, Major R. W. Sherriff, of 32d N. I.

May 23. At Seetapore, Oude, in his 30th year, Lieut. George Byron, 48th N. I. second son of the late Rev. Henry Byron, uncle to the present Lord Byron.

At Bara, aged 24, Lieut. A. Horne, 62d N. I.

At Seerole, Benares, Lieut. E. Jackson, 68th N. I.

May 26. Robert Cathcart, esq. Acting Sub-Collector of Canjam.

May 27. At Berhampore, Lieut A. M. Glas, 49th N. I.

May 28. At Bellary, Capt. C. Grant, of the Artillery.

May 31. Killed by a fall from his buggy, Capt. James Currie, formerly of his Majesty's 89th regiment, and latterly commanding the 2d regiment of H. H. the Nizam's infantry.

At Fort William, aged 40, Capt. Hen. Mansell, H. M. 39th regiment; A. D. C. to the Right Hon. Governor-General.

At Futtehghurh, aged 23, Ensign John Wm. Tomkins, 1st N. I.

At Cawnpore, Capt. Andrew Hunter Wood, 115th N. I.

June 1. At Humeerpore, Richard M. Tilghman, esq. Commissioner of Revenue and Circuit, and agent to the Governor-General in Bundelcund.

June 2. At Vizagapatam, Lieut. F. Stevenson, of the Carnatic Europ. Vet. Battalion.

June 7. At Poondy, Ensign and Adj. C. H. Frith, of 21st N. I.

June 9. At Madras, Ensign J. Gool-den, doing duty with 9th N. I.

June 13. At Dharwar, Bombay, Ellen, wife of Lieut. Edmund Percy Brett, 5th Bombay N. I.

June 27. At Dunmore-house, Madras, the lady of Lt.-Col. Conway, C. B.

July 2. Aged 61, Samuel Jones, esq. Deputy Register in the General Department, Bengal.

By the upsetting of a boat, after twenty-three years' service in India, and when on the point of returning to England, Wm. Mason, esq. collector and magistrate of Vizagapatam, and brother of Capt. Geo. Lewis Minet, of Belvidere, Sussex.

July 11. At Ootacamund, Lieut. T. Stackpoole, 40th N. I.

July 21. On his passage to England, Charles Smith Mant, the third son of Henry Mant, esq. of Bath; Lieut. in the 6th Bombay N. I., and late acting Barrack-master at that Presidency.

Aug. 7. At Bombay, aged 46, Major R. Gordon, Bombay Engineers.

Sept. 16. At the Cape of Good Hope, aged 48, Rich. Walpole, esq. Bengal C. S., Judge of the Courts of Sudder Dewauney, and Nizamut Adawlut at the Presidency; son of the late Hon. Robert Walpole (great uncle to the present Earl of Orford) by his second wife Sophia, dau. of Richard Stert, esq.

Lately. At Bombay, Sarah Maria, wife of the Hon. Sir John Wither Andry.

At Madras, Lieut. Christopher Dexter, of H. M. 63d regiment.

At Hansi, Ensign J. Gibb, 27th Bengal N. I.

At Calcutta, Col. T. Wood, C. B., engineer.

At Madras, Chief Justice W. Oliver, of that Presidency.

On board the *Palambam*, from Bombay, on his passage to the Cape, Capel A. Hanbury Tracy, esq. B. C. I., fourth son of Chas. Hanbury Tracy, esq. M. P., of Toddington, Glouc.

In the Coorg country, of fever, Lieut. Worsley, 57th Regt.

WEST INDIES.—*July 17.* At Barbadoes, Lt.-Col. J. Clarke, 76th Regt.

July 22. At Jamaica, Lieut. Goulden, 22d Foot.

July 29. Off the Berry Islands, Commander A. Bertram (1827), of his Majesty's ship *Tweed*.

Aug. 20. At Jamaica, Lieut. Douglas, 64th Regt., eldest son of late Rev. Wm. Douglas, Canon of Salisbury, &c.

In Jamaica, in consequence of fatigue in acting as a Magistrate against the riotous negroes, Mr Everard, an old Lieutenant in the Navy.

Aug. 2. On his passage to Jamaica, Lieut. R. D. French, R. A.

Sept. 9. At Trinidad, Capt. Lewis James Hay, youngest son of the late Lewis Hay, esq. of Edinburgh, and Chief Magistrate of the Port of Spain.

Lately. In Dominica, of injuries in the late hurricane, aged 30, Edmund Plunkett Burke, esq., first Puisne Judge of St. Lucia, and late of the Inner Temple, London, and Caius coll. Camb.

In Jamaica, Thos. Pearson, esq. eldest son of the Rev. Thos. Pearson, Rector of Great Witley, Worc.

ABROAD.—*May 4.* At sea, on his return from New South Wales, Major Hovenden, 4th Foot.

July 25. In the Gulf of Florida, Lieut. G. Bisset, R. N.

July 30. At Coblenz, Jane, wife of Lieut.-Col. the Hon. H. Edward Butler. She was a dau. of the late Clotworthy Gowan, esq. was married Jan. 6, 1812, and has left four sons,

Aug. 8. At Charpigny, in Switzerland, aged 83, Mary, widow of Robert Henshaw, formerly of Bath.

Aug. 15. At Gibraltar, Margaret, wife of Lieut.-Col. Turner, C. B., Royal Art.

Aug. 27. Lost, on board the *Chamelion* revenue cutter, Lieut. John Pratent, R. N.

Sept. 15. At Syra, in Greece, aged 21, C. Stanley, esq. fourth son of Sir T. S. M. Stanley, Bart.

Sept. 29. Aged 72, the Duke of Saxe-Altenburg.

Oct. . . Shipwrecked on the coast of America and drowned, with 16 others,

H. Smithe, esq. of Kingston, Jamaica, late of Eastling, Kent.

Nov. 10. At his residence, the villa of Gyllieness, North Jutland, aged 84, Geo. Smith, esq. formerly one of the most eminent merchants in the city of Hamburg. He was the youngest son of the late Mr. Robert Smith, of Rodridge-house, co. Durham.

Nov. 13. At Nice, the Hon. Mrs. W. Knox, widow of the late Lord Bishop of Derry. She was Anne, dau. of James Spencer, esq. of Rathangan, co. Kildare, was married Sept. 10, 1785, and left a widow July 31, 1831. having had issue five sons and ten daughters (see the memoir of the late Bishop in *Gent. Mag.* vol. ci. ii. 276.)

Lately At Orleans, France, Victoria-Georgiana, the last of five daughters of the late John Burke, esq. by Sarah-Sophia his wife, niece to Lord Castlemaine.

Aged 85, M. Jonas Hallenberg, the Swedish historiographer and antiquary.

At Paris, M. Baron de Pfeffel, Minister Plenipotentiary from the King of Bavaria.

At Montreal, Ensign Hunter, 24th regiment.

At Quebec, Lieut. S. Walters, R. N. In Canada, Lieut. Harris, R. M.

At Montreal, First Lieut. G. R. Landel, h. p. R. M.

Aged 67, M. Arnault, Perpetual Secretary of the Academie Française, the author of "*Marius*" and "*Germanicus*," which, though brought out at an early age, obtained him the reputation of being one of the most distinguished dramatists of the Empire. In riper years he composed a collection of fables, in which were combined a small portion of satirical keenness with a great deal of sound philosophy.

Aged 82, M. Jacquard, the French Arkwright. He was the inventor of the machine for weaving figured silks. In plain silks, Switzerland and England can successfully compete with and undersell the French; but Jacquard's invention enables them to preserve the superiority in figured silks. "If Lyons," says one of the journals, "has 32,000 looms, and if each loom does a third more than it did 40 years ago—if Lyons preserves its superiority, and extends its trade, despite of Zurich and its new silk fabrica, despite of Crevelt, of Elberfeld, of Austria doubling its silk manufactures—despite of Saxony and Russia, and of the 40,000 looms of England, it owes all to Jacquard."

Aged 17, Elizabeth Kulmann, whose poems have been published by the Imperial Academy of St. Petersburg. She was mistress of Greek and Latin, and

several modern languages. Among her works is an excellent translation of the Odes of Anacreon, 1834.

At Berlin, General Lutzow. His funeral was attended by all the Prussian Princes, the Duke of Cumberland, and a great number of general officers.

At Paris, aged 85, the Princess de Poix, whose name is familiar to all who have read the memoirs of the last century. She was the daughter of the Maréchal de Beauveau, and in 1767 was carried to M. de Noailles, Prince de Poix, the eldest son of the Maréchal de Mouchy.

Oct. 15. At Como, aged 24, Maria, wife of John Frederick Clarke, M.D. Physician to the Forces.

Oct. 24. At Lausanne, in the 6th year of her age, Emma, only child of Sir T. C. Style, Bart.

Oct. 29. At the Chateau de Bardelle, near Montfort L'Amaury, France, the Hon. Anna de Mallet, wife of Lieut.-Gen. the Baron de Mallet, and cousin to Viscount Molesworth. She was the 2d dau. of Robt. the 5th Viscount by Mary-Anne, dau. of Israel Allayne, esq. of Cork; was married first, Dec. 27, 1792, to John Foster Hill, esq. who died in May 1801; and, secondly, to Lieut.-Gen. the Baron de Mallet.

Nov. 11. At Munich, aged 35, Count Vandreuil, the French Ambassador at that Court. He was very much attached to the elder branch of the Bourbons.

BILL OF MORTALITY, from Dec. 24, 1834, to Jan. 20, 1835.										
Christened.			Buried.							
Males	875	} 1707	Males	753	} 1448	Between	2 and 5	156	50 and 60	110
Females	832		Females	695			5 and 10	55	60 and 70	123
							10 and 20	45	70 and 80	93
							20 and 30	88	80 and 90	47
							30 and 40	104	90 and 100	5
							40 and 50	131		
Whereof have died stillborn and under two years old.....										

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, by which the Duty is regulated, Jan. 23.

Wheat.		Barley.		Oats.		Rye.		Beans.		Peas.	
s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
40	7	31	4	22	1	32	0	36	10	41	3

PRICE OF HOPS, per cwt. Jan. 26,

Kent Bags.....	4l.	0s. to	6l.	0s.	Farnham (seconds)	0l.	0s. to	0l.	0s.
Sussex.....	0l.	0s. to	0l.	0s.	Kent Pockets.....	4l.	15s. to	8l.	0s.
Essex.....	0l.	0s. to	0l.	0s.	Sussex.....	4l.	0s. to	5l.	0s.
Farnham (fine)....	8l.	0s. to	8l.	15s.	Essex.....	4l.	10s. to	7l.	0s.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, Jan. 24.

Smithfield, Hay, 4l. 0s. to 5l. 5s.—Straw, 1l. 16s. to 1l. 19s.—Clover, 4l. 5s. to 5l. 10s.

SMITHFIELD, Jan. 26. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef.....	2s.	0d. to	3s.	8d.	Lamb	0s.	0d. to	0s.	0d.
Mutton.....	2s.	2d. to	3s.	8d.	Head of Cattle at Market, Jan. 26:				
Veal.....	3s.	0d. to	5s.	0d.	Beasts	2,499	Calves	130	
Pork.....	2s.	6d. to	3s.	6d.	Sheep & Lambs	19,980	Pigs	580	

COAL MARKET, Jan. 26.

Walls Ends, from 15s. 0d. to 23s. 6d. per ton. Other sorts from 15s. 6d. to 20s. 9d.

TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 46s. 0d. Yellow Russia, 42s. 0d.

SOAP.—Yellow, 62s. Mottled, 70s. Curd, 72s.

CANDLES, 7s. 0d. per doz. Moulds, 8s. 6d.

PRICES OF SHARES.

At the Office of WOLFE, BROTHERS, Stock and Share Brokers,
23, Change Alley, Cornhill.

Birmingham Canal, 237½.—Ellesmere and Chester, 85½.—Grand Junction, 240.—Kennet and Avon, 22½.—Leeds and Liverpool, 520.—Regent's, 16½.—Rochdale, 120.—London Dock Stock, 56.—St. Katharine's, 68½.—West India, 95.—Liverpool and Manchester Railway, 196.—Grand Junction Water Works, 55.—West Middlesex, 79½.—Globe Insurance, 148½.—Guardian, 33½.—Hope, 6½.—Chartered Gas Light, 48½.—Imperial Gas, 46.—Phoenix Gas, 33½.—Independent Gas, 50.—United General, 41½.—Canada Land Company, 45.—Reversionary Interest, 131.

For Prices of all other Shares inquire as above.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From December 26, 1834, to January 25, 1835, both inclusive.

Fahrenheit's Therm.

Day of Month	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.
Dec. 26	40	44	42	30, 54	cloudy
27	37	41	39	, 58	do.
28	39	41	41	, 80	fair
29	42	46	46	, 14	do.
30	50	53	52	29, 96	cloudy
31	52	55	54	, 80	rain
J. 1	44	47	40	30, 19	fair
2	41	43	38	, 77	cloudy
3	40	42	34	, 73	do.
4	34	36	31	, 57	do.
5	35	40	32	, 54	fair, do.
6	41	38	28	, 50	fog, fair
7	41	26	28	, 16	d.
8	30	34	33	, 10	cloudy
9	40	45	45	29, 76	do.
10	40	47	48	, 83	do fair

Fahrenheit's Therm.

Day of Month	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.
Jan. 11	49	51	48	29, 83	do.
12	50	52	44	, 90	do.
13	44	47	48	, 60	do.
14	44	51	48	, 46	do.
15	47	50	46	, 68	fair, do.
16	48	51	35	, 02	rain, windy
17	37	41	31	, 60	fair
18	34	37	37	, 70	cloudy
19	42	40	34	, 10	do.
20	34	34	27	30, 00	fair
21	28	33	34	, 28	cldy. snow
22	39	41	38	, 18	do.
23	40	44	43	, 30	do.
24	46	51	40	, 10	do.
25	47	52	48	, 20	do.

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS,

From December 29, 1834, to January 27, 1835, both inclusive.

Dec. & Jan.	Bank Stock.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	3 per Cent. Consols.	34 per Cent. 1818.	34 per Cent. Reduced.	New 34 per Cent.	Long Annuities	New South Sea Annuities.	Old South Sea Annuities.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Ex. Bills, £1000.
29		91 90			99		17				17 19 pm.	37 38 pm.
30		90			99		17				18 pm.	37 38 pm.
31	222	90			98		17				18 20 pm.	37 38 pm.
1	223	90			99						20 pm.	38 39 pm.
2	222	91			99		17				19 21 pm.	38 40 pm.
3	223	91			98		17				22 23 pm.	39 40 pm.
5	222	91			99		17				21 23 pm.	40 41 pm.
6	222	91			99	98	17					40 41 pm.
7	222	91			99	98	17				23 pm.	
8	222	91			99	98	17		89		21 pm.	41 42 pm.
9	223	91			99	98	17			261	23 22 pm.	42 44 pm.
10		91			99	98	17				22 24 pm.	43 44 pm.
12	223	91			99	98	17			261	23 21 pm.	43 42 pm.
13	222	91			99	98	17				21 23 pm.	43 41 pm.
14	223	91			99	98	17			261	23 21 pm.	43 42 pm.
15	223	91			99	99	17			261	21 23 pm.	41 43 pm.
16	223	91			99	98	17				20 22 pm.	41 42 pm.
17	222	91			99	98	17				22 23 pm.	43 41 pm.
19	223	91			99	98	17			259	23 21 pm.	43 41 pm.
20	223	91			99	98	17	89		260	20 22 pm.	42 40 pm.
21	223	91			100	98	17				22 20 pm.	41 43 pm.
22	222	91			99	99	17			258	21 23 pm.	41 43 pm.
23	223	91			99	98	17			257	22 20 pm.	42 43 pm.
24	222	91			99	99	17			257	20 pm.	42 43 pm.
26	223	91			99	99	17				20 22 pm.	41 43 pm.
27	223	91			99	99	17				19 21 pm.	41 42 pm.

J. J. ARNULL, Stock Broker, 1, Bank Buildings, Cornhill,
late RICHARDSON, GOODLUCK, and ARNULL.

J. B. NICHOLS AND SON, 25, PARLIAMENT STREET.

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MARCH, 1835.

BY SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

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MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

We have received Mr. H. L. B.'s communication, and have only to observe that the book, to which he alludes, was *sent* to the Magazine for review, and not sought for by the reviewer, who neither himself suspected, nor ever received any information of its want of authenticity; consequently he was bound to consider it the *bona fide* work of a Dissenting Minister. How could he take upon himself to proclaim, or even to utter a suspicion, that it was fabricated for a base and unworthy purpose; or how could he have supported that opinion, if challenged by the author? It may or may not be an authentic work. The reviewer has never heard its authenticity contradicted on any authority. If it is what Mr. H. L. B. suspects it to be, the reviewer will be among the first to censure the dishonest and disreputable zeal of the author. The reviewer thinks that there are no remarks of his own liable to Mr. H. L. B.'s censure; he joins most willingly in bearing his testimony to the learning, the piety, and the high character of Dr. P. Smith and Mr. Kenrick; and though he is himself a most decided and devoted Churchman, yet he would wish that Church to disown him, if, in speaking of those who have separated from her, his feelings were illiberal, his statements erroneous, or his censures unjust; and he most deeply deplores the present unfriendly feelings existing between the Church and the Dissenters:—*Sit Pax in templo Dei!*

In reference to the remarks of our Reviewer (p. 182) Dr. CARD requests us to state that he is not responsible for the insertion of the word "ROMAN" under the lithograph, which was added by the printer unauthorised by himself, and of which he was unconscious until after the volume was published, when it was pointed out in a slip of Errata.

We are authorised to state, that the article respecting Mrs. Thring, of Clifton, which appeared in our last Obituary, p. 212, was communicated to us without the knowledge, as it would have been without the sanction or approval, of the nearest relatives and connexions of that lady and her family.

We have received H. Y.'s letter on Geology. We are sure that he will be highly gratified by Professor Buckland's chapter on the same points in his forthcoming Bridgewater Treatise.

We are obliged by R. R.'s poem; but we have little room for Poetry in our Magazine, and it is only occasionally admitted. We should advise him to reserve it for an Annual.

E. I. C. expresses his regret that in his communication on the subterranean passages at Eltham Palace, in our Decem-

ber Magazine, p. 594, he unintentionally did Mr. J. C. BUCKLER an injustice, in omitting to notice the fact, that he had *fully described* the vaults in question in his very able publication (Historical and Descriptive Account of Eltham Palace, p. 58) which shows that the vaults are not an entirely new discovery, and but at the same time affords a very accurate and comprehensive description of a beautiful work of antiquity.

In the Gent. Mag. for September 1833 (Vol. ciii. ii. p. 200), is inserted a note from "W. of Oxford," stating that among the privileges granted to the Abbey of Waltham, temp. Ric. I., and also among those granted to the Priory of Pulton, temp. Edw. III., he finds the right of *oreste* mentioned, and requests an explanation of the meaning of the term. Other instances have occurred, which, in the absence of this word from the existing Glossaries, it may not be unimportant to insert. Amongst the Cart. Antiq. in the Tower, fol. 23, is a charter granted by Henry the Second to the Austin Canons of Chichester,* in which he confirms to them the privileges of ordel and *oreste*. F. 24 is a confirmation by Richard the First, in which the same terms are employed. Edward the First confirms to the Church of St. Peter's, York, amongst other privileges, those of ordel and *orest*, by a charter in the 33d year of his reign, which may be seen in Prynne's Records, vol. iii. p. 1104. In the Placita de quo Warranto, pp. 18 and 19, it appears that Henry the Third granted to the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem the privileges of ordel and *oreste*. So much for the instances; the meaning and etymology now demand notice. *Orest* is synonymous with *battle*, a privilege which was frequently granted to ecclesiastical establishments. Excepting in charters, the only instance in which this term has been found is in the Saxon Chronicle under the year 1096, where it is said that Goffrei Bainard accused William of Ore, "and hit him on gefeabt, and hine on *orreste* ofercorn." As no examples of its use are known in pure Saxon, and as we know that it is common in the Scandinavian tongues (Ihre, vol. ii. p. 295), it is probable that the Northmen carried the name and custom with them from Denmark into Normandy, and thence into our own island.

* Dugdale, in the Monast. Anglico. tom. 1, p. 183 (first edition), prints the greater portion of this Charter from an *inspeximus* in Rot. Cart. 2 Edw. II. n. 31, omitting the clause in which these terms are inserted.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY, TIMES, OPINIONS, AND CONTEMPORARIES OF
SIR EGERTON BRYDGES, PER LEGEM TERRÆ, BARON CHANDOS OF SUDELEY, &c.
2 vols. 8vo.

WE have no hesitation in saying, that we consider this to be one of the most singular books of confessions, which modern literature, since the days of Rousseau, has produced. In the case of Sir Egerton Brydges, age has not brought its usual reserve; but the writer has thrown open his heart and mind to the reader's gaze; has emptied his long-hoarded stores of sorrows and joys, hopes and disappointments, his likings and his antipathies, his high ambition and his weak resolve, his failure and his success;—and all this in language so spontaneously flowing from the fullness of the spirit and the feelings, so unstudied and unreserved, as to render it impossible to be read without a deep and melancholy interest. Many years, the very best of our life have passed, since we first became acquainted with the name and works of our present biographer; and deeply have we been indebted to him for very valuable accessions to our knowledge of antiquity—for fine and just trains of poetical criticism, for well-reasoned and eloquent productions, on important inquiries connected with the prosperity of our institutions, for some touching and elegant poetry, and for a few ingenious and interesting tales of fiction; but had we been totally ignorant of his name till this his latest work appeared, we should at once have been surprised by its singular and glowing eloquence, its extensive and refined literature, its eccentric opinions, its bold and artless confessions, its wild and lofty flights of enthusiasm, and its singular defects in judgment, in temper, and in prudence. “I have written,” says the author, “in all humours, and with every sort of rapidity, in deep grief, in overwhelming misfortune, in indignant rage, in disappointment, in danger, and in destitution; I have written with harassed powers and in mere despair.” Such is the mingled yarn of which this work is composed, that it would be an easy task for any one who had made himself conversant with it, to present, by judiciously selected extracts, two characters of the author, very different indeed from each other. ‘Look upon this picture and on this.’ He might either describe him in his own words, and on his own authority, as one who, though grey in years, and visited heavily with scorns and injuries and afflictions, possessed in his heart and feelings all the bloom, and beauty, and freshness of unsullied and unsuspecting youth; as one ‘who still delighted to gaze upon the glories of Creation with increasing, vivid, and rapturous delight—beholding the sun rising over the Alps, with inconceivable pleasure; as one never found sleeping after the dawn, but drawing in inspiration from the splendour and sublimity around him, and pouring forth his unpremeditated lays.

While I re-wander o'er this wood-crown'd steep,
Yon sheep-clad lawn, and this secluded dell,
Yon mansion and yon holy tower, that peep
From the thick trees, where in their silent cell

The hallowed relics of my fathers sleep ;
 I strive in vain the tumults to repel
 That force mine eyes with sad regret to weep,
 Since my sweet childhood's lost delights they tell.
 Here my loved parent passed his happy days,
 In rural peace with every virtue warm'd,
 While the wild country round that rang his praise,
 His house denoted and his goodness charm'd.
 But I, alas ! to genuine pleasures blind,
 Toss'd on the world's wide waves, no comfort find.

—Or he might say, what a noble mind is this, that proclaims, “of all gratifying convictions what is more exalting than that of having earned the approbation of high minds ? The dignity of intellect is the only proud dominion worthy the dignity of our nature ; riches, and rank, and office, are comparative baubles.” Again, “ I always loved the ideal better than the real. Reality never satisfied me, the imagination commonly did so. The intense delight with which I read romances and fairy tales from the earliest age, is incredible. My mother had a trunk full of them, and I almost got them by heart. Not one of them did I omit to read many, many times. My grandmother Egerton first taught me to read before I was four years old, but at that age I was a refractory scholar. At six I began to delight in books ; during these years I knew the aspect of every field and wood about Wootton, under the varying lights and tints of the varying seasons—every tree, and hedge, and path—and the trees were magnificent there, and there was hill and valley, and abundance of underwood, richly interposed. At an early age Buchanan's Latin Poetry was a great and intimate favourite with me, and I got Milton's juvenile poems almost by heart. I generally carried these little volumes (the Elzevir of Buchanan) in my pocket. I read them on stiles, on banks, under hedges, when the season allowed, as well as by the winter fire, when the weather kept me indoors : Collins also was one of the earliest objects of my enthusiastic ambition. Thus then nature made me imaginative, contemplative, literary—sensitive even to morbidness, abundant in moral reflections—irritable but soon relenting, forgetful of injuries, grave yet with an indestructible elasticity of hope ; shy, yet frank and communicative after the first address ; grateful for civilities, and enthusiastically seeking honourable fame.” These are strains of a high mood, that find their echo in every pure and generous heart, such as—“The Swan of bright Apollo's brood doth sing”—but if we were to form our selection from the *other column of the page*, we should find all those bright and goodly visions scared away by a crowd of feelings of a far less elevated nature ; we should find the beautiful tapestry reversed, and all the fine proportions, and purple colours, in shapelessness and confusion ; the tuneful strings out of unison, and jarring discord. We should find one brooding with a wild, and moody, and unmanly sorrow, over the misfortunes and evils of a long and chequered life, hoarding up the remembrance of his fierce and fatal animosities ; with a heart rankling with the fires of hatred and scorn, and for ever gazing, with an infatuated and grim delight, over the burning cauldron of his wrongs ; we should find one grieving, and for ever proclaiming his grief, that his high and vaulting ambition had not been satisfied ; and looking back with a most unwise and even unchristian regret, on what he believes he might have performed under happier auspices, and in a more genial situation. Sir Egerton laments that he has been ignobly skimming the surface of the ground, when he ought to have launched with a bold pinion into the azure depth of air : in short, he

thinks that the wreath of immortal fame was in his power, and that he failed to seize it. Now we know that it is not for us to give advice to such a man as Sir Egerton Brydges, and we could have but little hope that any thing in our power to say, would soften the asperity of his feelings, or sooth the disquiet of that heart which has so long survived the unfortunate causes of its deep emotions; and we regret this the more, as we fear the enemies of Sir Egerton will have some cause to congratulate themselves 'that their enemy has written a book'—that he has drawn back with his own hand the curtain that had so long covered the drama of his woes; and that he has traced, with a hapless fidelity, the causes of his afflictions and disturbance—to *himself*. It is true that he has experienced the treachery and ingratitude of mankind; that he has been insulted by the brutal, sneered at by the malicious, and deceived by the selfish; that he may have fallen into a vulture's nest of rapacious scriveners,*

“ Or where the fell attorney prowls for prey ;”

or he may have felt the hungry beaks and talons of money-lenders fastening upon him; and those—alas! how many!—who live by lapping the blood of sorrow and misfortune, draining the very life of his rich inheritance from him; he may have feared, as he confesses, the arrival of every post, he may have had dishonest stewards and extravagant domestics, he may have been expelled from his fair inheritance, banished from his native lawns which his infant feet had trod, seen his household gods shivered around him, and at length been expatriated by those who were gorging on the spoils of his ancestral wealth:—but the question must be asked, who first beckoned them to approach—who opened to them with his own hand the gates of his domain—who solicited their entrance into his own unpolluted and unmortgaged lands? What but his own high ambition, and that airy coronet for ever floating before his eyes, that led him into a contest; which swallowed up, in its prolonged dispute, all that should have supported the honour, the tranquillity, the independence of his future years. What embittered the once peaceful retreat of his beloved Denton, threw a shadow darker than that of autumn over its woods, stripped his graceful lawns of their sunshine and their verdure, and scared the affrighted Dryads from their friendly coverts? What robbed his elegant and learned Priory at Lee,† of the charm which its shelves, rich with the treasures of monastic lore, and all the wealth of Elizabethan literature, could furnish—its chronicles, its romances, its poetry, and its portraits—what but a too fatal disregard of the means by which they had once been acquired, and by which they could alone be preserved? Sir Egerton himself says that

* “ I have found that lawyers take from 75 to 90 per cent. on an average; sometimes 800 per cent. Their charges have been 2,300*l.* for what when taxed 331*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* only was allowed. In twenty years they have taken nearer 100,000*l.* than 50,000*l.* from me and mine; their regular law charges amounting annually to 2,500*l.* and what they call cash-payments” (in truth no payments at all) to nearly as much (vol. i. p. 16). “ If you do not resist the first false charge of a few pounds, he will go on till he gets 99*l.* 19*s.* 6*d.* per cent. out of all your property. Let the Thelusson case be a crying instance. *But he is not content with taking all.* It is one of his tricks to bring you in debt into the bargain, that he may hold a rod over you to keep you mute.” Vol. ii. p. 55.

† Sir Egerton says, he “ had a noble room for his library, and beautiful scenery; before him rose a hill sheltered with wood, and behind another hill more precipitous, at the foot of which the mansion stood, and over the brow of which was placed the dear old seat in which I was born. To the east ran those meadows of emerald green of which Gray the poet speaks in his letters,” &c. He is here speaking of Denton.

the expense of pursuing his claim to a title, which we believe he never possibly could have obtained,* amounted to a princely fortune ; and when we add to that, that by his own confession he permitted his annual expenditure to outrun his income *even by thousands*, we may lament, as we sincerely do, but we cease to wonder at the sad harvest of sorrow and repentance that he is reaping amid the declining shadows of his life ; and we hear with regret, but not with surprise, that for fifty years not one day of ease has he in his tumultuous career experienced.

We can hardly picture to ourselves any one on whom Fortune appeared to smile more benignly in the outset and spring of life, than on the historian of this our melancholy tale. He himself is the very ideal portrait that he has sketched of human felicity. Boasting a name allied to the noblest and richest blood of England and France,† and adorned with the brightest historic records ; endowed himself with a fine intellect, sensibility, and genius ; gifted with all the wealth that would satisfy more than reasonable wishes, and amply support his station in society ; placed in the most fertile and beautiful county in England—‘that pleasant Kent’—possessing an old though not a paternal domain ; early blessed with all the ties of domestic affection, with a partner of his own unfettered choice, who would sooth his anxieties, and children whose love would fill his vacant hours ;—what, we ask, could man in the moderation of a wise and religious heart seek of the bounteous hand of Providence more than this ; ‡ and how much less than this is the general lot ; or through what privations, and self-denials, and struggles, and anxieties, reaching through the better part of life, is it at last, perhaps too late, obtained ? That those blessings were neither valued nor used as they might have been, that they did not tend to the happiness of the possessor, or of those around him, is but too evident ; it does not, however, appear to us so evident that Sir Egerton is willing to lay the blame, where alone it can with justice be laid, at his own threshold. He describes

* See Mr. Beltz’s very curious, and we must add very convincing, book on this subject ; which has been called forth by Sir Egerton’s statements in this work.

† His great-grandmother (Sir Egerton is speaking of his grandfather Egerton) was the coheir of Ferd. Stanley, Earl of Derby, whose mother Lady Margaret Clifford was daughter of Henry Clifford, Earl of Cumberland, and sole heiress to her mother Lady El. Brandon, daughter and coheir of C. Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, by the Princess Mary Tudor, youngest daughter of Henry VII. and widow of Louis XII. King of France. It is not necessary to say, that this is the highest blood in the kingdom. Vol. i. p. 152. ‘I can trace a descent from at least 4-5ths of the whole of the Anglo-Norman peerage to the death of Hen. III. and am entitled to quarter the arms of almost all the principal of them. ii. 157. At p. 179 is a summary of the illustrious houses from which by female alliance he is descended. This includes 54 Earls, 100 Anglo-Norman Barons ; all the chief branches of the Royal houses, of the Conqueror, Plantagenet, and Tudor ; and in Foreign Royal and Princely houses, the Merovingian and Carolingian, and Capetian Kings of France, Royal houses of Spain, all the houses of the emperors of Germany, Portugal, ancient dynasty of Russia, the princely Italian houses, as Visconti, &c. Sir Egerton’s *Stemmata Illustria* traces the descendants of Charlemagne, whose blood has flowed into his veins. vii. p. 181. In fact the present Royal family now on the throne descend from the eldest sister and coheir of Henry VIII., and Sir Egerton from Mary Tudor, the youngest sister and coheir of Henry VIII.

‡ “An old manor-house on a healthy soil, a competent income, a respectable ancestry, and a good education, ought to make the lot of a country gentleman, of generous disposition and of fine talents, a heaven upon earth. Alas ! for the discontent of humanity, how rarely is it found so. *The chief temptations which lead it astray, are ambition and vanity*, these are the destructive syrens which turn the blessing of independence into its most mortifying reverse.”—Vol. ii. p. 324.

himself as, even from childhood, capricious and humoursome ; his extreme sensitiveness occasioning the most wretched sufferings : grave, shy, reclusive ; his manners cold and repressive, repelling approach by his frowning visage, and discouraging by his seeming insensibility. “ I am a shy, reserved man (he says) who never solicit any man’s acquaintance ; fitful and embarrassed in conversation ; sometimes too impetuous, and sometimes too fearful : as an author, losing all self-confidence, despising the successful candidates for fame, and writing in despair ; as a poet and pensive moralist, seeking solitude, and yet soon weary of it. I could not reconcile myself to unbroken retirement, and accordingly I accepted a troop of Fencible Cavalry, of which I retained the command for more than ten years, and which often at a considerable expense I entertained in my old and massy hall.” He then took up the amusement of agriculture on a large scale, without ever looking into his bailiffs’ accounts, or attending to the details of its management, losing very large sums of money, notwithstanding, all that time, the prices of corn and stock ran very high. “ My thoughts were always on my books, and among visions. I have an aversion to accounts, and nothing but the most pressing necessity could induce me to examine them. An agent soon finds out this, and step by step goes on from robbing to robbing, till nothing will satisfy his rapacity or his appetite. The difficulty of the task accumulates from day to day, and who that shrinks from examining a month’s accounts, will undertake to examine those of a year ? I could not sift bills, cast up accounts, examine prices, and make bargains. There was, therefore, every kind of mismanagement, and I soon became involved.”—Sir Egerton then published his novel of Arthur Fitz Albini, in which his Kentish neighbours * found themselves exhibited in no very pleasing colours. This was not a second step to tranquillity. ‘ They never,’ he says, ‘ forgave me the allusions, and they pulled a hornet’s nest about my ears. I lived in peril, and slept in fever and anxiety. Fiends haunted me ; the malice of the devil attended on my footsteps. The Jew stood ready with his knife to cut the pound of flesh from me ; ‘ and Detraction,’ as Falstaff says, ‘ that foul harpy Detraction,’ like a croaking carrion crow, was above, around, and beneath me. I had many dull, brutal, and cruel neighbours, to whom a man of literature was a painful annoyance. They did every thing to traduce me, and in their society I felt as among a pack of hungry greyhounds, who would devour me. On my fiery blood-horse I rode away from them, and left them to wonder at my reserve and surliness, and to give contumelious names to what they called my pride, and my vanity, and my ridiculous pretensions. My timid friends bewailed my imprudence and intractability, and would have had me conciliate, and smile, and bend, and laugh at reproach, and turn calumny into a jest. I lived at a vast expense, without the smallest

* Sir Egerton says (Vol. 1, p. 46) he has not observed in other counties the same mean, bigoted, and ignorant clanship as in East Kent. We can say nothing to this ; but he confesses that at that time, Lord Rokeby, the Earl of Guilford, and Horace Mann, Sir Edward Hales, Sir Edward Knatchbull, and other ancient families were residing there. Sir Egerton also complains, that when he edited Philips’s little work, (*Theatrum Poetarum*) at Canterbury, though in a Cathedral city, full of clergy, only one copy was sold. This is hardly fair. No one would purchase Philips, who was not an admirer of old English poets ; and how many readers of Gower and Lidgate, and Churchyard, and Barclay, &c. would one expect in a Cathedral chapter ? There is indeed the accomplished Dr. Nott at Winchester : there is Mr. Lisle Bowles, τὸν Μοῦσαι φάλον ἔνδρα—at Salisbury ; we recollect no more poets. There are few rich stalls on Parnassus !

management; my household was numerous, though not for show; my butcher's weekly bill amounted to a sum that would appear incredible; and my horses eat up the produce of all my meadows and out-fields. In short, mine was a sort of Castle Rackrent, in which all was disorder, and all was waste, while those who plundered me most, and lived on me most, abused me most. Confusion grew upon confusion, and every day it became a more tremendous task to look into things. This was exactly what my neighbours enjoyed. They saw me live at a vast expense without comfort, or that vain ostentation on which they valued themselves, and which they kept up at a fourth of the cost which was exhausting me, and diminishing that strength which they envied and hated. I know not what my income was, but no doubt my expenditure exceeded it by many thousands. I kept very imperfect accounts, and every one cheated me. I suspect that the tradesmen's charges were, in general, at a rate not short of from two to three hundred per cent.; and this is the way in which almost all tradesmen make themselves amends for want of punctuality in payment by their customers."

As if all this was not enough to draw a dark cloud over the orient colours of the morn of life, to extinguish the fires of the domestic hearth, and destroy all the goodly fabric of happiness, Sir Egerton has, with the keen edge of his sensibility, inflicted another wound upon himself. He blames himself for not having achieved some great and commanding work of genius, and won at once admiration and immortality.

‘ O Renommée ! O puissante Deesse !
Qui sçavez tout, et qui parlez sans cesse,
Par charité, *parlez un peu de nous.*’

That he has not given reins to the impetuosity of his genius, indulged himself in the highest style of composition, woven in fancy's richest loom splendid tales of poetic fiction, such as were heard on the banks of Mulla, or were sung 'to high-born dames' in the halls of Ferrara. He laments that so much of his life has been exhausted in works of compilation; in searches for remote genealogies; in reviving the fame of obsolete books; in writing biographies of forgotten authors; in giving editions of scarce and ancient poetry; in short, in forming the greater part of those works which his private press for so many years issued to the world. We have, as may be seen, a very high opinion indeed of Sir Egerton's talents; but we are strongly inclined to doubt the justice and wisdom of this complaint. These are no doubt studies and inquiries but ill suited to a poetic mind; it is not all the fuel of knowledge which will feed the fires of poetry, which will enrich and elevate the imagination, supply those delicate analogies, and brilliant figures in which the fancy delights to revel, or give those lofty abstractions and splendid visions amid which the children of Apollo dwell; but the studies which Sir Egerton pursued seem to us to be nothing less than the willing handmaids of his favourite deity—the very helps and assistances he most wanted. If he looked into family records, searched pedigrees, traced out peerages; was deep in Holinshed, and Hall, and Stow; read Froissart by the ruby light of his painted windows; or turned over Du Plessis or Montaigne in his tapestried chamber; were no poetic visions floating before his eyes; no flowers dropping from Fancy's urn? Did he hear no voice from hall or bower? Did the midnight lamp not reflect the banners of Chandos waving above him? Did he not see the portrait of his ancestor Lord Chancellor Egerton in his

robes of office looking solemnly, yet benignly upon him? did his eye not rest on the heraldic symbols of the Gibbon arms, quartered with the Yorke saltier and torteaux? did no Alice Egerton or Eleanor Brandon glide before him in mask or pavin? did not his ancestress, 'the venerable Margaret, bend from her golden cloud?' and did he not hear the words of his favourite poet applied to himself,

'Welcome, my noble Son,' she cries aloud
 'To this, thy kindred train, and me.
 Pleased in thy lineaments we trace
 A Tudor's fire, a Beaufort's grace?' &c.

This is indeed but a weak and womanly complaint;—Or does he condemn himself in the thought, that his time was wasted, and his native genius stifled in the occupation of giving to the world correct and beautiful editions of our old poets, whose volumes were previously inaccessible to all but the wealthy amateur, and for which all the poor pioneers and working Chaplains of the muses, like ourselves, have so heartily thanked him. Fie upon it! What, such goodly tomes full of golden inspiration, as the *Heliconia*, and *Archaica*, and *Paradise of Dainty Devises*, and *England's Helicon*, and the *Mirror of Magistrates* with its noble moralities by Sackville's pen, and Brown's sweet pastoral strains and choice inventions, and brave Drayton, and Breton's goodly fancies, and Braithwaite with his new wreath of laurel on his brow. Marry, quesp! if you call this wasting time, Sir Egerton, we wonder what is employing it. Do these works inspire no delight, afford no instruction, suggest no fancies, nor repay by their noble sentiments, delicate thoughts, and dulcet inspirations, for the labour of editorship. Were we, which heaven forbid! to educate a poet; were we to feed him with the choicest honey-bread, which is royal food, and put to his youthful lip those waters,—'the drink of none but kings'—to inspire him with the noblest sentiments, expressed in the most masterly and harmonious language, we should send him into the woods and by the sounding waters, with those very books which Sir Egerton so wisely edited, and now so unaccountably neglects. That so much of his time was devoted to compilation, and to the humble labours of the interpreter and editor, Sir Egerton is for ever assigning as a cause of the comparative paucity and imperfection of his original productions:—but how stands the fact? Sir Egerton has written nearly as much as Pope, and a thousand times as much as raised Gray and Collins, and Parnell and Goldsmith, to their niches in the temple of fame. He has written above two thousand sonnets, more than all the *Corpus Poetarum Anglicanorum* has produced, from Constable and Shakespeare, to Warton and Wordsworth. He has written a poem on the Lake of Geneva, consisting of 6,400 lines, almost half the length of the *Iliad* in blank verse; another poem called *Bertram*. He has composed two hundred lines of poetry for fifty successive nights. He has published several novels, (among which his little pensive and romantic tale of *Mary de Clifford* must always be admired). He has published essays out of number; disquisitions moral and political. He is, in fact, an author on all subjects from poetry to the poor-rates, and what more would he have done? The fact is, we take all this lamentation and regret to be founded on great error. Men do, in common circumstances, what they can do, neither more nor less. He who thinks of nothing but verse, and writes nothing else, will soon cease to write verse worth reading. Look at all our great poets, those to whom Sir Egerton will be the first to allow their

greatness ; see the means which they took to obtain immortality. How laborious their studies, how large their materials, how extensive their erudition, how vigorous their efforts, and how deep and majestic their repose ! The example of Milton is in every one's mouth ; he wrote grammars and compiled dictionaries, and taught obstinate little urchins, and constructed treatises of faith, and worried Hall, and abused Usher, and pelted Salmasius into Sweden, and pelted him out again ; and then took wing, and soared away into Paradise ; and Shakespeare drew his golden inventions from those very dull chronicles despised by Sir Egerton ; Jonson was a bricklayer by trade, but he filled his hod full of the best Latin authors, and cemented their sentences with his own mortar—genuine puzzolana ; Pope, Butler, Akenside, Gray, were all men of great reading and study, independent of their poetry. So it is down to Scott and Southey, and so must ever be. The poetic talent is not a common coin current at all times, and for every day use ; it is a medal struck now and then, and for great occasions ; the greatest poets have had their ebbs and flows, their vernal equinoxes, and their propitious seasons :—WE never can write a line in the county in which we live ; as soon as we pass the borders, Apollo meets us, and inspiration begins. Beautiful as is the poetry of Goldsmith, it would be still more gratifying to the reader, if his knowledge had been more perfect, and his reasoning more orderly and accurate. In short, we may say, that the mind should be constantly putting forth the leaves of study and reflection, and striking and extending the roots of observation by which it is supported ; and then, when full of vigour and vernal sap, it should disclose the long-expecting flower,* and throw up the graceful stalk which bears the bright consummate crown of poetry. Such has been the life of our greatest poets, and such their voluntary labours ; and therefore we think Sir Egerton much to blame, if he did not bring the line of his studies to bear with advantage on his finer and more abstract contemplations ; but we think that he has underrated his own productions, and we can assure him that we fully believe they will not fail to secure to him a very lasting and honourable fame among his learned contemporaries.

Independently of these personal recollections, and of this mental anatomy of himself, which Sir Egerton has given, there are some very entertaining and acute remarks on those whom he met with in the walks of public or private life. There is a very amusing picture of the chief Kentish families, in the first volume, but which we have not room to extract ; of Dr. Horne,† the Bishop of Norwich ; of the late Mr. Gifford, which, with some truth, hardly does credit to his great acuteness and saga-

* Every body knows by heart, we hope, Sir Egerton's beautiful sonnet on Echo and Silence ; therefore, what he says of it becomes interesting. " About 1782, a small pamphlet fell into my hands by the Rev. J. Walton, who had gained the Oxford prize for English verse, of which I forget the title, unless it was ' The Bodleian Library.' A few short inscriptions after the Greek manner pleased me very much, and there was one line—' Echo and silence, Sister Naids !' which suggested my own sonnet on Echo and Silence. He died young, holding at that time, if I am not mistaken, the situation of Master of Ruthyn School in Wales, of which county he was a native." This is interesting : we are pleased to find this sonnet in Mr. Dyce's beautiful selection—a book we recommend, for the taste and judgment in the choice, and for the elegance of the typography.

† See vol. I. p. 94—97, in his mention of Dr. Horne's friend, the amiable and excellent Jones of Nayland, all Sir Egerton has to say of him is,—' that he was controversial divine.'

city. His remarks on Johnson are on the whole just.* ‘I am of opinion,’ he says, ‘that he at last won his way to the supremacy by the force of a great and direct mind, firmly, and with perseverance, supporting its own pretensions. The terror of his terse sarcasms kept many in subjection. He did not rule by intrigue and courtesy, but by fear. Yet having taken the side against the people in politics at a time of extreme popular ferment, it is surprising that the tide did not overwhelm him. When he published his last work—the Lives of the English Poets—they were not calculated to subdue any prejudices which might exist against him on those accounts; but they were calculated to exalt the opinion of his critical powers still higher than it had stood before. Yet the severity, the sarcasm, the contempt with which he treated many of his contemporaries, must have alarmed the living men of literature, and especially the writers of poetry, to whom many of his poetical canons were, if just, crushing. He surmounted all these, and therefore there must have been a spirit of life in his writings which nothing could destroy.’† Sir Egerton gives an account of the effect which the characters of many of the statesmen of his age made on him, whom he met with in public life. He does justice to the late Lord Liverpool’s knowledge and prudence, and inflexible integrity. The chief orators in the House in his time, he thus remarks:—‘I remember that Canning used to hesitate a good deal in the commencement of his speeches. Lord Castlereagh was generally embarrassed even to the last. Vansittart was slow, and could not be heard; his voice was so faint. Grattan, at the latter period when I knew him, was laboured, tautologous, and energetic on truisms. Whitbread was turgid and foamy. G. Ponsoby spoke in snappy sentences, which had the brevity, but not the point of an epigram. Garrow was *vox et preterea nihil*. F. Robinson spoke with vivacity and cleverness, and in a most gentlemanly tone, but wanted a sonorous flow. B. Bathurst was analytical, but heavy and tedious. Peel at that time spoke seldom, and only spoke as if he had formally prepared himself for the occasion, with many protests of candour, and humble consideration, in a sort of beseeching tone. C. Grant, who rarely rose, poured out a florid academical oration, of which kind indeed Canning’s speeches often were. Huskisson was a wretched speaker, with no command of words, with awkward motions, and a most vulgar uneducated accentuation.

* In a letter of G. Walmsly to Garrick in 1746, he says—‘When you see Mr. Johnson, pray give my compliments to him, and tell him I esteem him as a great genius—quite lost both to himself and to the world.’ To which the Editor adds the following note:—‘This we know was exactly the fact, his attachment to Savage had done him great injury. Between the years 1745—6, he literally wrote nothing. The rebellion that was then raging, perhaps inspired him with the hopes that attached to his political principles: he loved the house of Stuart, and in the success of the Pretender, might anticipate his own independence.’ This is not a very probable conjecture, it was more likely that Mr. Walmsly almost despaired that he ever could be roused to activity and useful strenuous occupation of his time.

† In part of his criticism of Johnson, Sir Egerton falls foul of a celebrated couplet of Pope, upon which he makes the following strange comment.

“A wit’s a feather, and a chief’s a rod,
An honest man’s the noblest work of God!

This is one of those unmeaning flourishes thrown out *ad captandum vulgus*. *An honest man, unless he be intellectual, is not only not the noblest, but not even a noble work of God.* And why should a wit, or a chief, be less honest than a meaner-minded, or a meaner-conditioned man? But we are bound to say, that there is not much in Sir Egerton’s memoirs written in this manner.

Tierney had a manner of his own—very amusing, but entirely colloquial—he seldom attempted argument, but was admirable at raillery and jest. It is difficult to describe the manner of Sir Francis Burdett—it was generally solemn, agreeable, and rather artificially laboured, in a sort of tenor-voice; but now and then, when it was animated, it approached for a little while to powerful oratory. Wilberforce had a shrill feeble voice, and a slow enunciation, as if he were preaching, and his language was of the same character as he used in his writings, with great ingenuity, and a constant course of thought out of the common beat; but there was something between the plaintive and the querulous which was rather fatiguing. Mackintosh was often eloquent, but generally too studied, and much too learned for his audience, and he was not sufficiently free from a national accent; his voice too was deficient in strength. Romilly spoke as a patriotic and philosophic lawyer, full of matter* and argument; but perhaps a little too slowly and solemnly for such a mixed assemblage as the House of Commons. Plunket was one of the most powerful speakers, but better in the acuteness of his matter than his manner. V. Fitzgerald had a bold, forward, lively flow of words.”—Sir Egerton has also a chapter on the eminent judges and lawyers of his day, from Lord Rosslyn to the present Chancellor, written with spirit and candour. Of his friend Lord Tenterden, the too brief account is highly interesting; we had long known his high accomplishments as a scholar, but we were not aware that he preserved the verdure of his poetic laurels in the murky atmosphere of his legal courts. Of Bonstetten, the amiable and accomplished friend of Gray, a very agreeable picture is drawn; and we were much interested in the account given of Mathison, whose poems and letters we have often read with delight, but of whose personal history we knew very little. It appears that after a chequered, and not very fortunate life, his genius and worth were recognized; he was loaded with bounties by the King of Wirtemberg; and that at Stuttgart he found the completion of his happiness by an alliance with Louise, *who came as a rose from the gardens of Wortlitz*, where her father was chief gardener.

We cannot close our review of this work, without remarking, that though it is written in too desultory and discursive a manner; though it abounds in repetitions both of sentiments and even of language; though the finest passages of eloquence are too often followed by what is slovenly and incorrect; yet that the taste of the author in his critical opinions is masculine and correct; that he views with discrimination, and writes with precision; that he well understands the laws of poetry, and that he is never found lavishing his praise on what is not intrinsically worthy of it. This good criticism, and those true and just views, are expressed in picturesque and glowing language, and animated with a fine moral feeling. In Sir Egerton, we have another example of the fire of the enthusiastic mind thawing even the snows of age, and triumphing over the weakness and infirmities of life. Threescore years and ten have neither dimmed the keenness of his eye, nor extinguished the sparkles of his fancy; he is still ardent in hope, full of project, with a mind looking before and after, and, for what we know, perhaps meditating an epic like Milton, or a romance like Sidney or Spenser,* escaping from society into the magnificent solitude of Elysian gardens, gazing upon ideal beauty, and conversing with

* We think the advice of the Quarterly Reviewer to Sir Egerton, to edit a work like Boyle, most unfortunate; not only because he must have perceived that Sir Egerton's feelings led him rather to mould his own ideas and conceptions into language, than to

ideal wisdom ; this he confesses to be a part of his nature, and the essence of his conformation.

Everywhere, in every page, there are the aspiring dreams of a visionary imagination, and the tremulous sensibility of poetic enthusiasm. In fact, in this singular work, there are lofty conceptions enough to form a Poet, and moral wisdom enough to make a Sage. It is a book that, to be estimated, must be read with an honest and true heart ; much must be forgiven, and much overlooked. The rigid censor, or the mere wordling, will find enough to condemn or to despise ; but after all that is offensive, and all that is eccentric is removed from the surface, there will remain a knowledge, a power, a feeling, and a perseverance that must inspire respect and admiration. We have, we believe, read almost all Sir Egerton's works ; we possess most of them ; and we can honestly assert, that we never thought so highly of his talents before. We hesitate not to say, that in these volumes are some of the most beautiful passages that are to be found in English prose : and is it not a great thing for him to have preserved for more than seventy years, his genius and his feelings fresh and unpolluted and unworn, amid the debasing traffic of the world, the anxieties of life, the langour of age, and all the evils incident to humanity. 'Solitude (he says) is no terror to me, and so far therefore I am independent of the world's injuries. I keep my own hours ; the little sleep I take is by day ; and I toil through the long nights at the lamp. Thus I work without interruption in the repose of profound silence. Imagination supplies the want of those material objects which are vested in the mantle of darkness. It is the imagination which keeps the heart in a perpetual flow of energetic emotions. As long as I am in a state of clearness to pursue these evanescent chaces, the hours glide away from me, and existence is satisfactory and even delightful to me, in feeble old age, and in the midst of sorrows, privations, indignities, and dangers. These solemn times of night, which others lose in sleep, are not lost to me ; and thus I add to the duration of life beyond others of the same number of years. Of the little passions which tormented me in my junior days, in common with the multitude, I have overcome the greater part. I believe that I am mild, well-wishing, still warm and energetic, with a glowing imagination, and a trembling heart ; not uneularged in my views of society and human nature, ready to be beloved, melting to kindness, visionary as a child, yet not unskilled in life ; more ductile than becomes my years ; more solitary than is consistent with worldly wisdom.' This we believe to be a fair character of our 'old man eloquent ;' and we only hope that while musing on the banks of his beautiful and beloved lake, where the footsteps of Rousseau and of Byron, spirits congenial to his own, are yet seen ; that lake, for the banks of which Gibbon was contented to leave his native shores,—“What time imperial Rome rose to his view,”—and which Voltaire used proudly to call *his own* ;—while gazing on the magnificent scenery that guards and adorns it, we hope Sir Egerton will no longer remember the troubles and toils, and sorrow and perplexities which once so thickly environed him ; that he will not permit his philosophic mind to be for ever disturbed by the injuries he has

collect and arrange those of others, but because Sir Egerton distinctly and repeatedly says, that he has *no longer any interest in books*, and that if he had, where he lives, books on English literature are not accessible to him. We should rather recommend him to make a careful selection of his poetical works, and after an honest and judicious revision, to trust his fame to them. He owns that he has given up his life to poetry, as a reason, if one were wanted, for filling his pages with poetical discussion.

suffered from the selfish, the rapacious, the cunning, and the false. Let him despise them if he will—forget them—nay, forgive them—they are the common vermin of the earth, of which Dryden speaks—

————— “ So little and so light
One could not know they live—but that they bite.”

—Let his noble spirit be as unmoved by them, as is that glorious mountain, which he even now beholds, at the storms and tempests that are howling round its giant limbs. That it is in his power thus to collect his energies, and command the faculties of his mind, we gather from the following passage in his Memoirs. “ He who belongs to the elect may be entitled to be heard when he speaks of himself; his temperament, his susceptibilities, his internal movements are quite distinct from those of common mortals; and I am inclined to believe that were he to persevere in a course of unmingled intellectualism, he might arrive at something like the bright faculties of an unalloyed spirit; but he must totally withdraw himself from all the ordinary means of human subsistence and occupation, and from all the bad portions of her mean passions. I am not sure that such a state could ever be arrived at, for I do not know that it has ever been; but it does not seem to me impossible: for I have found, by a short trial of two or three days, my state has been so much exalted and idealized, as to make me a being of a very different order. Then I have relapsed again, and here lies the doubt, whether the progression of such a state can be supported by human weakness. I foresee that this paragraph will be considered as a symptom of extraordinary enthusiasm; but it is not said lightly or ambitiously. It makes me regret with keen sorrow the idle and worldly way in which I have passed my life. I begin to be wise now that it is too late. I do not think that the mind will exhaust or tire, if it is kept in due exercise, and protected by extreme bodily temperance, and by the most spare and simple diet. We cannot possibly exist without material food, but we can exist with inconsiderably little. *Perhaps we may be brought to draw aerial breath*, and almost feed upon it. Then little sleep may suffice for us, and nearly the whole twenty-four hours may be spent in mental toil; but the nerves must not be disturbed by the cares of life, and we must forget human sorrows. This is no poetical flight, but grave and sane opinion. Such a philosophy—if it be philosophy—is consolatory; it makes us

‘ O’er all the ills of life victorious;’

and the ills with me are sufficient to cause a full and earnest demand for it. I write this in the glare of broad day—not amid the mystical phantoms of the night; but no one who lowers himself to the petty ambition and desires, and employments of the world, can do much. If his thoughts and feelings do not imbrute, they mingle heavily with earthly alloy—and he becomes cloudy, dull, and languid. The imagination becomes darkened by too many gross material particles, and mean vexations poison the pure energies of the heart. ‘Then damps arise, and pestilent vapours veil the genial sun.’ This is perhaps the most extraordinary passage ever written by the hand of one over whom the shadows of more than seventy years have passed!

HISTORICAL CHARACTERS. BY SIR JAMES MACKINTOSH.

CHARACTER OF BUNYAN.

THE history and genius of Bunyan were as much more extraordinary than those of Baxter, as his station and attainments were inferior. He is probably at the head of unlettered men of genius, and perhaps there is no other instance of any man reaching fame from so abject an origin : for the other extraordinary men who have become famous without education, though they were without what is called learning, have had much reading and knowledge ; and though they were repressed by poverty, were not, like him, sullied by a vagrant and disreputable occupation. By his trade of a travelling tinker, he was from his earliest years placed in the midst of profligacy, and on the verge of dishonesty. He was for a time a private in the Parliamentary army, the only military service which was likely to tolerate his sentiments, and amend his life. Having embraced the opinions of the Baptists, he was soon admitted to preach in a community which did not recognize the distinction between the Clergy and the Laity.* Even under the Protectorate he was harassed by some busy magistrates, who took advantage of a Parliamentary ordinance, excluding from toleration those who maintained the unlawfulness of infant baptism.† But this officiousness was checked by the spirit of the government ; and it was not till the return of intolerance with Charles II., that the sufferings of Bunyan began. Within five months after the restoration, he was apprehended under the statute of the 35th of Elizabeth, and was thrown into prison, or rather into a dungeon at Bedford, where he remained for 12 years. The narratives of his life exhibit remarkable specimens of the acuteness and fortitude with which he withstood the threats and snares of the magistrates and clergymen, and attorneys, who beset him. He foiled them in every contest of argument, especially in that which relates to the independence of religion and civil authority, which he expounded with clearness and exactness, for it was a subject on which his naturally vigorous mind was better educated, by his habitual meditations, than it could have been by the most skilful instructor. In the year after his apprehension, he made some informal applications for relief to the Judges of Assize, to whom his petition was presented by his wife, who was treated by one of them (Twisden) with brutal insolence. His colleague, Sir Matthew Hale, listened to her with patience and goodness, and with consolatory compassion pointed out to her the only legal means of obtaining redress. It is a singular gratification thus to find a human character, which, if it be met in the most obscure recess of the history of a bad time, is seen to display some new excellence. The conduct of Hale on this occasion can be ascribed only to strong and pure benevolence, for he was unconscious of Bunyan's genius, he disliked preaching mechanics, and he partook the general prejudice against Anabaptists. In the long years which followed, the time of Bunyan was divided between the manufacture of lace, which he learned in order to support his family, and the composition of those works which have given celebrity to his sufferings. He was at length released in 1672 by Barlow, Bishop of Lincoln, but not till the timid prelate had received an injunction from the Lord Chancellor‡ to that effect.

* Irimy's Life of Bunyan.

† Schobell's Ordinances, cap. 114, 22d April, 1648.

‡ Probably Lord Shaftesbury, who received the Great Seal in Nov. 1672.

He availed himself of the indulgence of James II., without trusting it, and died unmolested in the last year of that Prince's government. His *Pilgrim's Progress*, an allegorical representation of the Calvinistic theology, at first found readers only among those of that persuasion, gradually emerged from this narrow circle, and by the natural power of imagination over the uncorrupted feelings of the majority of mankind, at length rivalled *Robinson Crusoe* in popularity. The bigots and persecutors sunk into oblivion; the scoffs of wits* and worldlings were unavailing; while, after the lapse of a century, the object of their cruelty and scorn touched the poetical sympathy, as well as the piety, of Cowper.† His genius subdued the opposite prejudices of Johnson and of Franklin, and his name has been uttered in the same breath with those of Spenser and Dante.

BARCLAY.

Of those who first systematized, and perhaps insensibly softened the Quaker Creed, was Barclay, a gentleman of Scotland, in his *Apology for the Quakers*. A masterpiece of ingenious reasoning, and a model of argumentative composition, which extorted praise from Boyle,‡ one of the most acute and least fanatical of men.

PENN.

The most distinguished of their (the Quakers) converts was William Penn, whose father, Admiral Sir William Penn, had been a personal friend of the King, and one of his instructors in naval affairs. This admirable person had employed his great abilities in support of civil as well as religious liberty, and had both acted and suffered for them under Charles II. Even if he had not founded the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania as an everlasting memorial of his love of freedom, his actions and writings in England would have been enough to absolve him from the charge of intending to betray the rights of his countrymen. But though the friend of Algernon Sidney,|| he had never ceased to intercede, through his friends at Court, for the persecuted. An absence of two years in America, and the occupation of his mind, had probably loosened his connection with English politicians, and rendered him less acquainted with the principles of the government. On the accession of James, he was received by that Prince with favour, and hopes of indulgence to his suffering brethren were early held out to him. He was soon admitted to terms of apparent intimacy, and was believed to possess such influence, that two hundred supplicants were often seen at his gates, imploring his intercession with the King. That it really was great, appears from his obtaining a promise of pardon for his friend Mr. Locke, which that illustrious man declined, because he thought the acceptance would be a confession of criminality.§ He appears in 1679, by his influence on James, when in Scotland, to have obtained the release of all the Scottish Quakers who were imprisoned; and he obtained the release of many hundred Quaker prisoners in England, as well as letters from Lord Sunderland to the Lord Lieutenants in England for favour to his persuasion, several months before the declaration of indulgence. It was no

* *Hudibras*. Part I. canto ii. p. 409, &c.

† "Oh! thou, who borne on Fancy's eager wing," &c.

‡ See *Nouvelles de la Republique des Lettres*. Avril, 1684.

|| *Clarkson's Life of Penn*, I. p. 248.

§ See *Clarkson's Life of Penn*, I. p. 433—438.

wonder that he should be gained over by this power of doing good. The very occupations in which he was engaged, brought daily before his mind the general evils of intolerance, and the sufferings of his own unfortunate brethren. Though well-stored with useful and ornamental knowledge, he was unpractised in the wiles of the court, and his education had not trained him to dread the violation of principle, so much as to pity the infliction of suffering. It cannot be doubted that he believed the King's object to be universal liberty in religion, and nothing farther. His own sincere piety taught him to consider religious liberty as unspeakably the highest of human privileges, and he was too just not to be desirous of bestowing on all other men that which he most earnestly sought for himself. He, who refused to employ force in the most just defence, felt a singular abhorrence of its existence to prevent good men from following the dictates of their conscience. Such seemed to be the motives which inclined this excellent man to lend himself to the measures of the King. Compassion, friendship, liberality, and tolerance led him to support a system of which the success would have undone his country, and afforded a remarkable proof that in the complicated combinations of political morality, a virtue misplaced may produce as much mischief as a vice. The Dutch Minister represents the arch-Quaker as travelling over the kingdom to gain proselytes to the dispensing power. Duncombe, a banker in London, and (it must in justice, though in sorrow, be added) Penn, were the two Protestant counsellors of Lord Sutherland. Henceforward it became necessary for the friends of liberty to deal with him as an enemy, to be resisted when his associates were in power, and watched after they had lost it.

WILLIAM THE FIRST.

The House of Nassau stood conspicuous, at the dawn of modern history, among the noblest of the ruling families in Germany. In the 13th century Adolphus of Nassau succeeded Rodolph of Hapsburg in the imperial crown, the highest dignity of the Christian world. A branch of this ancient house acquired ample possessions in the Netherlands, together with the principality of Orange in Provence; and under Charles the Fifth, William of Nassau was the most potent Lord of the Burgundian provinces. Educated in the palace and almost in the chamber of the Emperor, he was nominated in the earliest years of his manhood to the government of Holland and the command of the Imperial Army, by that sagacious monarch, who, in the memorable solemnity of abdication, leant upon his shoulder as the first of his Belgian subjects. The same eminent qualities which recommended him to the confidence of Charles, awakened the jealousy of Philip the Second, whose anger breaking through all the restraints of his wonted simulation, burst into furious reproaches against the Prince of Orange, as the fomentor of the resistance of the Flemings, to the destruction of their privileges. Among the three rulers who perhaps unconsciously were stirred up at the same moment to preserve the civil and religious liberties of mankind, William the First must be owned to have wanted the brilliant and attractive qualities of Henry the Fourth, and to have yielded to the commanding genius of Elizabeth; but his principles were more inflexible than those of the amiable hero, and his mind was undisturbed by the infirmities and passions which lowered the illustrious Queen. Though he performed great actions with weaker means than theirs, his course was more unspotted. Faithful to the King of Spain as long as the preservation of the Commonwealth allowed, he counselled the Duchess of

Parma against all the iniquities by which the Netherlands were lost: but faithful also to his country, in his dying instructions he enjoined his son to beware of insidious offers of compromise from the Spaniard, to adhere with his alliance with France and England, to observe the privileges of provinces and towns, and to conduct himself in all things as became the chief magistrate of the Republic. Advancing a century beyond his contemporaries in civilized wisdom, he braved the prejudices of the Calvinistic clergy, by contending for the toleration of Catholics, of whom the chiefs had sworn his destruction.* Thoughtful, of unconquerable spirit, persuasive though taciturn, of simple character, yet maintaining due dignity and becoming magnificence in his public character, an able commander, and a wise statesman, he is perhaps the first of those who have risen by arms from private station to supreme authority, and the greatest of the happy few who have enjoyed the glorious fortune of bestowing liberty upon a people.† The whole struggle of this illustrious Prince was against foreign oppression. His posterity, less happy, were engaged in domestic broils, partly arising from their undefined authority, and from the very complicated constitution of the Commonwealth.

PRINCE MAURICE.

Maurice, the eldest Protestant son of William, surpassed his father in military genius, but fell far short of him in that moderation of temper and principle which is the most indispensable virtue of the leader of a free state. The blood of Barneveldt and the dungeon of Grotius have left an indelible stain upon his memory; nor is it without apparent reason that the aristocratical party have charged him with projects of usurpation, natural to a family of republican magistrates, allied by blood to all the kings of Europe, and distinguished by many approaches and pretensions to the kingly power, which they were always tempted, and sometimes provoked to pursue.

HENRY FREDERICK.

Henry Frederick, his successor, was the son of William the First, by Louise de Caligny, a woman singular in her character, as well as in her destiny, who having seen her father and the husband of her youth murdered at the massacre of St. Bartholomew, was doomed to witness the fall of a more illustrious husband by the hand of an assassin of the same faction, and who in her last widowhood earned the affections of William's children by former wives, so as to ensure their protection to a son whom she inspired with her own virtues. Having maintained the fame of his family in war, he was happier than his more celebrated brother in a domestic administration, which was moderate, tolerant, and unsuspected. He had lived to see the final recognition of Dutch independence by the Treaty of Munster, and was succeeded by his son William the Second; who, after a short turbulent rule, died in 1653, leaving his widow, the Princess Royal of England, pregnant, who was delivered of her only child William the Third, on the 14th November, 1610, eight days after the death of his father.

* See Burnet's History, vol. i. p. 547.

† Vide Strada de Beler Beleo-Belgico, Dec. 11. lib. v. ann. 1584.

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OOMORE CASTLE, GLAMORGANSHIRE.

CASTLES OF GWENT AND DYFED. No. I.

CASTLE OF OGMORE.

With a Plan.

THE Castle of Ogmore, in the county of Glamorgan, is situate upon the left bank of the Ewenny, about a hundred yards above its junction with the Ogmore river, and a mile and a half or two miles above the exit of their combined streams into the Bristol Channel.

These rivers are in summer usually low, but subject to occasional floods, more especially the Ogmore, by far the more impetuous of the two.

The valley in the gorge of which the Castle stands, descending from the interior of the country, is formed on the north by the high land of Bridgend and Merthyr Mawr, and the sand-hills of Newton, and on the south by the ridge on which Mr. Turberville's park of Ewenny is placed, and which terminates towards the sea in the celebrated quarries of Sutton. The opposite ridges, and the intervening valley, are formed of mountain limestone and its subordinate rocks, and present in a very remarkable degree the fissures and subterranean cavities which characterize such formations.

The castle and manor of Ogmore (*Wallicè Ogwr*) were granted, anno 1091, by Fitz-Hamon to William de Londres, whose name stands at the top of the twelve feudatories, among whom, together with the British Eion, the newly-acquired lands of Morganne were divided.

The manor contained four knight's fees, and seems to have included the present manor of Dunraven, which, together with a castle, was granted by de Londres to his faithful servant Sir Arnold Butler. At the time of this gift, de Londres had acquired, by conquest from the Welsh, the lordship of Kydwelhy and Carnewilhion, in the county of Caermarthen.

William de Londres was succeeded by his son William, and he by Maurice de Londres, who seems to have been the founder of Ewenny Abbey,* the oldest part of which is of Norman

work.† Maurice left a daughter, who married "Seward, a rich man," by whom she left also a daughter, who married Henry Earl of Lancaster, and had issue Henry the Duke of that name, who thus became possessed of the manors of Ogmore, Kidwelhy, and Carnewilhion, which became parcel of the duchy.

Leland, who seems to have visited the Castle, speaks of it as "longing to the King, and meetly well repaired."

The neighbouring down still belongs to the Crown, as parcel of the duchy; but the Castle itself is the property of the Right Hon. Sir John Nicholl, of Merthyr-Mawr.

We shall commence the description of the Castle with the external defences. The whole work is surrounded by a moat in the form of a figure of 3, the connexion between the three points of the figure being kept up by the neighbouring river, from whence also the rest of the moat was anciently supplied with water. This moat varies in depth from twenty to thirty feet, and is about fifty feet in width.

The eastern of the islands thus formed is occupied by the Castle itself, the western by something between a homestead and an outwork, partaking of the characters of both. The connexion between the two is kept up by one of two causeways.

Entering the *outwork* from the west, we pass over the first of these causeways, consisting of a solid bank of earth, about five and twenty feet long by twelve broad, which passes across the outer moat; and through a cutting in a bank thrown up as a defence on its inside, we then enter upon a flat piece of sward, rather less than a quarter of an acre in extent, and defended on the east, west, and south, by the moat, and on the north by the somewhat precipitous bank of the river.

On the northern side of this inclo-

* See his tomb engraved in *Gent. Mag.* for July 1831, p. 17.

† Leland, and Farmer following him, attribute this foundation to John de Londres; but no such person appears in the pedigree, which there is every reason for supposing to be substantially correct.

sure, are the walls of a cottage of the better sort, the stone window cases and pointed doorframe remaining perfect. There is a fireplace at the western end, and at the eastern is a sort of rude trilithon, of comparatively modern date, upon which, as we were informed, the court for the hundred is still held.

Proceeding from the entrance, straight across this inclosure, we pass a second moat over a causeway, similar in all respects to the last. Upon the opposite edge of this moat are the main buildings of the Castle; and the causeway terminates before the entrance portal.

The Castle, upon which we are about to enter, and which occupies the eastern limb of the 3, consists of a *gateway, keep, buttress-tower, curtain-walls, lodgings*, and a *court*.

The gateway, keep, and about 30 feet of the most elevated part of the curtain, extend from south to north along the western front, in the order in which we have enumerated them. The northern or that towards the river, is defended by a wall, now level with the soil within, and not more than six or eight feet high without. The eastern side, ascending from the river, is faced by a curtain about 20 feet high, containing a postern, now walled up, and a small buttress tower. The south-eastern and southern curtains, inclining to each other at an angle of about 40° , are much battered, and present several breaches, and the space, about thirty feet, between the west-south-western point of this curtain and the gateway, presents nothing but an obscure line of foundation.

The lodgings, if such they were, exist only as foundations, and seem to have been chiefly attached to the eastern wall.

The *gateway*, to return to our original position, remains only as an isolated mass of masonry, barely sufficient to support its contained arch; it does not appear even to have boasted a tower, but to have been a simple perforation in the wall, like that at Newcastle juxta Bridgend, only with a slight thickening of the wall.

The gate is unprovided with either portcullis or stockade; but the gate having been folding, a recess has been cut in the vault, to admit each leaf to

lie open; and on the north side is a niche besides. The arch is pointed, and probably 'early English.'

The gateway is separated from the keep by an interval of about twelve feet, and the opposing masonry of that building is perfectly smooth.

The *keep* is a lofty quadrangular building, oblong north and south, and measuring 30 feet by 50, with walls of about eight feet thick. It is divided into a ground-floor and two upper stories, accessible only by a well stair, which, with an additional chamber, occupies a turret, quadrangular below, and nearly circular above, which caps the north-western angle of the building.

The style of the keep is Norman, and it is in tolerable preservation, excepting that the angle diagonal to the turret, the south-eastern, is in ruins; and the door, probably towards the south, has disappeared along with it.

The ground-floor has been a damp, gloomy chamber, receiving light from the door, and from a small window, now much shattered, towards the north, and leading by a small round-headed door into the stair, and thence into the chamber above. The ceiling of this floor was of wood, and has of course long since disappeared.

Ascending the well stair about 12 steps, and passing a loop-hole to the right, we arrive at two doors; that on the left leading into the turret chamber, that on the right opening upon the first story of the keep. This story is about 30 feet in height, and is lighted by two small windows to the west, and two large ones to the north and south. These are all round-headed, and perfectly plain. Between the nearest of these western windows and the door (which, it should be observed, projects, the angle of the chamber being filled up, to contain the well stair,) is a large fire-place, supported by two plain Norman columns, of which the capitals and upper part of the shafts remain; the pedestals and lower portion of the shaft, together with the arch or impost, or whatever it may have been, have fallen away. The walls of this chamber are about six feet thick.

The left-hand door, before mentioned, leads along a short and very narrow passage to a turret chamber five

feet by eight, with a loop opening to the west, and another to the south, enfiling the gateway. The northern side of this chamber is occupied by a drain, which communicates with a large arched vault, occupying the basement of the turret, and probably opening into the river below.

Ascending a few more turns of the stair, and passing another loop-hole, we arrive at the second story, of equal height with the last, but somewhat larger, from the thinning off of the wall, forming a ledge of about a foot in depth, upon which the floor formerly rested. The door enters this chamber obliquely, borrowing about a foot from the substance of the northern wall. This chamber is lighted by a large round-headed window to the north, and a second to the west, and has a fireplace exactly above, though much smaller than the last, the flue of which runs up behind this to the battlement.

The chamber of the tower corresponding to this story, is rather larger than that below. The windows lie to the south and east. The drainage of this chamber, descending on the north side, passes behind the last, into which it finally falls.

At this chamber the northern portion of the turret ceases, terminating in a sort of rude dome; while the staircase, which is formed in the wall itself, and the remainder of the turret, is continued to the battlement. The summit is rugged and overgrown, but no traces of the crenellations were visible from below. The newel, and in many places the steps of the well stair, have disappeared.

There are marks of a *gable* upon the north face of the keep, ascending as high as the top of the first story, as though a building had formerly existed on that side, which seems indeed most probably to have been the case, although even its foundations are no longer visible.

The two *oblong buildings*, the foundations of which remain abutting against the eastern curtain, were possibly lodgings; but it would be idle to speculate upon the uses of buildings, the foundations of which are scarcely discernible.

The entrance to the single chamber contained in the *buttress tower* is ob-

lique, and not above two feet wide. The chamber itself is small, and contains two loops, one towards the east, overlooking the ditch, and the other towards the south, enfiling the curtain. There is not room, however, in this chamber to draw a bow. The drain is towards the east.

There are marks along the inside of the south-eastern curtain, as though it had given support to a building; it is perforated by a loophole. This line of defence is now about twenty, and was probably never more than thirty feet in height.

Between the south-east angle of the keep and the buttress tower, a wall seems to have extended dividing the court into a northern and southern, or inner and outer ballium, thereby guarding against surprise. These courts are at present occupied, the inner by a garden and the outer by a pasture. The interior of the keep is choked up by elder-trees, and further obscured by a small hovel.

Beyond the moat, upon a sort of glacis towards the east, is a slight depression, which seems to have been the well. It is now nearly filled up.

The walls of this Castle are perforated by those curious holes frequently remaining in ancient buildings, and which appear to have supported the original scaffold.

The material of which the Castle is constructed is chiefly mountain limestone, and has, with occasional rolled fragments of sandstone cemented together, a kind of mortar very inferior to that used at Caerphilly.

Upon reviewing carefully this Castle, the antiquary will probably refer its buildings to two very distinct periods. The keep and its angular buttress are evidently Norman, and were probably erected by William de Londres, the original grantee under Fitz-Hamon, in or about the year 1091. The eastern horseshoe moat is probably of the same date, and perhaps part of the curtain wall. We should be inclined to refer the gateway, remainder of the moat, and greater part of the present curtain and buttress tower, to a period later by a century; and the cottage, to the ruins of which we have referred, is probably of the time of Elizabeth, or a little earlier, unless indeed its doorway has been

taken from the ruins of the Castle, and interpolated at a subsequent period.

Near to the river, upon the opposite bank, below the junction, is a castellated manor house, called in Welsh *Trichautor*, 'the station of the three hundred,' from a notion probably of its having been a sort of outpost to Ogmores. Its modern name is Candleston. The mass of the present structure is not very ancient, but in one of the bed-rooms is a curious and rather handsome arch, feathered and crocketed, and with pinnacles in the 'decorated English style,' which, with the wall against which it rests, may be safely referred to the 14th century.

Upon the summit of the neighbouring hill of Merthyr Mawr, above the hospitable mansion of Sir J. Nicholl, is a circular British encampment, part of the enceinte of which is formed by

a tremendous natural abyss in the limestone rock. Within the inclosure are the ruins of an old chapel and two singular and very ancient tombstones, which, if very carefully examined, might perhaps throw some light upon the age of those curious obelisks or upright stones which are found in various parts of the kingdom, seeing that there is upon each of these a tolerably legible Latin inscription, and that they are surrounded by crosses in the Maltese fashion, while the back and sides exactly resemble in decoration the stones above alluded to; of which it may be observed, that there is a very fine one in the churchyard of Rothley in Leicestershire, on which also may be traced the Maltese cross.

A bird's-eye view of Ogmores Castle will be given on a subsequent occasion, together with one of Newcastle, in the same county. G. T. C.

THE LATE REV. DR. DRURY.

Reflections occasioned by the Memoir of the Life of Dr. Joseph Drury, formerly Head-master of Harrow, as given in the Annual Obituary and Biography for 1835. Ob. A.D. 1834, ætat. 84.

"Nam vetus quidem illa doctrina eadem videtur, et *recti faciendi et bene dicendi* magistra; neque disjuncti doctores; sed iidem erant vivendi præceptores atque dicendi: ut ille apud Homerum Phoenix; qui se, à Peleo patre, Achilli juveni comitem esse datum dicit, ad bellum;—ut illum efficeret *oratorem verborum, actoremque rerum.*"—Cic. de Orat. lib. iii. c. 15.

"Μύθων τε ῥητῆρ' ἔμεναι, πρηκτῆρά τε ἔργων."—Iliad, Homer, ix. 443.

THERE is not perhaps a single county in England wherein we shall not find many families who have inherited some landed estate, greater or less, the possession of which, in the paternal or maternal line, may be traced back for several generations. Of these the family of the Drurys in Suffolk and Norfolk, whether at Thurston, Bury St. Edmunds, Rougham, Ickworth, or Hawsted,—in the former county,—or of Lessgyatt Hall in the latter,—is one instance, by no means the least remarkable or celebrated. We are informed, from the

memoir of Dr. Drury's life in the Annual Obituary for this year (an article written with no vulgar pen, and affording internal evidence of authenticity, fidelity, and modesty,) that the Drurys of Hawsted may be traced up even to the Norman invasion,—and that they have represented their native county for several ages in Parliament. Of this stock was Sir W. Drury, Governor of Ireland in the reign of Elizabeth, who then suppressed the rebellion, and, with it, the house of Desmond for ever. Sir Drue Drury, who was nearly related by marriage to Anne Boleyn, was associated with Sir Amyas Pawlett, as joint-guardian of the person of the Queen of Scots,—so unfortunately famous. Of this branch were also the residents of Drury-house in London; which was afterwards converted into the street or lane, together with the theatre, of that name. Sir R. Drury of Rougham, who died in 1622, at the age of 82, (most of the Druries, by the bye, as well as the subject of this memoir, lived to a very advanced age,) was the last possessor but one of the ancient patrimony, which was squandered away in the person of his grandson. It was, however, from a younger son of Sir R. that Dr. Drury

traced his descent. Thus the '*res angusta domi*, a most unsuitable adjunct to a long-drawn ancestry,' descended to this representative of an ancient and honourable house. Yet had he the rare and blessed lot to be able to afford to his aged father, during a long thirty years,—not only an asylum from the inclemency of his years and condition,—but every comfort, and all the elegancies, of polished life.

From having been a King's scholar at Westminster School, he proceeded to Trinity College, Cambridge, where he experienced the same hard lot which had befallen Drs. Johnson and Parr,—the being obliged, after a few terms, to leave college, from the straitened circumstances of their respective families. The reader's better recollection may perhaps supply other instances of the kind,—since the very supposition here made implies that the parties became, afterwards, eminent men. His tutor was Bishop Watson; while Parr, though ranked as his contemporary, was some years the senior of Drury. Still the tutor, or rather master, after whom, as a model, Drury formed himself, was that accomplished scholar and gentleman, the then head-master of Harrow, Dr. Sumner; under whom he was placed by his college, as one of the assistant masters, for three years, from 1769 to 1771, both inclusively. "Sumner was a man of the most brilliant conversation and varied knowledge" (see his character drawn by his great pupil Sir W. Jones, in the first volume of his *History of Asiatic Poetry*.) "A high tone of feeling, a most ready and persuasive eloquence, a richness of language, and copiousness of illustration, aided by a particularly fine delivery and voice, characterised alike Sumner and Drury. Both equally excelled in suavity of temper and elegance of manners, accompanied with a playfulness of imagination, ever under the controul of good taste." But it was to his connection by marriage with the Heath family (two of whom, brothers, were respectively head-master of Harrow, and head-master and canon of Eton and Windsor, while two other brothers were, one the Admiral, and the other the Judge of that name,) it was owing to this by his union with their

sister, a lady of uncommon and highly cultivated understanding, added to his own first-rate qualifications both of body and mind, together with the joint exemplary conduct and economy of Mrs. D. from first to last, that he was not only enabled to realize a sufficiently independent fortune,—but to enjoy it; partaking of the *otium cum dignitate*, in company with the cherished partner of his life, for 30 long years after his retirement. He had been 36 years a master at Harrow, 20 of them head-master, when he resigned in the year 1805.

With regard to his system of instruction, he is allowed to have held a very even balance between the branches of classical attainment; for the Greek language has very much taken the place of Latin in our days. He encouraged Latin prose, in which his own style was remarkably chaste. The English essay was also a favourite exercise with him. It was he who introduced the practice of reading over in public the best of these compositions. Such was his command of temper and countenance, that no boy ever saw him laugh, or excited to anger. For his system of governing in his own immediate jurisdiction, the upper classes, and in some measure throughout the whole school, may be said to have been solely by opinion, taste, and discourse. If his style of oratory had any fault, it was that which is imputed to Cicero himself, and even to Plato,—that it verged occasionally upon the *Asiaticum genus dicendi*. His speeches, terse and flowing, yet pure, might have gone forth to the public from his lips, without other preparation. He was gifted with great acuteness of insight into the minds of youth; he knew well what chords to touch, what sensibilities to arouse, in different individuals. Again, in his private admonitions, by words, he was truly parental,—serious, yet kind; discreet, so as not to expose the delinquents even to themselves; while sparing their feelings of honour from the public expression of his displeasure. Upon this point, see the grateful homage rendered afterwards to him by Lord Byron in his *Childe Harold*, and elsewhere, in his works, conversations, or letters.

After his retirement from Harrow,

being of as independent a mind as he was of fortune, he never obtained nor asked for any preferment in the church. To those favourites of fortune and preferment, who in a bad *taste* certainly (and I fear not the most liberal *feeling*) would now and then invidiously express their wonder, "that he had been overlooked by the distributors of patronage,"—he ever mildly answered, "he could truly say they had never refused to him any thing, for he had never asked any thing." He accepted indeed a very small prebend, voluntarily conferred upon him by Perceval, then first minister, as a mere token of what he fully intended to do; to give probably some dignity in the church (and even the very highest Dr. Drury would have worthily filled and adorned,) had not this his most excellent and only patron been cut off by the hand of a maniac. Yet when we run over the illustrious list of statesmen and orators whom Drury had assisted in forming to virtue and eloquence, it is inexcusable that some one or other of his pupils in power did not realize the grateful and just intentions of Perceval. We may remark in passing, that if to that illustrious list of Drury's pupils (given in this memoir of the 'Obituary,' up to the date of his resignation, which happened thirty years ago,) we add that of those who have proceeded from Harrow since, we shall find that this seminary (being one only of the five institutions for training up the sons of the first nobility and gentry of the realm) has produced more than its proportion of distinguished public men. We need reckon only, during the whole time of Drury, from that of Parr, Sir Wm. Jones, Sotheby, Lord Harrowby, the first Marquis of Hastings, Brinsley Sheridan, Perceval, and the late Earl Spencer, down to the times of Byron, Ripon, Aberdeen, the present Earl Spencer, the Marquis of Westminster, the Lords Duncannon and Palmerston, Sir W. Pepys, Sir Robert Peel, the Lords Calthorpe, Lowther, Burgersh, &c. &c.; with a host more, whose names it would be invidious to mention, and a fatigue to copy out even their bare catalogue. Dr. Drury raised the character of the school to the highest degree of eminence; and

the number of its boys from 150 to between 350 and 400. But if, instead of presiding over a great public school, he had been placed over a small city or state, it would not be too much to say, by those who knew him, that he understood well how to render it great, flourishing, and celebrated.

The bare list, too, of his acquaintance, as given in this memoir, is numerous and splendid. He moved in the most polished circle; he was a welcome guest in the houses of the great for days and weeks at a time, during 36 years before he retired to Cockwood; whenever, that is, the vacations from school-business afforded him leisure. In fact, he was then truly at home whenever he was in the midst of the best company. At Cockwood it was not his custom to go much into general society. But the south coast of Devon drew ever into his neighbourhood and to his house distinguished strangers from all parts of the island, besides his old and valued friends (pupils and others), statesmen, lawyers, and divines, who all carried away the most indelible recollections of Cockwood and of its truly venerable owner. As a specimen of his creative taste in landscape gardening, Cockwood in Devon will be as much visited and celebrated by travellers and poets, as the Leasowes of Shenstone.

It is to be lamented that, though often requested, he never could be prevailed on to sit for his bust or portrait. He would always assign some whimsical excuse or other; but it is certain that, among other proofs of his singular good sense and sterling merit, he was no less remarkable for modesty concerning himself, than for a generosity and a certain happy sagacity in being the first to bring out to notice the latent merit of others. It was this excellent man who first discovered the genius of Kean the tragedian, and who fixed him at Drury-lane. It is true the genius of Kean became fatal to its own possessor; the sunshine of universal admiration was too much for him: but if any thing could save a man from his own weakness, or in spite of himself, the anxious and reiterated, the most pathetic and parental remonstrances of Dr. Drury were not wanting. In

the absence, however, of all assistance of record, from the arts of sculpture and painting, we may find many a worthy reminiscence of him, of his figure and mien (especially when robed), of his truly Grecian head and features, in several of the antique marbles and medals. In Raphael's school of Athens at the Vatican, I was always reminded of him whenever I contemplated the figure of Plato. And I remember, when a boy reading Tom Jones, Drury, that model for youth to form itself by, as well as its guardian and preceptor, always served in my imagination for Allworthy; and only that Drury made his own fortune, it might alike have been said of both, in the words of Fielding, "he was the favourite of nature and of fortune." But the former proved to be more favourable to him. For nature had endowed "him with an agreeable and dignified mien and countenance, a sound constitution," (with length of days, though this belongs as much to fortune,) a solid understanding, well stored with knowledge of men and books; and what is the best of all, a benevolent, virtuous, and unaffectedly religious, heart. Allworthy indeed was so far unindebted to fortune, that he lost very early the wife of his youth, and died childless. But in other respects we may pursue the parallel, particularly as to the character of their taste, as shown in their country residences. Nothing is said in this memoir (given in the 'Obituary') of the mansion house at Cockwood. I like therefore to imagine, that if it were not built by him, yet in its additions or decorations, if he made any, that these must have been, from his known taste, in the Gothic style, the domestic or English style, as it is called, of architecture; and further, that from that good sense, as well as good taste, which pervaded whatever he did or wrote or said, that, to use Fielding's words, "it was as commodious within as it was venerable without. The mansion of Allworthy stood on the south-east side of a hill, but nearer the bottom than the top of it; so as to be well sheltered. A fine lawn sloped down towards the house. A river for several miles was seen to meander through an amazing variety

of meadows, woods, farms, or country seats, till it emptied itself into the sea, with a large arm of which, and some conspicuous object or town on a promontory or island, the prospect closed. * * * On another side of the valley opened another landscape of less extent, adorned with several villages, and terminated by one of the towers of some church or ruined abbey. The opposite side presented the view of a fine park, composed of unequal ground, and agreeably varied with hills, lawns, wood, and water, laid out with admirable art; but owing still less to art than to nature. Beyond this the country gradually rose into a ridge of wild mountains, the tops of which were seen above the clouds at the horizon."

Let any one read the description of Cockwood, as given in the 'Obituary' of this year, comprising the interesting memoir of the life of Dr. Drury, and judge whether there be not the same analogy between its late owner's taste and residence, as there runs between *his* character and that of Fielding's *beau ideal* of a good, wise, and happy man, in Allworthy.

To conclude, it does not appear that he ever published any thing, or that he was at all ambitious of the fame of an author. He left a MS. journal of one of his tours through Ireland, Cumberland, Wales, and Shropshire, in the romantic landscapes of which he took great delight. "Two or three times every year he would borrow the pulpit of the rector, but in his sermons he exclusively addressed the very younger part of the congregation, leaving the instruction of the adults to their ordinary pastor. He preached a very beautiful funeral sermon over the remains of Lord Lilford in 1800. At Oundle also he preached a learned and very eloquent visitation sermon before the Bishop of Peterborough, which made him favourably known to the clergy of that diocese. He had all his life a great passion for music, in which his taste ever preferred the simple and sublime. His own vocal powers too were very fine; rarely did he pass a day without exercising them, and, when alone, accompanying himself on the piano. But it was in sacred music that he took most pleasure. Those who have

been present at it will never forget the fine effect, when at his own table, by way of grace before dinner, he would chaunt *Non Nobis Domine* in concert with the Dean of Raphoe, so well known for his classical or rather *canonical* taste in music, as well as for his truly stentorian yet harmonious voice. Nor would the good man, at Christmas and the other festivities of the year, disdain to act the harper on the piano to the youthful song and dance of his numerous grandchildren, the offspring of his two elder sons and of his only and cherished daughter Mrs. J. Herman Merivale. His other son, Charles, a bachelor, is Rector of Pontesbury, about seven miles north of Shrewsbury. Out of doors, a still more patriarchal, and no less classical, recreation, he enjoyed in agriculture, retaining in his own hands a farm of some 300 acres, besides his private demesne. To his only brother (who was much younger than him-

self), he stood, early in life, *in loco parentis*; so exemplary was he in all the relations of society. As a county magistrate he was assiduous and punctual in his attendance, exceeded by none in temper, in diligent and patient attention, in judgment with sound discretion, and in the most unblemished integrity. Nor did he wholly retire from the bench, until within the five or six last years of his life." His very death was patriarchal,—life gradually and almost imperceptibly withdrawing, as from company to rest in a long undisturbed night of sleep with his fathers.

At the Harrow anniversary dinner for last year, present above one hundred noblemen and gentlemen, all Harrovians, it was unanimously resolved to raise, in the church of Harrow, a marble cenotaph to his memory.

Yours, &c.

YORICK.

HISTORICAL PARTICULARS RESPECTING THE GUNPOWDER PLOT OF 1605.

MR. URBAN,

Feb. 10.

PERMIT me to supply you (from the State Paper Office) with a more detailed and accurate account than I communicated to your second Supplement of 1828, of some remarkable facts connected with the detection of the Gunpowder Plot in 1605.

The celebrated anonymous letter has been generally referred to Mrs. Habington, the sister of Lord Montague, and the wife of Thomas Habington, the original historian of Worcestershire, and one of the conspirators. It has been long supposed that, aware of what was intended, Mrs. Habington determined by this means, if possible, to save her brother, on the day of the meeting of Parliament. Nash, in his History of Worcestershire (published anno 1781), observes of Mrs. Habington,

"Tradition in this county says she was the person who wrote the letter to her brother, which discovered the Gunpowder Plot. The style of the letter seems to be that of one who had only heard some dark hints of the business, which perhaps was the case of Mrs. Ha-

bington, and not of one who was a principal mover in the whole, as was Percy [for he it seems had been suspected of writing it]. Mr. Habington, her husband, was condemned to die for concealing Garnett and Oldcorn at Hinlip, but was pardoned at the intercession of his wife and Lord Montague." — Nash's Worcestershire, vol. I. p. 585.

Nash, in a note, then notices the remarkable fact which must strike every one who ever saw the letter; namely, that in the phrase, "the love I bear to *you*;" the word "*you*" has been evidently erased by the writer, and that instead of it the phrase "some of your friends" has been substituted in its place, leaving the obvious inference that the alteration was in consequence of an afterthought, under which it was feared that the word "*you*" might savour too strongly of family affection, and perhaps lead to a discovery.*

Now that the important letter in question to which (under the gracious

* See a fac-simile engraving of the letter in the 12th volume of the *Archæologia*, p. 200.

Providence of God) we owe the whole detection of this nefarious scheme, originated with Mrs. Habington, there seems little reason to doubt; but a reference to all the original documents yet remaining at the State Paper Office, appears to establish the fact, that, however Mrs. Habington may have been the *mind* which dictated this letter, it was actually *written* by the hand of her friend and confidante, Mrs. Ann Vaux,* since I discovered a letter preserved among the correspondence in the writing and under the signature of Ann Vaux, dated the 12th May, 1605, *having for its object the vindication of Garnett*, and the hand-writing of which bears so exact a resemblance to the peculiar hand-writing of the anonymous letter, that it appears impossible to compare them together without observing their identity. This letter of Ann Vaux was among the papers used by Sir Edward Coke (then the Attorney-General), in conducting the prosecution of the traitors, and is indorsed by himself, in which indorsement he calls her "the mayd;" while her signature added to another document, being her examination in the Tower, and affixed twice over to a second examination in the same place, both about to be mentioned, corroborate the identity of the hand with that of the anonymous letter.

The connection that subsisted between the Habington family and Ann Vaux was so well known, that she was at first committed to the Tower as suspected of having been privy to the plot; and two examinations of her when there are extant, one bearing date the 11th March, 1605, and the other the 24th March, 1605. The first examination is both marked and indorsed by Coke as "the mayd;" and she admits in it that she actually "kept the house at White Webbs" [in Enfield-chace, which was notoriously the

conspirators' place of rendezvous] "at her own charge, with the help of that which she had from such as did sojourn with her" (viz. the conspirators and their adherents); and further, that "after she had left White Webbs, she came from Mrs. Habington's house at Hinlip, where she had remained about a fortnight before her coming with her to London, which was presently after Sir Henry Bromley (the Sheriff) went from the house, and that the first night she lay with Mrs. Habington at her lodging in Fetter-lane." Now we ascertain from the examination of Edward Oldcorn the Jesuit in the Tower, dated the 6th of March, 1605, that Sir H. Bromley had made his search in the *January* preceding, when Garnet and himself were discovered there, which Nash fixed the date of at the 25th of January; consequently, if Ann Vaux is correct in the date she assigns for her departure from Hinlip in company with Mrs. Habington, their journey to town did not take place until immediately after the 20th January, 1605. From not before adverting to the whole of Ann Vaux's testimony, as to the precise time of the journey to London, I had supposed, in a letter written to the Gentleman's Magazine (see Supplement for 1828, p. 601), that the two friends travelled together *before the 5th of November*, and had therefore imagined that the anonymous letter was probably concocted between them after their arrival in London, and before the intended explosion. This mistake I am now enabled to rectify; and I am confirmed in my supposition that the journey could not have been made at the time when I at first supposed, by observing, that in the Hinlip pedigree, as given by Nash (Hist. of Worcestersh. p. 589), Mrs. Habington is represented as having a son (Thomas) born in November 1605; while Chalmers in his Biographical Dictionary, says it was on the 5th of November, the very day of the intended explosion; which date, if correct, would at once negative the idea of her having quitted Hinlip for London, just before the delivery of the letter to Lord Monteagle. All, however, that is shown by this particular correction is, that the two friends (Mrs. Habington and Ann Vaux) did

* She was the fourth child of the first wife of Wm. Lord Vaux of Harrowden, a Roman Catholic Peer, who was Elizabeth, the daughter of John Beaumont, Master of the Rolls; his second wife was Muriel, the daughter of John Tresham the conspirator; and hence the connection of Tresham with the other conspirators. Lord Vaux died in 1595, and his will is dated 25th Aug. 35 Eliz. 1593.

not travel to London together until two months after the detection, but the fact of their intimate connection remains the same. Ann Vaux's confession in the Tower goes on to admit her connection with Garnett (called by her *Whalley*), also with Sir Everard Digby's lady, with whom she went to St. Winifred's Well after Bartholomew tide (24th August preceding), together with others, *whom she refuses to name*; and she admits that Catesby, Thomas Winter, and others, came "divers times to her house," proving her connection with the conspirators. She then adds, that "William Shepherd and Robert Avery had been from her about a quarter of a year, and that she had no other man at Hinlip with her than Robert Marshall, who also went from her before her coming from Hinlip, and never told her of his departure." As these three names would evidently never have been mentioned by a prisoner under a charge of treason in the Tower, unless such prisoner had been first interrogated as to those parties, the inquiry of the Council raises a speculation as to what the object of the inquiry could have been, leaving the inference rather strong, that some one of the three (the quitting of two of whom she refers very much to the period of the Plot, while she distinctly mentions Marshall as having 'also' gone from her while at Hinlip,) might have been suspected by the Council as having brought the anonymous letter from Hinlip; nor does the circumstance mentioned by her, of Marshall having "never told her of his departure," militate much against this supposition, as she would naturally have been very unwilling to have it supposed that she sent him from thence.

In further corroboration of Ann Vaux's previous association with the conspirators, she deposes that "being at Winter's and at Grant's [Huddington and Northbrook, or Northbrook, both in Staffordshire, near to Coughton and Hinlip,] and seeing there fine horses in the stable, she told *Mr. Garnett* that she feared these wild heads had something in hand, and prayed him for God's sake to talk with *Mr. Catesby*, and to hinder any thing that possibly he might, for if they should attempt any foolish

thing, it might redound to his discredit, whereupon he said he would talk to *Mr. Catesby*, and after assured her that he had nothing in the world to do, but had these horses to go into the Low Countries."

The second examination of Ann Vaux in the Tower, dated the 24th March, 1605, in which her signature occurs twice, has chiefly for its object *the vindication of Garnett*, though more or less at the expense of Francis Tresham her relation, and of Catesby, both of whom, however, were then dead. It is observable that this declaration opens by admitting that Tresham came sometimes to White Webbs, occasionally with Catesby, "*to visit her and Mr. Garnett*," when she says "Garnett always gave him [Tresham] good counsel, and persuaded him to rest contented." She then admits that *Garnett and herself remained at Erith some time in the preceding summer*, when both Tresham and Catesby visited them; and also that *Garnett and herself were together at a house she had at Wandsworth*, the first year after the King's accession, where Tresham also resorted; and that in the summer preceding this second examination, he was likewise "*at another house they had [viz. Garnett and herself]*, but without saying where. She then states that, at the end of the then last summer, "*when Mr. Garnett and she went into Warwickshire*," they went to Francis Tresham in Northamptonshire, and *she and Mr. Garnett supped with Mr. Tresham, and went away the next day*." In short, all this second examination amounts to a direct acknowledgment of Garnett and herself constantly living together, whatever might have been the nature of their intercourse; and it is further remarkable, that Garnett in two different notes added to this examination, both in his own handwriting, and signed by himself, attests the truth of Ann Vaux's statements. To this second examination the particular signature of Ann Vaux appears equally confirmatory of the identity of the handwriting with that of the anonymous letter.

It further appears, from an important historical document, entitled "The manner of the Discovery of the Powder Plot," published by Secretary

Coventry, and noticed by Miss Aikin in her *Memoirs of James I.*, that Lord Chief Justice Popham, on the trial of Garnett, addressed Ann Vaux in these terms, "Catesby was never from you, as the gentlewoman that kept your house with you confessed." p. 146.—And the Earl of Salisbury says of Ann Vaux, when addressing himself to Catesby, "This gentlewoman that seems to speak for you in her confessions, I think would sacrifice herself for you, to do you good, and you likewise for her." (*Garnett's Trial*, p. 150.)

It is further remarkable, as appears from the recital of Garnett's execution in the same document (p. 154), that at such execution, which took place on 3d of May, 1606, in St. Paul's Churchyard, he felt it necessary in his dying moments to contradict the public rumour, which, from the known intimacy subsisting between himself and Ann Vaux, had not been very scrupulous in its whispers. The passage is as follows:—"Then turning himself from the people to them about him, he made an apology for Mrs. Ann Vaux, saying, there is an honourable gentlewoman who hath been much wronged in report, for it is suspected, and said, that I am married to her, or worse; but I protest the contrary; she is a virtuous gentlewoman, and for me a perfect pure virgin."

It may be further noticed, that the very fact now so completely established, of Ann Vaux and Mrs. Habington not having quitted Hinlip until after Sir Henry Bromley's search of the house on the 20th January, 1605, seems further to connect those females with Garnett and Oldcorn. The first of these men is sufficiently shown by her own evidence, to have been the intimate friend and travelling companion of Ann Vaux through some years, viz. from the accession of James I. to the detection of the Plot. The second was the priest and confessor of Mr. Habington at Hinlip, who *had invited Garnett to come there*. (See Nash, vol. I. p. 587.) Now Ann Vaux states, in her examination in the Tower, dated 11th March, 1605, that she "had remained at Mr. Habington's house at Hinlip about a fortnight before her coming with her to London, which

was presently after Sir Henry Bromley went from the house." The strong probability, therefore, is, that when she thus visited Hinlip about a fortnight before the departure for London, Garnett accompanied her there, as he is shown to have done almost wherever she went, and that she and Mrs. Habington were the instruments both of the concealment and nourishment of Garnett and Oldcorn, while they remained at Hinlip. The account of their concealment in the secret hiding places of this ancient house (built in the reign of Elizabeth, but now no more,) is perhaps one of the most curious and interesting documents of history connected with this transaction. It is found among the MSS. of the Harleian collection marked 38, B. 9, and is copied by Nash in his *Worcestershire*, vol. I. p. 585; among other passages is the following:

"Forth of this secret and most cunning conveyance (a passage leading from a chimney to a chamber) came Henry Garnett the Jesuit, sought for, and another with him named Hall (the name assumed by Oldcorn). Marmalade and other sweetmeats were found there lying by them, but their better maintenance had been by a quill or reed through a little hole in the chimney that backed another chimney *into the GENTLEWOMAN'S* chamber, and by that passage, caudles, broths, and warm drinks had been conveyed in unto them."

The account then goes on to state that "the whole service (of Sir Henry Bromley's search) endured the space of *eleven nights and twelve days*;" which would nearly answer to the period of "*about a fortnight*," admitted by Ann Vaux, in her first examination, to have elapsed between her arrival at Hinlip and her departure from it when Sir H. Bromley had perfected his duty. Laying the above circumstances together, I cannot avoid connecting the supply of the unhappy men in their lurking place from "the gentlewoman's chamber,"* as a provision made for them by Ann Vaux (then proved to be in the house) or by Mrs. Habington, or both; and while a further examination of the papers has thus led to the correction of the earlier period at

* It is certain that Garnett twice uses the word 'gentlewoman' of Ann Vaux in his dying moments.

which I had first imagined the journey to London of those females to have taken place, it has only tended to corroborate more fully than ever, in my own mind, the intimate connection of Ann Vaux with the chief conspirator, and indeed, however nearly or remotely, with all the rest.—In an examination of James Johnson, Mrs. Vaux's servant (dated 25th Feb. 1605), he states that he was recommended to Mrs. Vaux six years before that time as a *Mrs. Perkins*, and that he did not know she had any other name till three years since. That he came to White-Webbs about three months before his mistress came there, and he mentions Catesby as known to him to have resorted there for no less than three years before, all which proves a concealment of her name, evidently for no good purpose,—also her long connection with a house which was the resort of most, if not all, of the traitors, and especially her long acquaintance with the chief agent Catesby, who is declared in Winter's confession to have first propounded the scheme to him, and to have been the most active of its members. In the examination of Michael Rapier, a servant of Sir Everard Digby (a principal conspirator), dated 22d November, 1605, he states that about three weeks before that time he was at mass at the house of Sir Everard Digby, when Darcy (one of the names by which Garnett went) officiated in presence of his master and mistress, “and all the Catholics of the house, *together with Mrs. Ann Vaux*,” which again fixes that female with Garnett.

In the examination of William Handy, another servant of Sir Everard Digby, dated the 27th November, 1605, the witness states, that “about five weeks before that time he was at mass at Mr. Thomas Throckmorton's house in Warwickshire (Coughton), at which was present the Lady Digby, *one Mrs. Vaux*, and others, at which time there were two masses said; the one by an old priest called *Darcy*, and sometimes *Walley*; the other by Fisher; which testimony serves to confirm the connection of Ann Vaux with Garnett.

It is from an examination of Francis Tresham, dated 29th November, 1605, that Garnett is proved to have

assumed the name of *Walley*, while repeated instances occur of his having taken that of *Darcy*; but more especially does this last *alias* appear from the before-mentioned examination of William Handy, dated 27 November, 1605, where Garnett is twice noticed as bearing that name, and in the last instance, in the following remarkable terms: “He saith that the said Darcy (otherwise Walley) doth commonly remain about London, *and that Mrs. Ann Vaux doth usually go with him whithersoever he goeth* ;” than which it hardly seems that there can be more conclusive evidence of their intimacy.

If, however, any doubt should remain either of the connection subsisting between Garnett and Ann Vaux, or the identity of her handwriting with that of the anonymous letter,—the following evidence, which is drawn from the correspondence that was intercepted between them by Sir William Wade after Garnett's imprisonment in the Tower, will perhaps remove it.

There remains in the State Paper Office a communication written on a long slip of paper, on the outside of which appears only the following note written in common ink:

“I pray you let these spectacles be set in leather, and with a leather case, or let the fold be fitter for the nose.

(Signed) Yours for ever,
HENRY GARNETT.”

While on the other side of the paper appears, written by Garnett himself in orange juice (afterwards rendered apparent by some chemical process), a series of instructions from Garnett addressed to some friend, the last words of which are, “Where is Mrs. Anne?”

In another slip of paper, written wholly by Garnett in concealed ink (afterwards made apparent), he relates a dream which Hall, his fellow prisoner, had had in the Tower; and this communication also contains directions evidently in answer to some inquiries of conscience of Ann Vaux as his disciple; for, in a third slip of paper which is all in her writing, and manifestly in the same characters as those of the anonymous letter, she addresses Garnett as ‘good father,’ and

advertis among other things to the dream of Hall, of which she says that "it had been a great comfort to her, if at the foot of the throne there had been a place for her."

It is worthy of remark that the signature of this letter is A. G. (not V.) in like manner as it appears in a former instance, where she signs 'Anne Gaux,' as if she had chosen in general to take the initials of A. G., and when she wrote her own surname at length, to prefix the letter G instead of V.

A further communication, partly in common and partly in secret ink, is from Garnett, which is without doubt intended for Ann Vaux, as he acknowledges the receipt of linen, and applies to borrow money for payment of his own and Hall's prison fees, adding many private directions, which could only be given to the most confidential friend, and in this paper he more especially observes, "Your last letter I could not read, your pen did not cast ink;" and this letter is followed by another communication, evidently in the same characters as those of Ann Vaux, and of the anonymous letter, but being on coarse paper, little more of it can be deciphered, than that it begins by addressing Garnett as 'Dear Father,' and regrets that he should have "received a letter which he could not read;" thus plainly proving that this last is an answer from Ann Vaux to the preceding one from himself, which had complained of that inconvenience.

The last document of the series is one (originally written in secret ink), and above all the rest displaying the same character of writing as the anonymous letter. It is evidently from Ann Vaux to Garnett, desiring his instructions and advice, and informing him of many particulars for his government while he should continue under examination; it concludes, "O that I might see you!—Yours ever." But without a signature.

There is also extant at the State Paper Office, an account wholly in the hand-writing of Garnett (and marked by Coke for use on the trials), giving a full account of his confinement and discovery at Hinlip-house,

and also of his journey to town, and his examination before the Privy Council, and treatment in the Tower; which document is addressed "to Mrs. Ann."

Now, laying this evidence together, enough appears, from the most incontestable documents of the period, to show that Ann Vaux, who was the bosom friend of Garnett (the main spring of the whole conspiracy), after having been long domiciled with the traitors at White-Webbs, which was kept at their joint expense, was the companion of Mr. and Mrs. Habington at Hinlip, the country seat of the conspiracy, before the Sheriffs' search, from whence she admits that she proceeded with her friend Mrs. Habington to the lodgings of the latter in London, immediately after the investment of the house by the Sheriff. From her peculiar intimacy with Catesby, and her admitted intimacy with Garnett and the others, so abundantly testified in the State Papers, together with her close connection with Mrs. Habington, it can hardly be doubted that she possessed sufficient knowledge of the intended plot and its details, to render her a very likely instrument of attempting to preserve the life of the brother of her friend; and on whose fidelity could any one, desirous of admonishing him of his peril, be more likely to rely, than would Mrs. Habington on her intimate associate at bed and board, Mrs. Ann Vaux?—and whose hand, if it were (as it must have been) an object to conceal her own, would she have been more likely to employ, than that of the same individual? When we then come to find the characters of a whole letter, and of three signatures written by that female, precisely identical with those of the anonymous letter itself, we seem to come as near as historical and documentary evidence will carry us, to the conclusion which I have ventured to adopt, viz. that if Mrs. Habington dictated the letter in question, her friend and associate Mrs. Vaux supplied her with the means of executing her purpose.

Yours, &c.

CHRISTIANUS PROTESTANS.

MONUMENTAL ARCHITECTURE AND SCULPTURE OF GREAT BRITAIN.

With Engravings.

A Glimpse at the Monumental Architecture and Sculpture of Great Britain, from the earliest Period to the Eighteenth Century. By Matthew Holbeche Bloxam. 12mo, pp. 308.

THE branch of antiquarian research, which forms the subject of the judicious and tasteful manual before us, is one which is full of engaging curiosity, and replete with instruction respecting the habits and manners of our ancestors. The zest with which the geologist explores the rock and the quarry, or the florist the green-house and parterre, or the botanist the heath and the forest, does not surpass that of the antiquary and lover of ancient art, when he enters a venerable church, and scrutinizes the beauties of its architecture, describes the peculiarities of its parts and its ornaments, and contemplates the elaborate sculpture, and the minutely executed effigies, of its sepulchral monuments.

In the small volume before us, Mr. Bloxam has furnished an excellent synopsis, not only of our monumental but also of our funereal antiquities,—a work which, among several volumes of much magnificence and great pictorial beauty, was still a desideratum to the antiquarian student. The collections made by Mr. Gough, in the Introduction to his Sepulchral Monuments, are indeed truly copious; but they possess neither the advantage of a lucid arrangement, nor that of an adequate index.

With respect to Sepulchral Antiquities of a date anterior to the monuments now remaining in our churches, we can do little more, on the present occasion, than state the heads of Mr. Bloxam's first six chapters. In the first, are discussed the Sepulchral remains of the Celtic and Belgic Britons; in the second, those of the Romans in Britain; in the third, those of the Romanized Britons and early Saxons; in the fourth, the different modes of preparing the dead for interment, from the seventh to the seventeenth century; in the fifth, the

funeral solemnities of the Middle Ages; in the sixth, the Sepulchral Monuments in Britain from the earliest period to the Norman Invasion.

As we cannot follow our author in his range through this wide field of inquiry, we must confine ourselves to a few points that admit of some desultory remarks, which will be generally additional to his own. With this view we quote the following passage, from the first chapter, which treats of the earliest British period:

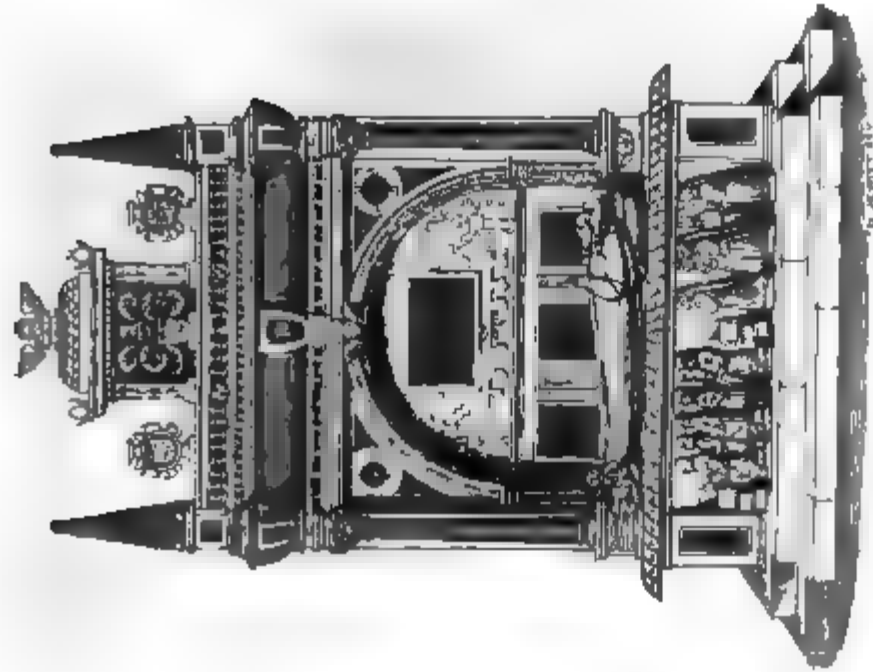
“Interments by cremation were sometimes, though rarely, deposited in wooden cases; and skeletons have been found inclosed in rude wooden chests, and within the hollowed trunks of trees.”

Of the latter Mr. Bloxam does not mention any instances. In the memoir on the British tumulus at Gristhorpe near Scarborough, the substance of which was given in our Magazine for December last, the writer states that only one similar example of that mode of burial, in a hollowed trunk of a tree, had been recorded; which was in a tumulus opened by Sir R. C. Hoare near Stonehenge, where the body was deposited in the trunk of an elm. We perceive, however, that Mr. Gough (vol. 1. p. xlv.) has enumerated three instances, more directly assimilating with that at Gristhorpe: 1. The celebrated sarcophagus of King Arthur at Glastonbury was an intire trunk hollowed, *quercus cavata*; 2. one was found between Wormleighton and Stanton in Warwickshire, briefly mentioned by Stukeley in his Itinerary; 3. a third in 1767, under Kingbarrow near Wareham in Dorset, the body in which was sewed up in skins, and the other accompaniments are described by Mr. Gough. The use of hides in interments continued to prevail, for persons of the greatest consequence, in the 11th and 12th centuries, as shown by Mr. Bloxam, pp. 54, 55.

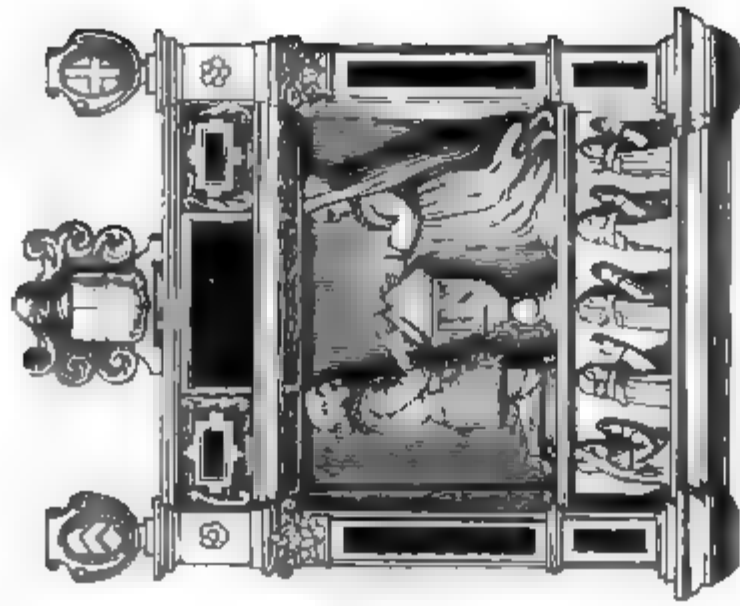
Of the obeliscal pillars or crosses, covered with fret and lozenge work, which exist in many parts of the kingdom, Mr. Bloxam mentions two that



MONUMENT
IN WOLSTON CHURCH, WARWICKSHIRE,
CIRCA 1500.



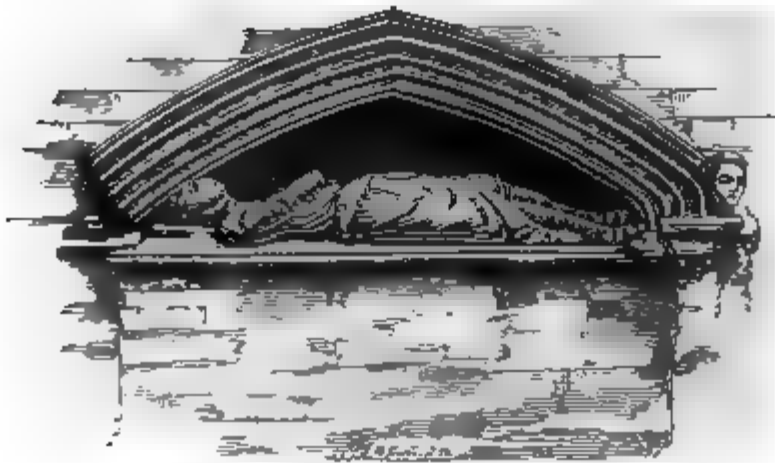
MONUMENT OF SIR THOMAS SMITH,
IN ASHFORD CHURCH, KENT.
A. D. 1591.



MONUMENT OF CHARLES DIXWELL, Esq.
IN CHURCHOVE CHURCH, WARWICKSHIRE.
A. D. 1641.



**TOMB IN THE TEMPLE CHURCH, LONDON.
TWELFTH CENTURY.**



**MONUMENT OF SIR ROBERT DE VERE,
IN SUDBOROUGH CHURCH, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE,
A. D. 1350.**



**MONUMENT OF SIR ROGER MINORS AND LADY,
IN DUFFIELD CHURCH, DERBYSHIRE,
A. D. 1536.**

have Runic inscriptions, that at Bewcastle, engraved in Palgrave's History of England, (and in the Archæologia, Vol. XIV.) and another near Rayne, twenty miles from Aberdeen; but we do not find that he has mentioned the very curious Runic tablets, evidently sepulchral, which have been recently found at Hartlepool, and which are engraved in the Gentleman's Magazine for Sept. 1833. We expect they will shortly receive additional illustration at the hands of the Society of Antiquaries.

We proceed to the æra when interments were permitted within churches, to which the great majority of existing memorials necessarily belongs. It was not until the eighth century that cemeteries were allowed to be adjacent to churches; and it was only by gradual steps that interments encroached within the sacred walls themselves. It is a practice which in all ages of which the antiquary has to treat, was confined to persons of rank and eminence, and which, in its unrestrained excess, has prevailed only in comparatively recent times:—a practice which, as at once unbecoming to the sacred edifice, occasionally injurious to the structure, and deleterious to the congregation, we trust will for the future be in a great measure prohibited or restrained. We have occasionally seen a capacious church in a country town made one general cemetery for the dead of nearly all classes; in such places a new burial-ground, on a pleasing and suitable site, on the outskirts of the town, should be at once provided.

But we are wandering from the regions of antiquity. To the same practice limited, as we said, to persons of rank, we owe the beautiful works of ancient art now under consideration. It was on a regard for the dead, or rather men's anxiety for their own future state after death, that the Church of Rome founded much of its power, and monachism reared her head in such proud and sumptuous array throughout the country. For a considerable period, scarcely any person of property quitted this mortal state, without having promoted the formation of a religious society, whose prayers might be devoted to his soul's repose. Nor was it sufficient that his ancestors, or even his immediate pa-

rents, had already erected monastic houses; in the 11th and 12th centuries, we find successive generations each leaving their own monastery, which might be peculiarly dedicated to prayers for the salvation of the founder and his immediate relations. The custody of the dead man's bones, around which these prayers were offered, became an object of great competition among the rival religious brethren. There is a curious document illustrating this circumstance among the charters of Bridlington priory. Gilbert, Earl of Lincoln, founded an abbey at Rufford, in Nottinghamshire; and the jealousy of the monks of Bridlington, his hereditary house (founded by his grandfather, Walter) seems to have been so far aroused, that they obtained from him a charter wherein he bound himself to their church, in a promise that, wherever he died, he should be buried there. They had certainly a reasonable claim to this favour; for he had been born and educated in their priory.

Sometimes the expedient of *dividing* the mortal remains was resorted to, and the heart was committed to the custody of one fraternity, and the body to another. Mr. Gough, Introduction, pp. lxxii.—lxxiv. has given a long catalogue of such distributions. The monuments which denote these deposits are sometimes miniature effigies, and sometimes a pair of hands holding a heart. King Edward the First, who erected a cross wherever the corpse of his Queen rested on the road, placed an effigy in Lincoln cathedral, over the spot where her bowels were interred. The following instances show the order and some of the motives observed in these arrangements. The bowels of King Richard the First were interred at Chaluz, where he died, his heart at Rouen, and his body at Fontevraud; in 1232, the bowels of Ranulph Earl of Chester at Wallingford, where he died, his heart at Dieulacres Abbey, which he founded, and his body with his ancestors at Chester; in 1239, the bowels of Isabel Countess of Gloucester at Missenden, her heart at Tewkesbury Abbey, where her brother was Abbat, and her body at Beaulieu; in 1297, the bowels of Nicholas Bishop of Salisbury, at Ramsbury, where he died, his heart in his mother's abbey of Lacock, his body in his own cathe-

dral. In the same century, Amicia Countess of Devonshire gave her heart to Lacock Abbey, because her daughter was a nun there. One of the latest instances of this separate interment is that of the loyalist, Sir Nicholas Crispe, whose body was interred at St. Mildred, Bread-street; but his heart is placed in an urn in Hammer-smith church, under a bust of Charles the First.*

After the practice of devoting large estates to the erection of monasteries had been materially checked, and the sacrifice of broad lands, *ad manus mortuas*, was no longer permitted to any great extent, the religious rite of prayers for the dead still continued to occasion a profuse devotion of their rents, during many years, to the erection of chantry chapels, and splendid monuments.

So large a proportion of the members of great families were interred in conventual churches, now reduced to ruin, that the ancient monuments at present preserved can be regarded only as the relics and examples of what formerly existed. The wholesale destruction which was made at the spoliation of monasteries, (particularly in the principal conventual churches of the metropolis, and some other cities) is indeed astonishing to contemplate; and the apathy with which it was witnessed by the descendants and representatives of the defunct, is a striking proof how the pride of family, and the kindlier feeling of reverence for the ashes of their forefathers, was then merged in religious enthusiasm, in terror, or in avarice. The antiquary can never peruse the records of these devastations without a sigh.

Sepulchral monuments present two collateral series of objects, that of their architectural designs, and that of the effigies and engravings on brass. The latter embraces the history of armour and costume, to which Mr. Bloxam has paid much attention. He has embellished his volume by numerous cuts, which form a very pleasing illustration to his instructive descriptions. The excellence of their execution will be seen by the speci-

mens which we are enabled to lay before our readers. As series of effigies have been previously given at one view,† we have selected the cuts with a view to the form and fashion of the monuments in their general and entire appearance.

The following may be regarded as a catalogue of the *genera* of sepulchral monuments, and of the most usual *species*.

I. The coffin-lid, which was either 1, coped or ridged; 2, carved into devices, of which crosses in endless variety are the most frequent; or 3, carved with an effigy in low relief, or with the head and arms only. Inscriptions at this early period are rare; but when they occur, they run round the verge, and down the centre of the stone, and many Latin hexameters are crowded into a surprisingly small compass by abbreviations, and the insertion of one letter within another.

II. The coffin-lid carved into an effigy in high relief, and which soon became a distinct portion, and was continued with the four following forms of monuments. Its position was now frequently within a low arch in the wall, the circumference of which became enriched with architectural ornaments, increasing in elegance with the advance of Pointed architecture.

III. A raised table or altar tomb, sustaining the effigies, or a slab inlaid with figures engraved on brass; the sides (commencing in the reign of Edward I.) surrounded with architectural paneling, with armorial shields, or, lastly, with niches containing small statues of angels bearing shields, of saints, or of relations of the deceased. The last have received the name of *weepers*, and are beautiful examples of civil costume, whilst the larger effigies are generally attired in armour.

IV. Canopied monuments, gradually increasing in magnificence, until they became small apartments erected between the piers of large churches; and then the chapels, which were really additions to the edifice, and within which the monument properly so called was erected, in the most magnificent style of the preceding form.

* Abroad, it is still prevalent. During the past year the heart of Boieldieu, the composer, has been presented by his widow to the city of Rouen; and Dom Pedro, of Portugal, has bequeathed his heart to the city of Oporto.

† See particularly a well-selected plate of figures in armour, in Fosbroke's *Encyclopedia of Antiquities*, and others in the plate of costume.

V. Altar tombs, with canopied recesses, erected against a wall; some having at one side a space left for the desk of the chantry priest. These begin in the latter part of the fourteenth century, and are the last that partake of Pointed architecture, many of them being mixed with the forms and ornaments of the Italian style.

VI. Colossal architectural erections, also placed against the wall, with many columns and obelisks, and every other form into which stone can be shaped and piled up. The effigies are sometimes recumbent, sometimes kneeling, and in the latter portion of the class, in the seventeenth century, recline on one arm. For a full century after the Reformation, the hands continued to be represented joined in prayer. Small allegorical figures of virtues, &c. were frequently the sculptor's substitutes for the saints of Rome.

VII. Mural monuments, partaking of the same characteristics; and containing either small kneeling figures, or half-length figures; or busts.

Such is a general classification of our old sepulchral monuments; stopping short of the last century, during which a greater variety of design (in those, at least, of a superior description) would be found. Each of the several classes are represented in the cuts with which we have been favoured, except that we have numbered the fifth: which, being contemporaneous with the fourth, differs chiefly in the architectural additions of canopies and screenwork, and a consequent greater outlay of expense. Of course, many other varieties might be pointed out; but they are rather anomalies, and curious from their singularity; such as a mural monument (1376) of the Foljambes at Chesterfield, where the knight and lady are represented in half-length, upright. Instances in which part of the effigy is left uncarved, as if concealed in the tomb, are sometimes found,—an idea evidently suggested by motives of economy.

The brass plates inserted into grave-stones, were also used in the place of any other monument, from the latter part of the thirteenth to the middle of the seventeenth century. Many of them are rich works of art; and they attained the summit of beauty and mag-

nificence at the best period of Pointed architecture.

With regard to *cross-legged* effigies, Mr. Bloxam makes the following remarks:

“The most common supposition is, that such attitude was intended to distinguish those nobles, barons, and knights, who were either actual crusaders, or who, having vowed to engage as such, died before their vow could be performed. That notion is, however, but conjectural, and can be traced to no sufficient authority; and, besides this, the cross-legged attitude was retained for more than half a century after the cessation of the last crusade, though it may be remarked that subsequent to the thirteenth century the instances of such attitude are not very numerous.”

Mr. Bloxam's succeeding remarks seem to denote that he is inclined to attribute the attitude to the sculptor's aim at a more graceful display of drapery. The vulgar error is, or was, that all cross-legged effigies represented Knights Templar; this was corrected by Mr. Gough and the more judicious antiquaries of the last century: but that they are all Crusaders we fully believe. From the deficiency of historical proofs, it would, indeed, be difficult to substantiate this; in fact, scarcely any of them are appropriated except by circumstantial evidence, for they have no inscriptions; but our opinion is in some measure influenced by the circumstance of having ascertained the cross-legged effigies of three of the most distinguished combatants at the assault of Mansoura in 1250, the subject of a curious poem printed in the *Excerpta Historica*; namely, that of Earl William Longespée in Salisbury Cathedral; that of Sir Alexander Giffard in Boyton church, Wiltshire; and that of Sir Robert de Vere, the same which Mr. Bloxam has engraved, and which is now placed before our readers.

Whether the minuter peculiarities of these effigies had also a symbolical meaning—whether the right leg crossing the left had a different signification from the left crossing the right; and the hands raised in prayer from the hand grasping the sword-hilt; whether by these or other masonic tokens, was denoted the stage of the Crusader's progress, such as his mere

assumption of the cross, his death in the holy voyage, or the completion of his vow, it would be interesting to know, could it be decided on any sounder foundation than mere conjecture.

We have not space to review the subject of effigies in general; but we may remark that the admired figures of Alderman Blackleach, and his lady in Gloucester cathedral, which are engraved in Mr. Bloxam's book, are equalled by two of the same period (Charles I.), hitherto little noticed, at Bishop's Cleeve, in the same county. The same chisel was probably employed in both cases; the figures at Gloucester have been attributed to Fanelli.

One of the latest recumbent figures we ever saw, as well as one of the most grotesque, is at Camerton, in Somersetshire, representing John Carew, Esq., who died in 1683. Instead of the full-bottomed peruke of his time,

he wears his own hair, and a very full beard; a long cravat; a brown coat with innumerable buttons, breeches very full about the knees, shoes, and spurs. This very singular old-fashioned gentleman is exactly five feet high; his wife, who lies by his side, is an inch or two taller. He was probably an eccentric character; but whose "frailties," as his "merits," are now alike forgotten. We believe the late Alderman Fletcher, the antiquarian virtuoso of Oxford, left directions for a recumbent effigy, in the old style, to be placed upon his tomb.

We must now close our notice of this interesting volume, in which we have only to censure the erroneous spelling of authors' names: this fault occurs with those of Douglas, Lysons, Nichols, Nicolas, Nicolson, and with some of them several times. In p. 31, for Reston, read Keston.

J. G. N.

FAMILY OF SIR RALPH SADLER.

Mr. URBAN,

Feb. 10.

EVERY one who is acquainted with the various materials for history, or for the memoirs of persons who are distinguished in its pages, must be aware that both historians and biographers have often neglected some of the most obvious sources of information.

The truth of this remark is shown in the instance of Sir Ralph Sadler, whose State Papers were edited by Sir Walter Scott, accompanied by a memoir from his pen. It is there stated that, "probably before Sadler attracted the King's notice, he became the husband of the widow of one Ralph Barrow, who does not seem to have been a person of high rank, although no good grounds have been discovered for the scandal with which Sanders and other Catholic writers have stigmatized this union. That she was a woman of credit and character, must be admitted, since Lord Cromwell, to whom she was related, not only countenanced the marriage, but was godfather to two of their children, the first of whom died in infancy." Other authorities correctly assert that Lady Sadler's maiden name was Ellen Mitchell, and that she was the widow of

Matthew Barre. Sanders' remarks, to which Scott alluded, are to the following effect:

"There was a mechanic named Matthew Barr, whose wife, by whom he had children, at one time washed the linen of the family of Cromwell, wherein dwelt Ralph Sadler, a man of some note, and now a member of Queen Elizabeth's Council. This Matthew went abroad, I know not from what cause, unless as some thought he suspected the chastity of his wife, and therefore he went away that he might not be compelled to witness that which he could neither endure nor prevent. When he had been gone some years, his wife, either hearing or pretending that he was dead, married Sir Ralph Sadler. Matthew at length returned, and when he found that his wife had married another, he re-claimed her. Sadler on the other hand, who had children by her, would not give her up. The matter was therefore referred to the highest tribunal, i. e. to the parliaments (*comitia*) of the realm, as well under King Henry as under King Edward. It was there decreed that this woman, who was first married to Matthew and then to Sadler, and had had children by both, was, from thenceforth, to be deemed not the wife of Matthew the first husband, but of Sadler, he being the more powerful and rich; and therefore against the truth of the Gospel,

the wife of the first husband, still alive, was adjudged to the second husband.* "

Nothing more has hitherto been known of Lady Sadler, or of the facts connected with her marriage with Sir Ralph Sadler; but an Act which passed in the 37th Hen. VIII. 1545-6, for the legitimation of his children, and which escaped the notice of his biographer, proves that the statement of Sanders was well founded. The Act itself is also deserving of attention upon other grounds, which will be pointed out.

It appears that Lady Sadler's maiden name was Ellen Mitchell, and she seems to have been born of low parentage, and was married about the year 1526, at Dunmow in Essex, to one Matthew Barre, a native of Sevenoaks in Kent, by whom she had two daughters. Shortly after the birth of these children, Barre deserted his wife and family, and after wandering about the country for some time, went to Ireland, leaving her in extreme distress, exposed to all the temptation which is so quaintly described in the Act; and excepting upon one occasion, which was within three months after he quitted her, she never heard from him. After remaining twelvemonths at Dunmow, "very honestly and virtuously in labouring for her living, for the avoidance of sin," and having made every possible inquiry about her husband, one of her friends told her that he was dead, and advised her to become a nun. To this suggestion she consented, and being sent to the nunnery of Clerkenwell, became the servant of the prioress; but on expressing a wish to take the veil, the prioress refused, for certain anti-Malthusian reasons which are stated in the Act,† advising her not to forsake the world, as she might be again honestly married, and wished to recommend her to a situation in London. Ellen, however, determined to pursue the inquiry as to whether her husband was living or dead; and having induced such of her friends as frequented "notable fairs," to assist her in that object, she proceeded to Sevenoaks, her husband's native town,

where she continued with her brothers-in-law Richard and Peter Barre, for a year, and then returned to the nunnery at Clerkenwell, soon after which a man belonging to the city of Salisbury positively assured her that her husband was dead. By the recommendation of the prioress she then entered the service of Mrs. Prior, mother-in-law to Lord Cromwell, afterwards Earl of Essex, where she met Sir Ralph Sadler, who was then in the service of that nobleman, which circumstance explains the erroneous idea that she was related to Lord Cromwell, as well as Sanders' statement that at one time she washed the linen of Cromwell's family. It may here be observed that little is known of Lord Cromwell's pedigree, and that Dugdale doubts the statement of some genealogists that he married a daughter of "one Williams a Welchman." If Mrs. Prior did not marry a *second* husband, the statement that she was Cromwell's mother-in-law makes it probable that his wife's name was *Prior*.

After "a long suite," and a full explanation of her situation, Sadler married Ellen Barre; and as the Act states that this happened eleven years and more before it passed, and four years after Matthew Barre deserted her, Sadler's marriage may be assigned to about the year 1534. During those eleven years she conducted herself with the greatest propriety, and became the mother of nine children, of whom seven were living in 1546.

The Bill proceeds to state that, notwithstanding Matthew Barre had knowledge of the marriage within two years after it took place, and had since been frequently in London, where he might have caused his existence to be known to Sadler and his wife, he had never, as he himself confessed, made it known until within the four years then last past, when he had mentioned it to John Michell, of London, since dead, and afterwards to one Griffith, the King's servant, who was then living at the sign of the Bell and Saracen's head in Fenchurch-street; and a third time within the last twelvemonth, whereupon he was apprehended, and was then in custody in the house of the Lord Chancellor, for the purpose of an inquiry into all the facts of the case; that, as there could be no doubt that the said Matthew and Ellen were married, the marriage be-

* Sanderus de Scism. Angl. ed. 1628, p. 194.

† The Nunneries were careful not to admit any but who were "free of all worldly bonds," among which are enumerated "wedlock, contract;" this was probably the Prioress's real reason. *Edit.*

tween her and Sir Ralph Sadler was by the Ecclesiastical Laws illegal, and by the Common Law his children were illegitimate; but, as the second marriage arose from the misconduct of her first, and indeed only *lawful* husband, Barre, and as her marriage with Sadler was made *bona fide* with a "pure conscience," under the impression that Barre was dead, Sir Ralph Sadler prayed that it might be enacted that all his children by her should be reputed and adjudged lawful and legitimate, and be inheritable to him as if they had been begotten and born in "lawful and perfect, and indissoluble matrimony."

The Act then confirms the grants made to Sadler and Ellen his wife, and to their heirs and assigns, of the inheritance of the estates of the late dissolved College of Westbury upon Trim, in the county of Gloucester, and provides that if any separation or divorce was prosecuted between Ellen and her husband Matthew Barre, that she should, during Barre's life, be considered a woman sole, as if she had never been married to him; that by the name of "Ellen Mitchell" she might during the life-time of Barre, take any grant of lands, &c. independently of him, and by that name to sue and be sued as a woman sole.

Viewed as a legal proceeding the whole affair is anomalous, and, it is believed, had no other precedent in England than the well-known case of the children of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster. Though born in adultery as well by the Common as the Ecclesiastical law, the children are legitimized, whilst the *marriage* of their parents is admitted to have been void *ab initio*. In contemplation of the usual process for a divorce in the Ecclesiastical Court, the Act declares that if such process be completed, she shall be considered a single woman, thus giving her power to marry Sir Ralph Sadler; but no other proceedings on the subject have been discovered. It is to be presumed that they were afterwards legally married, but no children appear to have been born subsequently to the year when the Bill passed. Thomas Sadler, their eldest surviving, but second son, was the child for whom Sir Ralph Sadler, in the interesting letter printed

by Sir Walter Scott, solicited Thomas (afterwards Lord) Cromwell, whilst a Commoner and Secretary of State, to stand sponsor, and to allow him to bear his name. His birth must have occurred about the year 1535, and certainly before July 1536, when Cromwell was created a Peer.

This statute corroborates the opinion which I have elsewhere expressed, as to the great utility of printing all the *early* private Acts of Parliament, on account of the valuable illustrations which they afford to history, biography, and genealogy, the light which they occasionally throw upon manners and customs, and the evidence which they contain of the descent of property.

I take leave, whilst alluding to Sir Ralph Sadler, to make an inquiry connected with one branch of his descendants.

It is said in a note to the Appendix to the Sadler State Papers, that General Thomas Sadler or his father Blount Sadler* (for the omission of the reference in the text makes it uncertain which is meant), left a son Thomas, who was living at Barbadoes in 1692; that he married the widow of Colonel Salter, and had issue two daughters; viz. Ann, who was two years old in 1692; and Elizabeth, who was born in that year, after which date nothing is known of that branch. Can any of your correspondents inform me whether Grace Sadler, who was born in 1693 or 1694, who is said to have come from the West Indies, who was first married to — Sheldrake, and secondly in November 1726 to George Davison, esq. Alderman of Rochester, and who died in February 1756, æt. 62,† was, as is highly probable, a daughter of the said Thomas Sadler of Barbadoes?

Yours, &c.

N. H. N.

"An Act for the Legitimation of the Children of Sir Ralph Sadler, Knight, passed in anno 37 Hen. VIII. No. 28.

[Transcript in Harl. MS. 7089, f. 453.]

HEN. REX.

"Most humbly sheweth unto your

* Vol. II. p. 614. Blount Sadler was the sixth son of Richard Sadler of London, one of the grandsons of Sir Ralph Sadler.

† Vide Monumental Inscription in Rochester Cathedral.

Royall Maj^{ties} most gracious Sovereigne Lord, your humble and obedient subject and faithfull servant and conseeillour Ralfe Sadlyer, Knight, that where one Mathew Barre, sometime of Dunmow in the countie of Essex, borne atte Sevenocke in Kent, seventeen yeares past and more, atte Dunmow aforesaid.....

“ The same Mathew two yeares after or thereabouts having two women-children begotten and borne of the body of the same Elene, and in the same tyme not applying himselfe to his labour and handycraft, for the maintenance of his owne wife and children's sustenance, but liveing riotously and consumeing his time unthriftilly atte unlawfull games (shee haveing diverse tymes reverently declared unto the same Mathew her husband the punishment and plague of God that hung over such as would not applye theymselves to labour in their vocation, and exhorting him to lyve as become an honest poore man) did without her consent and knowledge suddanelly departe from her, and, albeit becometh no christen man to give his christian brother or sister occasion to fall into the wrath and displeasure of Almighty God, much lesse the husband his wyfe or the wyfe her husband (whom God by his holy ordinance and godly institution of two fleshes hath made one, either to other to be a comfort and aid, to procreate children to God's glory and the increase of the Common Wealth, and to avoid fornication), Yett the same Mathew, not haveing in memory or att the least not regarding this holy Sacrament, his duty to God, nor the faith and promise that he had made to his wyfe, but ledd with the spiritt of the devill, did not only departe, but being departed from her, did not send to her any knoledge of his state, saveing oone tyme, w^{ch} by his owne confession appeareth to be within a quarter of a yeare after his departure, but wandered from towne to towne, and continued in no place certaine by the space of three yeares, and then came att length to Cardyffe in Wales, where remaining but one yeare he then departed into Ireland, and there was halfe a yeare, durence all which time the said Elene being left in extreame povertie, lusty of bodie and young in yeares, soe that, if God had not had the more favour to her, like enough it had been that shee mought have been enticed to lewdnesse.

“ Howbeit shee in the mean tyme, considering her duty to God, and the promise that shee and her husband did make either to other, did not only behave herself very honestly and vertuously in labouring for her liveing, for the avoyding of sin, but alsoe, as became a faithfull wyfe, did make diligent search and

manifold inquisition of the state of her said husband, first remaining twelvemonth att Dunmow aforesaid, where they were married, and then declareing her miserable and pettifull state to divers her friends; among whome one affirmed that hee heard it said that the saide Matthew her husband was dead, advised and counseilled her too have been a nunne; whereupon shee, by their suite, was brought to the nunnery in Clerkenwell beside London, and there being not only in service but alsoe in favour with the Priouresse then being, a woman of gravity and wisdom, by reason that shee behaved her selfe very honestly, shee did upon her pitefull case and desire that shee might have been a nunne, the Priouresse declareing unto her the state of religion how that it was not prepared nor ordeyned for young persones such as were like to procreate children, and meet to live abroad in the world, but for aged people; in noo-wise woulde consent thereto, but counseilled and exhorted the same Elene not to forsake the world, alleadging that if shee did continue in her honest behaviour she mought, with God's grace, be matched with some honest persone, in matrimony; and would have then preferred her to an honest service in the City of London: but the saide Elene, regarding her faith given to her said husband, and desirouse to be ascertained first of his life or death, procuring divers of her friends liveing in London which knew her said husband, who by reason of their sciences and occupations had occasion yearly to resorte to the notable faires kept in the most parte of this youre Grace's Realme, to make diligent search for the said Mathew, shee departed thence to Sevenock in Kent, where, as is aforesaid, the said Mathew was borne, and where Richard Barre and Peter Barr, bretheren of the said Matthew, and diverse other his kinsfolks dwelled; with which Richard Barre and Peter Barr, the said Elene tarried the space of one yeare; who in the mean tyme, att the request of the said Elene, didde not only goe but alsoe sent to diverse places to inquire of their said brother her husband, but could have no manner of knoledge of him. Whereupon the said Elene repayred to the said nunnerye againe, and there continueing a certain space, a man of Sarum (where it appeareth by the said Matthew's confession he dwelt for a tyme in his wandering from place to place), describing to the said Elene and her frinds diverse notable tokens and signes of the said Mathew, declareing alsoe his name and occupation, affirmed certainly that the saide Mathew was dead. Whereupon the said Elene was after by the said Priouresse preferred to the service of one Mrs. Prior,

mother-in-law to the Lord Cromwell late Earle of Essex, in whose family and service your said serv^t and Counsellour then was; and where your said Counsellour, being a young man, desirous to lead in this world a lyfe acceptable unto God, and perceiving the honest behaviour and vertuous qualities of the said Elene, for those causes oonly desired to be joyned in matrimony with her; and after long suite the same Elene, not concealing nor dissembling any parte of her state from your said Counsellour, but fully confessing and opening the same with the circumstances of all her lyveing from her childhood, your saide Counsellour at length, which was about four years after the departure of the said Mathew, and eleaven yeares past and more, married her, and soe haveing continued as man and wyfe unto this present tyme, unto whome the said Elene dureing all the said tyme of eleven yeares hath not only behaved her selfe obediently, reverently, and faithfully, as becometh an honest woman to her husband, but alsoe hath wisely disposed and ordered his house, and all things thereunto belonging, as apperteineth to a wife and sage matron, and besides hath brought him forth nine children, whereof two be dead and seaven be yett lyveing, that is to say, Thomas Sadler, Edward Sadler, Henry Sadler, Ann Sadler, Mary Sadler, Jane Sadler, and Dorothy Sadler, and those hath brought upp in the fear and love of God, like a vertuous Mother.

“ Notwithstanding the same Mathew, within two yeares after the marriage had between your said counsellour and the said Elene had knoledge thereof, and hath been diverse times syth at London, whereas he might have so opened the matter that that might have come to the eares of your saide counsellour and the said Elene, yett as hee himselfe confesseth hee never sent unto her, nor disclosed that he was her husband till within four yeares last past, first as hee saith declaring the same to one John Mitchell of London, who now is dead, which by the confession of the said Elene appeareth never to come to her knoledge; and another tyme to oone Griffith, your Grace's servant, now dwelling att the signe of the bell and Sarazen's head, by Fanchurch in London, who when he saw him, as the same Mathew sayeth, wondred, and sayed that one told him that he saw him buried; and the third time within this twelve month: whereupon the said Mathew was apprehended and brought to the Lord Wrythesley your Majesties Chancellour of England, in whose house, for that your

said Chancellour was att that tyme and long syth occupied in your Majesties affairs in your borders adjoyning unto Scotland, the same Mathew hath been hither to kept to the intent y^e whole truth might be perfectly examined.

“ And for as much as it appeareth to be no feined thing, but that the same Mathew was married to the said Elene, as is aforesaid, whereby the said marriage hadde between your said counsellour and her, by the Ecclesiasticall lawes, cannot be good and of force, and soe by the Common lawes of your Realme the said children begotten between your said counsellour and the said Elene shuld be taken for bastards, yett because it is manifest that the second marriage was only hadd through the evill behaviour and lewd demeanour of the said Mathew, and that your said counsellour did the same, bona fide, with a good and pure conscience, thinking that the said Mathew had been dead, as is aforesaid,

“ Your said counsellour maketh most humble petition unto youre most godly Majestie, that it may please the same that it may be enacted, ordeyned, and established by your most royall Majestie, with the consent of the Lords Spirituall and Temporall, and of the Commons in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that the saide Thomas Sadler, Edward Sadler, Henry Sadler, Anne Sadler, Mary Sadler, Jane Sadler, and Dorothy Sadler, and every of theym, shall att all tymes hereafter for ever be had, reputed, taken, esteemed and adjudged legitimate and lawfull children begotten of the body of y^e said Ralph Sadler, and shall be inheritable as well to the same Ralph Sadler as to all and singuler his ancestours, and to all other persone and persones, and every of theym, to be inheritable to other in like manner, fourme, and condition, to all intents, constructions, and purposes, as they hadde been ingendered, begotten, and borne, in lawfull, perfect, and indissolvable matrimony; and as if the said Elene had never been marryed to any other than oonly to the said Ralfe; and as though the said Elene had been lawfully marryed, in perfitt and indissolvable marriage, to the said Ralph; and as though the said Mathew and Elene hadde never entermarried, or contracted any matrimony together, any law, statute, acte, ordinance, constitution, canon, decree, custom, use, or any other thing or mattter whatsoever to the contrary in anywise notwithstanding.”

[Then follow the other enactments which have been alluded to.]

BRITISH RELATIONS WITH CHINA.

I. *Remarks on British Relations and Intercourse with China. By an American Merchant.* 8vo. pp. 54.

II. *Correspondence between the President and Select Committee of the East India Company's Factory in China, and Captain Alexander Grant of the ship Hercules, relating to the conduct of the latter, in taking his letters from an open gunny bag, and the threatened recall of the ship's license consequent thereto; together with the circumstances of the late affray at Cum-Sing-Moon, and the Factory's interference on that occasion, &c.* 8vo. pp. 34.

III. *No Opium! or Commerce and Christianity working together for good in China. A letter to James Cropper, esq. of Liverpool. By a Minister and a Layman.* 8vo. pp. 56.

IV. *The Canton Register, from July 1, to August 19, 1834.*

THE Remarks of an American Merchant on British Relations and Intercourse with China, are the production of a writer who evidently possesses a good acquaintance with the subject: of which he takes a rational view; admitting the difficulties attendant on change, and expressing a hope that his Majesty's Commissioners will be found efficient for the *regulation* of the trade, and the protection of *all* the interests, whether European or American, involved in it.

We think he estimates the national character of the Chinese too low, and are not surprised at his setting that of his own countrymen too high. Our further notice of the pamphlet will be confined to two points of importance, upon which the author is explicit, and on which we entirely concur with him. The *first* is the scheme of coercing the Chinese into conformity with the wishes of the nations who visit their shores. This he ably exposes on page 24, showing that, even admitting the practicability of employing force, and that we could desolate the country, and overturn the government, no possible good, but infinite harm would result from our success. The *second* is the illicit importation of opium from Bengal into China, which he recom-

mends the Commissioners to concur with the Chinese Government in their endeavours to *prevent*; and on this point appeals to the honour and conscience of our countrymen in the following very forcible terms:

“Again we are compelled to look with hesitation, if not with regret, on the effect of our intercourse on China, up to the present time. To say nothing of its early history, we may take it as it now appears to the eye of the well-disposed and thinking Chinese. He sees the whole annual surplus of the peculiar production of his country, given in exchange for opium. He follows the intoxicating drug to the place where it is consumed. The wretched opium-smoker is there before him, for he is hurried on by a fascination stronger than curiosity, stronger than death; it drags him, with his eyes open, to a certain and miserable end. Can the beholder do less than exclaim—‘Is this the return that comes to us, for all we have to give? Is this the intercourse our Government forbids, and the foreigner calls on us to extend? Alas, that he has ever visited our shores, to bring with him this charmed poison to intoxicate and destroy!’”

As an atonement for the injuries already inflicted on China by this deleterious drug, he recommends renewed exertions for the introduction of the Gospel into China. This is a subject worthy of the most serious public attention; but we hope that neither Missionaries, nor Bibles and religious tracts in the Chinese language, will be smuggled into China in *Opium ships*. Such an association might operate, on the minds of the acute and reflecting Chinese, most prejudicially on the cause which it is designed to promote.

II. *Correspondence, &c.*—The first part of this correspondence relates to the unauthorized and highly improper abstraction of some letters from a letter bag, on its way to Canton, by order of the person for whom they were directed. It shows the necessity of a local government to control our countrymen, even of the superior ranks, in their commercial operations abroad.

The affray at Cum-Sing-Moon, which is the other subject referred to in this correspondence, was one of those serious “*squabbles*” of which British

mariners and traders often write and speak with so much levity. It appears that the commander of a British vessel (*engaged in that traffic in Opium along the coast of China, which the Emperor, out of regard to the welfare of his subjects, has positively interdicted*), had taken upon himself to seize a Chinaman, and confine him in irons on ship-board, on the plea of his having stolen some iron from an English wreck on the shore. After the lapse of some time, the Chinese, by way of retaliation, seized a Lascar belonging to the Opium trader, who was then on shore watching the wreck. The mate of the Opium ship forthwith landed, and proceeded with an armed party to the Chinese village, where he liberated the Lascar; but, in several conflicts which ensued between the parties, a sea-cunny of the Opium ship was either badly wounded or killed by the Chinese, who ultimately drove the free-traders back to their boats. The defeated Europeans thereupon summoned all the vessels then on the coast engaged in the Opium trade, eighteen in number, requiring them to arm their boats, and make a grand united descent on the Chinese village. The boats mustered accordingly, manned with 250 mariners, and *attempted* a descent on the coast of China; but owing to the vigorous fire which was kept up by the Chinese, the attempt proved abortive. The Chinese had, however, two men wounded, and one killed by the return-fire of the boats; of which, and of the imprisonment of their countryman on board the Opium ship, they complained to the Emperor at Peking, who immediately referred their complaint to Canton. The Company's Super-cargoes, being still in charge of the British interests at Canton, forthwith ordered the liberation of the poor Chinaman, whose peccadillo had been the cause of this wonderfully unprofitable military display, and at the same time censured the conduct of the free-traders. These gentlemen, however, although they complied with the order, and liberated their prisoner, did so under *protest*, complaining both of the *decision* and the *interference*; and they appear to have inclined strongly to an opinion that that state of society would be to them the most agreeable, in which

every man should be allowed to do that which is right in his own eyes. The Emperor of China, as we have been informed, upon being made acquainted with these proceedings, directed the republication of his edict restricting the intercourse of all foreign *barbarians* to the port of Canton.

In the transactions connected with this affray at Cum-Sing-Moon, Mr. Gutzlaff appears as the agent of the traders in Opium; and it also appears that the Select Committee could not refrain from condemning the language which, according to his own report, had been made use of by him in his interviews with the Mandarins; which language, the Committee observe,

“ Could tend to no possible end but angry excitement and hostility; and, under the circumstances of the case, the threats made use of, and accusations of murder and piracy against the Chinese, appear altogether misplaced.”

This Mr. Gutzlaff, it should be remembered, professes himself to be a Christian Missionary, and of course a Minister of the Gospel of Peace; and the party, in whose service he here appears, had been, according to the facts of the case, as stated by themselves, guilty of an act of piracy and lawless violence against the subjects of an independent and unoffending government.

III. “ *No Opium.* ”—This pamphlet came into our hands after the preceding remarks on tracts relative to China had been committed to paper. The professed object of its author, or authors, is to promote the extension of our commercial intercourse with China by *legitimate* means, and to discountenance the contraband and piratical proceedings of the traders in Opium; which, it is suggested, ought to be prohibited and prevented by authority of our Government, and the profits of the Opium trade sacrificed to Christian morals; in the same way as the profits from negro slavery have been. We are disposed to concur in this opinion, and to approve the decided tone of the writer; persuaded that the true interests of a Christian community, in all its relations or intercourses, whether domestic or foreign, will be found in a strict conformity with the principles of Christian morality. Under these im-

pressions, it was with some surprise we read the unmeasured eulogies on Gutzlaff, contained in pp. 24, 25, and 27, of this pamphlet. We certainly were not quite prepared, by any of his works which have hitherto fallen under our notice, to consider him as a *prodigy* of learning; and unfortunately we had had that before us which had excited in our minds considerable doubt, whether his missionary character was not more affected than real. The author of this tract appears himself to have made some discoveries on this subject, after its pages had been printed off; as in a short preface he deeply deplores Gutzlaff's connection with Opium ships, at the same time referring his readers to some future explanations on the subject which Gutzlaff may be expected to offer.

IV. *The Canton Register*.—Although not accustomed to review the productions of the periodical press, we cannot omit noticing the correspondence contained in these papers, which exhibit the first act of a tragedy, or comedy, as the event may turn up, prepared after the pattern of the Cum-Sing-Moon affair, and proposed to be enacted (we regret to say it) by His Majesty's Servants in the Dominions of the Emperor of China.

In one respect it has commenced tragically enough, by the sacrifice of an amiable and excellent man, Doctor Robert Morrison, who, having received the appointment of Chinese Secretary and Interpreter, appears to have been betrayed, by a conscientious desire to fulfil his official duties, into circumstances which have caused his premature decease, to the great grief of all who had the happiness to know him as a benevolent promoter of the highest interests of the human race, and a true friend of science.

The facts, as we collect them from the documents before us, are simply as follows:—Lord Napier, who had proceeded to China, charged, under the Royal Commission, to introduce the new system of intercourse between the subjects of Great Britain, and those of the so-called Celestial Empire, arrived in Macao-roads on the 16th of July, 1834. His commission was to watch over and protect the interests of British subjects resident at, and resorting to the Empire of China, for the purpose

of trade, and to afford all such *advice, information, and assistance*, as it might be in his power to give, with a view to the *safe and successful* conduct of their commercial transactions; and to the utmost of his ability to protect them in the *peaceable* prosecution of all *lawful* enterprises; and by the exertion of his utmost influence and authority to adjust, by *arbitration* or *persuasion*, all disputes in which *British subjects* might be then engaged *with one another*.

Notice of his Lordship's arrival was immediately sent to the Hong Merchants at Canton; and, as it appears, was by them forthwith forwarded to Loo, the Governor of Canton, who issued instructions, dated the 21st of July, that his Lordship should continue at Macao, and if he wanted to come to Canton, inform the merchants that they might previously petition the Governor, who would send the petition by post conveyance to Peking, adding, 'all must respectfully wait till the mandate of the Great Emperor has been received—then orders will be issued to require obedience.' But this long established practice, in China, of acting in conformity with imperial mandates, appears not to have been precisely the practice which it suited the taste of his Lordship to adopt, in regulating his conduct. The distance of Peking from Canton, makes it a postage of at the least eleven days, and the return would have occupied eleven more; to which must have been added whatever time his Imperial Majesty might have thought fit to require for deliberation respecting the manner in which he should regulate the intercourse his Lordship had been sent to superintend. This delay, to a man of his Lordship's ardent temperament, was insupportable; and accordingly waiving all ceremony, and dispensing with the honours of a public entry, his Lordship first appointed his coadjutors, and particularly the late Dr. Morrison, to conduct his correspondence with the Chinese; and then, accompanied by them, betook himself to his boat, late in the day on the 24th of July, and after encountering a stormy and rainy night on the Canton river, landed on the morning of the 25th at the factory at Canton, a building which has been allotted by the Chinese for the temporary residence of the English merchants.

This remarkable *début* acquired for his Lordship the honour of being reported to the Chinese local authorities, by the servants at the Custom-house, as a Barbarian *Eye* (which is a figurative term applied to his Lordship by the Chinese, to describe his office of superintendant), who, with three other *English devils*, had *clandestinely stolen* into *Canton*; and, according to report, his subsequent appearance, parading the wharf arm-in-arm with two offensive Europeans, in a rough sailor's jacket, has not at all tended to exalt him in the eyes of the Chinese, who are well known to attach high importance to appropriate dresses on public functionaries.

The correspondence which subsequently took place, exhibits, we are compelled to acknowledge, reason and argument on the part of the Chinese; while on that of the British intruders, there is manifested a great deal of pugnacity and defiance, and little more.

'The Chinese nation,' says Governor Loo, 'has its laws; it is so everywhere. Even England has its laws. How much more the Celestial Empire! How flaming bright are its great laws and ordinances,' &c. His Lordship is then, through the Hong Merchants, admonished that he has *violated those flaming bright laws*, and is required by way of atonement to return to Macao, and there to await a regular permission to come to Canton. This he refuses to do, and says that nothing but fixed bayonets shall drive him out of the factory; which, be it still remembered, stands on the territory of China, and is no more than a place allotted by the government for the temporary use of the merchants, during the season of trade. It would seem, however, by this novel proceeding of his Lordship, that he designed to convert it into a freehold estate. *Possession* is nine points of the law, according to the old English adage; and for any other point, such as the point of *right*, it would probably appear to his Lordship, as it has to some recent writers on this subject, '*very ridiculous*' to say any thing about it.

It appears that the Hong merchants, considering that they had some interest in the settlement of all disputes

between their nation and ours, and in the peaceful management of a hitherto profitable trade, invited the English merchants at Canton to a conference in the Consol-hall; but in this his Lordship forestalled them, by inviting a public meeting of those merchants at an earlier hour on the same day, in the Chamber of Commerce. At that meeting the very reasonable proposal of the Hong merchants was read and rejected, and the consequence was that **THE TRADE WAS STOPPED.**

Lord Napier threatened to anchor before Canton with his ships of war. Supposing him to have done so, would he fire on the city or would he not? If he did not, he might expect to be laughed at, as swaggerers and brava-doers in China have been before him. If he did, he would be guilty of the murder of every Chinese who might fall before his cannon shot. The act would be one of unjustifiable aggression on an independent state; leading to war, the duration and consequences of which it would be impossible to foresee.

Had the scheme of intimidating the Chinese never been tried, the inexpediency of such an experiment would be less apparent than it is; but it has been attempted before, and unfortunately, in every instance, from the imprisonment of Mr. Flint, in 1757, to the stoppage of trade in 1829, resulted in discredit and considerable pecuniary loss. On these occasions, as the Chinese express it, we '*lost face*,' by abandoning the high ground and peremptory tone, which for the occasion we had assumed, and by conceding the matter in dispute. This was the result in the Linton affair, after the East India Company had lost 100,000*l.* in tonnage of the ships, which were detained in China till the dispute was settled.

If we have been correctly informed, there were 60,000 tons of British ships in China in July last, of which the prime cost was 7*l.* per ton, and they were then valued at 4*l.* per ton. The stoppage of trade, occasioned by Lord Napier's *manifestation*, will certainly not improve the value of the tonnage, or lower the price of tea, of which the value has risen in the market about four-pence per lb.

The

The very crisis predicted in the former part of this article has occurred ; and the intelligence of it has arrived as this sheet was going to press. Lord Napier is no more ! He has fallen a victim to the error of his proceedings, as already described. After long discussions with the subordinate authorities at Canton, he was compelled to re-embark for Macao on the 21st, as it is stated, in bad health, probably through vexation, and in a sort of custody ; the vessel in which he travelled being surrounded by Chinese junks, with mandarins and musicians on board, who kept up a perpetual clamour with their gongs, to his great annoyance. Soon after his arrival in Macao, on the 27th of September, he fell a victim to fever ; dying there on the 21st of October. He was buried, at his own request, by the side of his late Chinese Secretary, Dr. Morrison.

Lord Napier's visit to China has not been unattended by bloodshed. The frigates were called up, and fired on the Chinese forts. The Chinese returned the fire, not without effect, and there has been slaughter on both sides ; but, of course, more loss on that of the Chinese than on ours. Having expelled the *Barbarian Eye*, the Chinese have, it is said, with great affectation of magnanimity re-opened the trade, giving forth that they do not visit the sins of one party on the head of another ; but at the same time have commanded all British ships of war to quit the China Seas, which order has been obeyed.

Mr. Davis, who succeeded to the office of Chief Superintendent, has written home for fresh orders ; till the receipt of which he designs to take no further steps.

ON OLD ENGLISH POETICAL FACETIÆ.

ORDER and arrangement are very good things where they can be conveniently observed : where they cannot, it would be mere folly to make the attempt ; and, excepting as to the general subjects, we shall not pretend to carry any such design into execution. The chief materials of the present, and of some other papers, will be derived from the extraordinary library of the late Mr. Heber, including books that have not yet been sold, as well as those already brought to the hammer. In the first instance we propose to speak of old English poetical *Facetiæ*, avoiding as much as possible ground that has been previously trodden. Our principal claim to attention will be derived from the novelty of the topic and the rarity of the works by which it will be illustrated. In treating it, while we reject the trammels of order, we nevertheless intend to proceed with some regard to system.

We confine ourselves to poetical *Facetiæ*, not because there is not a great deal of amusement, and knowledge too, to be obtained from prose productions of the same class, but because to examine the latter with any degree of minuteness and attention would occupy too much space, and by opening too wide a field of inquiry and discussion, lead us far out of our way. We should have to speak of the *Hundred Merry Tales*, the *Tales and Quick Answers*, and the *Merry Tales of the*

Mad Men of Gotham, all printed in the reign of Henry VIII. ; of those of the *Jests of Scoggin* and of Will Sommers ; of those of Tarlton and Peele ; and so on down to the *Wit and Mirth* of Taylor the Water Poet, or to the imputed jests of the celebrated Archy. It would not be difficult to trace many of the stories inserted *seriatim* in each of these collections, not only from work to work as they came out at various periods, but up to their originals in Greek, Latin, German, French, Spanish, and Italian. The latter language, indeed, was a most fruitful source from which such men as Andrew Borde (author of the *Merry Tales of the Mad Men of Gotham*, and probably of other similar works published about the same date) drew his materials. Not a few of these have come down to our own day, and with certain modernizations are found in nearly every edition of *Joe Miller*. Those industrious, acute, and learned antiquaries, the Brothers Grimm, in their collections of humorous narratives current among the peasantry of Germany, &c. have given a Tale, which with others has recently been rendered into English ; but the translator was not at all aware that it made its appearance in our language three hundred years ago, and that its real original was in all probability Italian. We first meet with it in English in the volume called, *Tales and Quick An-*

swers, printed by Berthelet, near the middle of the reign of Henry VIII. and after undergoing various changes in the interval, we again find it employed in *Pasquil's Jests mixed with Mother Bunch's Merriments*, 1604, 4to, which was one of the most curious books of the kind sold in the fourth part of Mr. Heber's collection. There it is given as follows :

"A deceit of the hope of the covetous with a Turnip.

"The King of France, Charles the Fifth, being presented by a poor Gardener with a turnip of a huge greatness, gave him for his reward 500 crowns, giving him charge to lay it up, and keep it safely for him till he did call for it; which bounty being noted of all his court, and chiefly observed by one covetous rich officer of his house, caused him, in hope of some greater recompence for a greater present, to present his Majesty with a fair and goodly horse; which the King thankfully receiving, noting his miserable nature, and that his gift rather did proceed from hope of gain than good will, called for the turnip, wherewith he rewarded the miserable asse; at which he no less fretted than all that saw it heartily laughed."

How much Messrs. Grimm in their *Kinder und Haus Maerchen* have improved this simple incident by additional circumstances, will be seen by those who are acquainted with their entire work, or with the extracts from it printed under the title of *German Popular Stories*. It is given at greater length than in *Pasquil's Jests* by the author of *Tales and Quick Answers*, but the main features are the same there as in the *Facetie* of Poggio, whence it was translated into the *Facetie Motti et Burle di diversi Signori et Persone private* by Domenichi, so often reprinted. The edition before us is that of Venice, 1565, to which a seventh book was for the first time added. There, as well as in the oldest English authority, the anecdote is attributed to Louis XI. and not to Charles V. as in *Pasquil's Jests*. The same course was run by other stories and jests found in the two English collections above referred to; and one, "Of the old man that put himself in his son's hands," as it is entitled in *Tales and Quick Answers*, may be traced in almost every book of the kind from the year 1534 to 1834. It

is a fact worth mentioning in connection with this subject, that the notorious Tale of *Whittington and his Cat* (supposed to be indigenous to this country) is first narrated by the Piovano Arlotto, who died in 1483, and whose *Facetie Motti*, &c. were collected and printed soon afterwards. It is there given under the following title, *Il Piovano a un Prete, che fece mercantia di palle, dice la novella delle gatte*, and the hero is represented to have been a merchant of Genoa.

The way in which the very oldest of our dramatists have made use of these ancient jest books may be shewn in a single instance. In the Interlude of *Thersites*, written in 1537, we read the subsequent dialogue between the hero and Vulcan, after the former has required the latter to make a helmet or sallet for him. Vulcan pretends not to understand Thersites, on which he observes,

"I mean a sallet, with which men do fight.

Mulc. It is a small tasting of a man's might

That he should for any matter

Fight with a few herbs in a platter.

No great laud should follow that victory.

Thers. God's passion! Mulciber, where is thy wit and memory?

I would have a sallet made of steel.

Mulc. Why, Sir, in your stomach long you shall it feel,

For steel is hard to digest."

The point of this colloquy, such as it is—the play upon the words "sallad" and "sallet"—is contained in one of the jests in *The Sackfull of News*, which is mentioned by Laneham in his letter from Kenilworth, and which (though no edition older than a century afterwards is now known) had been printed certainly long before 1575, and in all probability prior to 1535.

Dismissing, therefore, prose *Facetie* with these few observations, we shall proceed to examine some of the humorous productions in verse which formed part of the library of Mr. Heber, or have elsewhere come under our notice; remarking in the outset that we shall scrupulously avoid the insertion of any thing objectionable on the score of delicacy or propriety. That this will be a task of some difficulty,

apparent to those who are acquainted with the unconstrained freedom in which our ancestors thought, a free language in which they expressed their thoughts. For this

some productions of a highly amusing kind, and affording curious glimpses of the manners of the time when they were written, must be of great value to us, or at most can be glanced at, with the selection of a few passages, affording a very imperfect notion of the nature and content of the whole. One of these occurs

to us at this moment, *Jill of Brentford's Testament*, a tract of extraordinary rarity, of which we believe two copies are known, one at Oxford and the other recently sold. It is written by Robert Copland and by William Copland; and the former of it is of the very broadest description—so broad that we are unable to allude to the nature of the contents: the old lady is represented to be made to her friends, and especially to the Curate who drew her will, so that she might reasonably have expected a more substantial reward for her services. In his *Prologue* Copland the narrator thus describes his her-

rentford on the west of London, in a place that called is Sion; I met a widow of a holy sort, in substance and full of sport. She could with pastime and jests cheer her neighbours and her guests. It was an inn of right good lodging, and she states that thither were coming."

we must stop, with the more reason because the production has not, as far as I remember, been anywhere examined and criticised. However, I will be able farther on to find an unobjectionable passage in the tract, though from the body of the tract it is impossible, for the reason stated, to quote a single line. Copland goes on to state, that not being able to understand a singular proverbial phrase he had often heard, he mentioned it to a friend, who he calls John Hardisay—

"Every fellow in each company," said, 'Copland, thou lookest dry.' 'With,' quoth I, 'is as you say, I am not of all this day;' 'I will make a short tale to make an end, of the Red Lion at the Shambles' end,

We went for to drink good ale,
And as he was telling his tale,
I offered him for to drink first.
'Copland,' quoth he, 'art thou a-thirst,
And biddeth me a-fore to drink?
To my judgment I do think
Of Jill of Brentford worthy thou art,' &c.

Copland asks for an explanation; and his friend Hardisay (who seems to have been one of our earliest antiquaries and collectors of MSS. and to have delighted in all that was quaint and droll,) professes to have discovered it in

"An old scroll, all ragged and rent,
Beseeching it is some merry intent,
As divers say that do it read,
But gallant toys there are indeed.
It is antique, broken, and so rased
That all the chief is clean defaced.
Take it, and I pray thee heartily,
Look thereon, and if thou espy,
That it be of any substance
Of mirth or of honest pastance.
And where thou spyest that it doth want,
Or where for lack the matter is skant,
Put to it as is according
To the matter in every thing.
Keep it with thee and take some pain
The poor man shall have his mare again."

Copland carries the scroll home, reads it, and finds it very entertaining and satirical. The sick widow, with a cup of her own ale in her hand, bequeaths five and twenty ludicrous legacies, besides that to the Curate, to persons of all classes; and after she has concluded, Jill of Brentford exclaims,

"What, maid! come hither, I'll shrew
your neck,
Bring us up shortly a quart of seck,
A couple of buns, and set us some cheese,
So, friends, ye shall not all your labour
lose;
I have, as now, no better cheer to make
Be merry and welcome, to God I betake
you."

With these words "the jolly old girl" is supposed to die; and in a concluding "exhortation" Copland entreats his readers to take "this little pretty fantasy" in good part. As we before said, we are sorry to be under the necessity of giving so imperfect an account of it; if we gave more we are sure that our readers would not take "this little pretty fantasy" in good part.

The *Twelve merry Jests of the Wi-*

dow Edyth are liable to the same objection, though it may not apply to them in the same degree. They are considerably older than *Jill of Brentford's Testament*, having been first printed by Rastell in 1525; but the edition sold among Mr. Heber's books was that of 1573, "imprinted at London in Fleetlane by Richarde Johnes," but they have not an equal portion of coarse humour. The jests are in fact not so much jokes as impositions and frauds practised by the Widow Edyth upon various persons and in various places. The nature of the tract is stated pretty fully upon the title-page in the following lines:

"This lying widow, false and crafty,
Late in England hath deceived many,
Both men and women of every degree,
As well of the spiritual as temporalty;
Lords, knights, and gentlemen also,
Yeomen, grooms, and that not long ago;
For in the time of King Henry the Eight,
She hath used many a subtle sleight;
What with lying, weeping, and laughing,
Dissembling, boasting, and flattering;
As by this book hereafter doth appear,
Whose list the matter now for to hear,
No feigned stories, but matters indeed,
Of xij of her jests here may ye read,
Now newly printed this present year
For such as delight merry jests for to hear."

The name of the author, Walter Smith, is also inserted on the title-page; and the remark that would occur after a perusal of all the tales, is one of disappointment at the baldness and rudeness of the narrative and at the want of drollery in the incidents. The promise in short is much better than the performance. There is a copy of this edition of the tract in the Selden volume at Oxford; and as no specimen of it has been inserted in bibliographical works, we will present our readers with

"The third merry jest: how this Widow Edyth deceived her Host at Horminger, and her Host at Brandon-ferry, and borrowed money of them both; and also of Master Guy, of whom she borrowed four mark.

This widow then walked withouten fear
Till that she came to Horminger,
Within two miles of St. Edmondsbury;
And there she abode full jocund and merry,
For the space fully of six weeks day,
And borrowed money there as she lay.

Her old lye she occupied still;
The people gave her credence until.
At Thetford she said her stuff lay,
Which false was proved upon a day.
Then one Master Lee committed her to ward,

And little or nought she did it regard.
On the sixth day after delivered she was,
And at her own liberty to pass and re-pass. [ferry,

Then straightway she took to Brandon
In all her life was she never so merry;
And there she borrowed of her host
Thirteen shillings, with mickle boast
Of her great substance which she said she had.

To Bradfield straight her Host she lad,
Where she said that she dwelled as than,
And when she came thither she fill'd him a can

Full with good ale, and said he was wel- [come, &c.

An oath he sware, so God him save,
The justice should know of her deceit,
'Ah ——,' quoth he, 'heyt —— heyt!'
The justice name was Master Lee,
He sent her to St. Edmondsbury,
And there in the jail half a year
She continued without good cheer;
But after she was delivered out
Upon a day withouten doubt,
My Lord Abbot commanded it should so be,

When he was remembered of his charity.
From thence she departed and to Coulme she come,

Where with her lies, all and some,
She sojourned, and was at board
In a house of my Lord of Oxenford;
Wherein a servant of his own did dwell,
Which brewed beer, but none to sell.
The brewer was called John Douchmon,
With whom six days she did won.
Then after to Stratford at the Bow
She repaired, right as I trow,
And seven days there she abode
Spreading her lies all abroad.

In which time one Master Guy,
Supposing nought that she did lie,
And trusting of her to have some good,
Four marks, by the sweet Rood,
He lent her out of his purse anon,
And asked ay when she would gon
To the place where her goods were laid?
Which was at Barking, as she said.
Master Guy and his sister both
To ride with her they were not loth,
Ne grudged nothing, till they perceived
That she had them falsely deceived.
Then Master Guy with eager mood,
In the place whereas they stood,
'Reft her both kirtle and gown,
And in her petticoat to the town
He sent her forth. Mahound her save,
For his four marks no more could he have."

In considering the language, we are to bear in mind that it is that of the year 1525, and not of 1573, when the tract was re-printed. This is evidenced, among other things, by the mention of Mahound in the last line but one; it was obtained from the Miracle-plays in which Mahomet figured, and which were frequently represented in the reign of Henry VIII. though they fell into disuse in that of Elizabeth, when the Reformation was fully established. The gown and kirtle of which Edyth was bereft so unceremoniously by Master Guy, was perhaps the gown and kirtle out of which she cheated a draper of London as related in "the sixth merry jest." Not a few of the lady's exploits would now come under the police-office denomination of 'shop-lifting.' No doubt there was such a person as the widow Edyth shortly prior to 1525; but nevertheless some of her adventures look like invention, and remind us of tales by Boccaccio and other Italian novelists, as for instance that where she obtained "a nest of goblets," and that where she persuaded three servants of Sir Thomas More (then residing at Chelsea) to become suitors to her at one time.

Our readers will perhaps by this time have had enough of Jill of Brentford and the Widow Edyth; and to compensate in some degree for the unfavourable light in which the fair sex has appeared, taking these two renowned ladies as its representatives, we will now briefly advert to a production of the same genus, but of a different species, which is very interesting also in a bibliographical point of view.

Warton (Hist. Engl. Poetry, III. 426, 8vo.) has made an extract from "*The School-house of Women*," printed by Wyer in 1542, by Kyng in 1560, by Petyt in 1561, and by J. Alde in 1572, so that it is evident that severe satire upon the female sex was extremely popular. Warton adds, that "the author was wise enough to suppress his name;" and Mr. Utterson, when he reprinted the whole tract in his "*Select Pieces of Early Popular Poetry*," was unable to state by whom *The School-house of Women* was written. A tract among Mr. Heber's books enables us to settle the point;

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for in *The Praise of all Women*, called *Mulierum Pœan*, Edward Gosenhyll, who puts his name to it, avows that he was the author of *The School of Women*, thinking he might acknowledge it with impunity at the moment when he was making some amends for his former ungallant attack. *The Praise of all Women* was printed without date by John Kyng, who put forth the edition of *The School-house of Women* in 1560. *The Praise of all Women* was intended as an antidote, and Gosenhyll, the author, has certainly, as far as he could, balanced the account. He feigns a vision of ladies while he lay asleep in the month of January, prudently taking one of the longest nights for a dream of corresponding duration. The ladies wake him that he may undertake their defence.

"Awake, they said, sleep not so fast;
Consider our grief and how we are
blamed,

And all by a book that lately is past,
Which, by report, by thee was first framed,
The School of Women — none author
named.

In print is it past, lewdly compiled,
All women whereby be sorely reviled."

Venus, who is present, puts her especial commands upon Gosenhyll; and the body of the work consists of a long harangue by the Queen of Beauty in laudation of the ladies, which the author puts into writing. He cannot, however, avoid making a sly hit now and then at the sex, even in the midst of his panegyric, for after referring to the creation of Eve as Adam's companion, (Venus wisely omits any allusion to the incident of the forbidden fruit,) he inserts the subsequent humorous and satirical stanza:

"Some say the woman had no tongue,
After that God had her create,
Until the man took leaves long
And put them under her palate.
An aspen leaf of the devil he gate,
And for it moveth with every wind,
They say women's tongues be of like
kind."

Venus brings forward a vast number of instances of women who have done honour to their sex, not omitting Portia, Lucretia, Veturia, &c. but drawing most of her instances from

the Old and New Testaments, in which the heathen Goddess appears to have been remarkably well read. Again, at the conclusion of the poem, Gosenhyll deviates into his natural satirical vein, and winds up the whole as follows, the lines being far from uninteresting with reference to the manners of the time in which he wrote, nearly 300 years ago :

“ Which things remembered, with other
mo,

That might perchance enlarge this book ;
Estates commonly where I go,
Trust their wives to overlook
Baker, brewer, butler, and cook,
With other all ; man medleth no whit,
Because the woman hath the quicker wit.

My lady must receive and pay,
And every man in his office control ;
And to each cause give yea and nay,
Bargain and buy, and set all sole,
By indenture or by court roll.
My lady must order thus all thing,
Or small shall be the man's winning.

A further proof herein as yet,
By common report we hear each day ;
The child is praised for his mother wit,
For the father's condition's depraved
always ;

And over that yourself will say,
Surgeons advantage by women small,
Because they be no fighters at all.

An end, therefore, hereof to make,
Methinks these men do nothing well,
So wilfully to brag and crake,
And against all women so to gevel,
And yet who so that longest doth revel,
And this book readeth, I know plainly,
Shall say, or be shamed—“ Tongue, I
lie.”

The author places his name in the last stanza of the work, which he there addresses :

“ Say Edward Gosenhyll took the labour
For womanhood thee to frame ;
Call him thine author ; do not ashame,
Thanks looks he none for, yet would he
be glad

A staff to stand by that all women had.”

A person of the name of Edward More wrote *The Defence of Women* in 1560, which obviously preceded Gosenhyll's *Praise of all Women*, as More professes himself unable to discover the author of *The School-house of Women*, which Gosenhyll in his reply to himself, published subsequently, avows. Gosenhyll was probably compelled to make amends, if he wished

to have any peace of his life ; but More was a young volunteer, under twenty, or he would have known better. More's tract has been reprinted by Mr. Utterson in vol. II. of his *Early Popular Poetry*, but from a copy that was defective in some lines from the mutilation of the binder ; these it may be as well here to supply, that those of our readers who have Mr. Utterson's work, and like to be verbally accurate, may correct the errors, though comparatively trifling. The title at the commencement of the body of the tract is, “ Here begynneth the booke” and not “ poem” as Mr. Utterson has given it. Line 33, should run, “ *Dyd not the deuyll endeour to reclayme her to hys fyste.*” Line 383 should begin, “ *But yet I cannot chuse,*” &c. ; and line 457 should begin, “ *By meanes whereof,*” &c. Although *The Defence of Women* was not printed by Kyng until 1560, after he had published his edition of *The School-house of Women*, it was written in 1557.

As we are upon the subject of the attacks upon and defence of ladies, we may here introduce some specimens of a very rare and, on many accounts, interesting poem, which contains a good deal of satirical matter upon the fair sex, by an author of the name of Thomas Feylde, who probably indulged in this vein, because he had been unable to “ mollify the marble” of his mistress, whose initials he gives at the close,

“ Her name also beginneth with A. B.”

This production seems to have been twice printed by Wynkyn de Worde without date, one edition having been sold at the Roxburghe sale, and the other at the auction of Mr. Heber's books. It has for title, “ A contruersye bytwene a Louer and a Jaye,” and we give it in the letters of the original because they differ materially from those supplied by Dr. Dibdin (Ames, II. 336) who probably took his account of the work from the Roxburghe copy. The wood-cut on the title is the same, but the colophon varies, viz. “ Imprynted at London in Fletestrete at the sygne of the Sonne, by Wynkyn de Worde,” and both editions are without date. However, these are mere dry matters of biblio-

graphy, and we shall hasten to something better.

After a "Prologue" in which the author praises Chaucer, Gower, Lidgate, and Hawes, (a poet especially encouraged by Henry VII. who, with all his parsimony, was liberal to the professors of art and literature in his reign,) he goes on to relate, in very tripping and agreeable verse, of a novel metre, that as he lay in a bower in summer time he heard the "contraversy" between the Lover and the Jay. The bird endeavours to wean the man from his silly passion; and after repeating a list of lightsome ladies, he thus winds up with a general assault and battery against the sex:

"Thus in conclusion
Women are confusion
And final destruction
To man at the end.
Yet shame it is
To blame them doubtless,
For, as Clerk says,
They have it of kind.

Therefore remember
Their young age tender,
That love is eager
With lusty courage.
To love in youth
Is pleasure enough,
And in age forsooth,
It is but dotage.

Trust not their words,
Nor merry borders,
For knights and lords
Deceived have been.
They are oft mutable,
They are false and variable;
Therefore trust them but little
For all their fair een.

Take comfort good,
And change thy mood,
For by the sweet rood
They turn as the wind.
On the sea I have been,
And many jeopardies seen;
What need I more rekene,
Thou knowest my mind."

The lover, called *Amator*, remains unconvinced; and after the Jay has taken her flight, walks away in a melancholy mood. Feylde is not very particular and exact in his rhimes; but his lyrical measure is much better adapted to the subject than the old ballad staff usually adopted about this

period, and in which the Prologue is written, e. g.

"Though laureat poets in old antiquity
Feigned false fables under cloudy sentence,
Yet some intituled fruitful morality,
Some of love wrote great circumstance;
Some of chivalrous acts made remembrance;
Some as good philosophers naturally
indited, [spended."
Thus wisely and wittily their time they

This form of stanza had been handed down from at least the days of Chaucer. He calls it expressly "the balade simple;" and it was very much employed in compositions of that description. In *The Controversy between a Lover and a Jay*, we meet with a mention of the satire called *Cock Lorel's Boat*, which also came from the press of Wynkyn de Worde, probably not long before.

"Though nature move,
And bid thee love,
Yet wisdom would prove,
Ere it be hot.
When fortune sour,
Doth on thee lour,
Thou gettest an oar
In Cock Lorel's Boat."

The following early notice of the heroes of several of our most famous English romances is also worth quoting:

"Thus am I wrapped
And in woe umbelapped,
Such love hath me trapped,
Without any cure.
Sir Tristram the good
For his leman Isoude,
More sour never 'bode
Than I do endure.

Lamwell and Lamarock,
Gawayne and Lancelot,
Garath and Caradock,
With the Table Round:
Sir Bevis, Sir Eglamour,
Sir Terry, Sir Triamour,
In more grievous dolour
Were never in bound."

And thus we conclude for the present. In our next article we intend to pursue the subject of old English poetical *Facetiæ*, and to examine particularly some very curious and humorous tracts for and against Matrimony.

Mr. URBAN,

Feb. 5.

A FEW words will be naturally expected of me, in reply to Mr. Sturges Bourne's letter to the Archbishop of Canterbury, inserted in your last Number. They shall be very few, and as much as possible to the purpose; to which end, I will say nothing of matters of *opinion*, nothing of matters of *taste*, but confine myself entirely to matters of *fact*. It is not on the score of either *taste* or *opinion*, but on that of *integrity*, that I am arraigned by my antagonist as the Editor of Bishop Lowth's Remains. I therefore offer no argument on the comparison of *handwriting*, of *abbreviations*, of *orthography*, or of style, as manifested on the one hand, in the acknowledged productions of the Bishop, and, on the other hand, in those now attributed to him. Such of your readers as may have had the opportunity of examining both the one and the other, will be enabled to form an estimate upon the subject, according to their previous experience in questions of the same kind; and there I am quite content to let that portion of the subject rest.

Now to *facts*, which involve more or less directly every statement of importance in Mr. Bourne's letter.

1. Mr. Sturges Bourne informs the Archbishop of Canterbury, that I had "asserted in print, that *from twenty-five to thirty volumes* of MS. annotations had been sold by auction by the Bishop's representatives, and that these (the two MS volumes of Sermons) might have been amongst them." A reference to the passage alluded to (which occurs in my former letter, *Gent. Mag.* for Sept. 1834,) will show that the number specified was *eight lots*; and that no mention whatever is made of the two Sermons, as supposed to have existed among them: on the contrary, they are distinctly described as composed exclusively of "Annotations and Remarks." This assertion I now repeat, as well as my readiness to authenticate it, when required so to do.

2. Mr. Bourne has informed his Grace, that "I had stated *again and again* to the public, that I would *SWEAR* to the Bishop's handwriting with more confidence than to any

man's except my own." Such an allusion I have once made, and only once; it occurs in terms exactly the reverse of those adduced by Mr. Bourne in the letter before mentioned: "I should be *LOTH TO SWEAR* in a Court of Justice to any body's handwriting but my own; but, next to my own, I *THINK I WOULD SPEAK* with confidence to that of Bishop Lowth."

3. Mr. Bourne has informed the Archbishop that the titles, preserved in the original MSS. had been *cancelled*, and the date of 1767 *suppressed*, and was not to be found in any part of the printed volume. The titles are *not* cancelled, but are given almost word for word in the second page of the introductory memoir. The date, which had been omitted entirely by a *typographical* oversight, in its proper place, is also given, with other corrections, on the reverse of the Table of Contents; though the omission not being discovered till after the day of publication, a few copies may possibly have been issued without it. It may be just worth while to add, in order to prove the competency of Mr. Sturges Bourne to form a judgment of comparative handwritings, that the title-pages of the MS volumes are *quite evidently* written by a different person. Whether in favour of their authenticity or not, neither their owner nor myself, nor any one but Mr. Bourne, pretends to doubt this circumstance.

4. Mr. Bourne informs the Archbishop, that, having first suppressed the date, I then assigned the period of the Sermons to Bishop Lowth's possession of the see of *London*. The truth is, that, having first given the date, I added, in the same sentence, "while his Lordship held the see of *Oxford*."

5. Lastly, Mr. Bourne informs his Grace, that the Rev. Peter Hall has represented *himself* to be "a sounder theologian than Bishop Lowth."—Whatever may be the Rev. Peter Hall's opinion of himself (and it is not common to a corrupt nature to *think* less highly than it ought to think of its own pretensions), he has not yet ventured to offer to the public the expression of any such approval.

THE EDITOR OF LOWTH.

RETROSPECTIVE REVIEW.

MATTHEW STEVENSON'S POEMS.

1. *Occasion's Offering, or Poems upon several occasions.* By Mathew Stevenson. 1654. 12mo.
2. *Poems, or a Miscellany of Sonnetts, Satyrs, Drollings, Panegyricks, Elegaic, &c.* By M. Stevenson. 1673. 12mo.
3. *Poems.* By Mathew Stevenson. 1665.

THE above-mentioned volumes, which are in the writer's possession, are not commonly to be met with; but two more seem wanting to form a complete collection of M. Stevenson's publications; viz.—

4. M. Stevenson's *Bellum Presbyteriale; or, as much said for the Presbyter as may be, together with their Covenant's Catastrophe held forth in a heroic Poem.* 1661. 4to.
5. *Norfolk Drollery, &c.* 1673.

—although we suspect the second article to be the same as No. 2 of the former list, with a different title-page.

6. *The Wits, or Poems and Songs on various occasions.* 1685.

Except the variation of the title, this volume is the same with the Norfolk Drollery; it is in fact the self-same edition, and not a reprinted one. See *Bibliotheca Anglo-Poetica*, p. 332.

For information on this writer, the reader is referred to the following books: Granger's Biog. History, vol. IV. p. 56; Walpole's Catalogue of Engravers, art. 'Gaywood'; *Censura Literaria*, vol. VI. p. 8; Ellis's Specimens of English Poets, vol. III. p. 336; Nichols's Select Poems, vol. II. p. 141. Prefixed to 'Occasion's Offering,' is a portrait of the author by Gaywood, with the following tetrastic under it:

“ The printer's proffit, not my pride,
Hath this idea *finify'd*.
For he push'd out the merrie pay,
And Mr. Gaywood made it gay.”

Granger has made in his account of this portrait no less than three mistakes. 1. He prints 'signified' for 'finify'd.' 2. He reads 'merrie *play*' for 'pay.' 3. He calls Stevenson a *dramatic* author, and says his *play* has gone into oblivion. 'The Merrie Play,' if that is the correct reading, means his 'Norfolk Drollery.' There is no account of this author in Ant. Wood, and we are not acquainted with any biographical work that affords a notice of him.

A few provincial expressions, as well as his dedication, proved that he lived in Norfolk, if he were not a native of the county: as *Alp* or *Olp* for bullfinch; *Blote* herring for the half-dried fish; *Cromes*, for forks, as hay-crome; *Largess*, for gifts to harvest-men; *Beck* for brook. The game of *Camp. Killer* for tub. *Pittle* for field. *Cypress* cat for tabby. At p. 63, of his Drollery, we find the following couplet:

“ He does himself 'twixt this and t'other tide,
Like *Beccles steeple* from the church divide.”

We shall now give a specimen or two from each of the three volumes which we have mentioned to be in our possession, which will make this by far the most full and complete account of the author at present existing. 1. *Miscellany*, 1673, is dedicated to the most virtuous and ingenious Madam Mary Hunt of Sharrington-hall, Norfolk, under whose roof it appears he lived. Another dedication follows, 'to the worshipful my very noble friend Thomas Brown, esq. of Elsing Hall in Norfolk;' which house, he says, 'has been his *Indies*.' The following copy of verses ushers in his volume 'to the accomplished and his ingenious friend Mr. Mathew Stevenson, on his facetious poem:'

“ Tell me no more of laureated Ben,
 Shakespear and Fletcher, once the wiser men.
 Their acts ('tis true) were sublime; yet I see
 They'r all revisedly composed in thee.
 Here the swoln critick, idiot, and huff,
 Shall bite their fingers, swear they have enough,
 Whilst that the learned and sagacious wit
 Shall speak thy worth, 'tis excellent well writ,
 So that thy poems, justly stiled, runs
 Not defunct *Johns*, but living *Stevensons*.”

ARTH. TICHBORNE.

P. 6. Upon John Robinson, ‘a pretty witty boy, that never suckt!’—

“ See here what rarely comes to pass,
 A babe that never suckling was.
 No milk did ever him refresh,
 But such as he might eat, the flesh.
 His mother's breast oft made him quiet,
 Yet as his pillow,—not his diet.
 His infancy he so outran,
 That Adam-like, he was born man.
 Within a year, or such a space,
 His feet and tongue kept equal pace.
 His understanding, had it room,
 Had spoken in his mother's womb,
 Where he in silence liv'd, until
 His organs could pronounce his will;
 His face presents in every thing
 A lively landskip of the spring.

He that for June or July seeks,
 No almanac needs, but his cheeks;
 When brighter rays shoot from his eyes,
 'Tis May and April when he cries.
 For roundness and complexion,
 His face is just an apple-john.
 His locks are gold, and every hair
 Nature has curl'd into a snare.
 His body is all over bright,
 As Pelop's shoulder, heavenly white;
 And as it is as white as milk,
 It is again as soft as silk.
 Say, have ye not in temples seen
 The pourtraict of a cherubin?
 Suffice it, tho' ye know him not,
 You have his very picture got.”

At p. 23, occurs a poem, too long to cite, upon his Majesty's progress into Norfolk, Sept. 28, 1671. Some of the lines near the conclusion may be given, as some of the old Norfolk families are mentioned in them, as well as the knighting of Sir Thomas Brown.

“ *Paston* and *Hobart* did bring in the meat,
 Who the next day at their own houses treat.
Paston to *Oxney* did his Sovereign bring,
 And like *Araunah*, offered to the King.
Blickling two Monarchs and two Queens has seen,
 One King fetch'd there, another brought a Queen.
 Great *Townsend* of the treats brought up the rear,
 And doubly was my Lord Lieutenant there.
 And now with *Norwich*, for whose sake I writ,
 Let me conclude. *Norwich* did what was fit;
 Or what with them was possible at least;
 That city does enuff, that does its best.
 There the King knighted the so famous *Brown*,
 Whose worth and learning to the world are known,” &c.

P. 33. Upon the custom of ‘Largess’ in Norfolk and Suffolk, which still exists:—

“ We have a custom, no where else is known,
 For here we reap, where nothing e'er was sown;
 Our harvest men shall run ye, cap and leg,
 And leave their work at any time to beg.
 They make a harvest of each passenger,
 And therefore have they a lord treasurer.
 Here ye must pence as well as prayers bestow.
 'Tis not enough to say,—‘God speed
 These ask as men that mean to make
 For they petition with their
 And till ye give,
 They listen to ye

If nothing drops into the gaping purse,
 Ye carry with you, to be sure, a curse.
 But if a largess comes, they shout ye deaf,
 Had you as many ears as a wheat-sheaf.
 Sometime the holloa greater is by odds,
 As when 'tis answer'd by the ivy-tods ;
 Here all unite, and each his accent bears,
 That were but now together by the eares,
 And which a contradiction doth supply,
 Because they get a *largess*, they must crie,—
 Cry with a pox ? whoever of it hears,
 May wish their tankard had no other tears.
 Thus, in a word, our reapers now-a-days,
 Reap in the field, and glean in the highways."

P. 76,—

SONG.

" Should I sigh out my dayes in grief,
 And as my beads count miseries,
 My wound would meet with no relief,
 For all the balsome of mine eyes ;
 I'le therefore set my heart at rest,
 And of bad market make the best.

Some set their hearts on winged wealth,
 Others to honour's towers aspire ;
 But give me freedom and my health,
 And there's the sum of my desire,
 If all the world should pay me rent,
 It cou'd not add to my content.

There is no fence against our fate,
 Eve's daughters, all are bound to sorrow,
 Vicissitudes upon us wait,
 That laugh to-day, and lower to-morrow.
 Why should we then with wrinkled care,
 Deface what Nature made so fair ?"

2. *Occasion's Offering*. 1654.

To this volume is prefixed a copy of verses, by N. B. query, N. Breton ?

" And must I add my mite, dear Stevenson ?
 I know thou will accept it.—Well, 'tis done.
 Faith, I can't tell thee, while I thy lines read o'er,
 Whether I love thee or admire thee more.
 Thy books, not fraught with tales of Robin Hood,
 But lofty fancy ; by the Lord 'tis good !
 Thy sweet-lipp'd Muse most ample test doth give
 Of high events,—and I say, let her live."

P. 102,—

THE SONG.

" Stay, oh stay ! ye wing'd Hours,
 The winds that ransack east and west,
 Have breath'd perfume upon our flowers,
 More fragrant than the phoenix' nest.
 Then stay, oh stay, sweet Hours ! that ye
 May witness that which time ne'er see.

Stay awhile, thou feather'd Scythe-man,
 And attend the Queen of Flowers,
 Show thyself for once a blythe man,
 Come, dispense with a few hours.
 Else we ourselves will stay awhile,
 And make our pastime Time beguile.

This day is deign'd to Flora's use,
 If ye will revel too, to-night

We'll press the grapes to lend ye juice,
 We'll make a deluge of delight ;
 And when ye can't hold up your heads,
 Our garden shall afford ye beds."

P. 106. To the perpetual memory of "my ever honoured cozen, Mrs. E. H."—

"Under this sad marble lies
 Nature's pride, and Beauty's prize,
 Such, so sweet her accents were,
 As would charm a syren's eare.
 Such her modest minde as shee,
 Taught the turtle charitie.
 In summe, a more virtuous wife
 Never sweeten'd husband's life.
 To conclude, then, all was shee
 Man could wish, or woman be,
 Who lyes here, like treasure found,
 Not above, but under ground."

In his poem called "In honorem Poetarum," p. 108, the following lines occur. Who *Replie* was, I am unable to say ; nor do I remember the anecdote mentioned concerning T. May the poet ; alack ! our race of great commentators who could explain these matters, is gone. Mr. *Haslewood* is dead ; and Mr. *Hartshorne* has hung up his well-earned trophies, and has left the field.

"*Replie* was rich I trow,
 Whose poems did enfold
 That which men hunt for soe,
 The art of making golde ;
 He had the philosophic stone,
 Sure hee must then be rich, or none.

Yea, do not all men say
 Poets dare any thing.
 Pray was not *noble May*
 Call'd brother by a king ?
 Nor is it more than true report,
 Satyrick lines have hang'd a sort."

3. *Poems, by M. Stevenson. 1665.*

P. 25. The 'Epithalamium' at Mr. W. B.'s wedding :—

"All that happy is, betide,
 Both the bridegroom and the bride,
 May their dayes be all of bliss,
 Each as full of joy as this ;
 And when the cake and posset come
 With summons to Elysium,
 The God of Love convey them to their rest,
 On Love's soft pillow, Leda's downy brest.

II.

Health and wealth, and what can be
 Added to felicity,
 Wait upon the noble pair,
 Such our will is, such our prayer ;
 Be fruitful as the womb of day,
 And live an everlasting May,
 Until at length your mutual glowings move,
 An emulation with the gods above.

III.

If there be a joy yet new,
 Such as lovers never knew,
 All here present beg it may
 Crown this welcome wisht-for day,
 And may ye double all the sweets
 Were ever found in nuptial sheets.
 But, hold ! I fear we part Love's pair too long,
 And make them sell their pleasure for a song."

B—ll.

J. M.

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Essays on the Church. By a Layman.
2d edition. 1834.

THE declaration of the Dissenters at Birmingham is of such a nature, as to render it a matter of moral obligation on their brethren in other parts of England, openly to avow either their participation in the sentiments expressed, or to disown them altogether. Its language of carnal hatred, unchristian prejudice and suspicion, unconstitutional principle, unmanly insult, and ungentlemanly imputation, afford a too convincing proof of the feelings and motives from which they have arisen. We can conceive nothing better calculated to injure the cause they have adopted, to wound and grieve their true and moderate friends, to alarm their weak and timid disciples, to misdirect their ignorant ones, to lead good men to doubt the integrity of their motives, and to make wise men arm themselves against the violence of their pretensions. But Sir R. Peel's temperate and admirable answer, while it must inspire all persons with respect for one, whom neither folly nor malignity nor falsehood can move from his manly and dignified course, at the same time must cover the authors of that most injudicious ebullition of childish rage with shame and confusion. Turn we therefore from them, and all like them, who, not contented to walk through the wide gates of Reform, are making breaches in all quarters in the old walls of the constitution, for their own unhallowed and selfish ends; and peruse with a candid and unprejudiced mind the contents of the volume whose title we have placed before our readers. They will there find the chief subjects connected with the establishment of the National Church treated in a liberal and reasonable manner, with very sufficient knowledge, sound reasoning, and all decent and becoming temper of manner and language.

1. His chapter on National Establishments, and the testimony of Scripture concerning them, is short but convincing. We find that the Dissenting Ministers have been so pressed by the passages of which the Old Testament

is full, proving the constant and antient alliance of the Church and State, as to *show a disposition to throw this portion of the Scriptures aside altogether*; and as regards any argument they can bring from the Gospel of Christ (their chief one being, 'thy kingdom is not of this world'), our author has given the refutation from the interpretation of their own divines.

2. In the second subject, of the responsibility of Rulers, our author shows that where it answers their purpose to adopt this line of argument, the Dissenters can even 'deeply lament that Protestant governments take so little care to convey the knowledge of their true religion;' when it does not, then they turn round and ask, 'is there any reason that can be offered, *why a king, any king, and every king, should be supposed to know more about religion than his subjects!*'

3. 'The necessity of a Public Provision, or National Establishment, as shown by experience.' This is shown by some statements which prove, that voluntary Churches do not *supply* the demands for religious instruction, which are left unsupplied by the Church. In 1832 the total number of Dissenting Chapels in the Tower Hamlets, Finsbury, Mary-le-bone, Westminster, and Southwark, amounts to 186. The congregations assembling at each, amount to an average of 400. The population is 900,000, thus leaving 800,000 totally unprovided for. So much for the assertion, 'that if the State did not provide a religion for the people, the people would be sure to provide one for themselves.' So clearly was the insufficiency of the *voluntary system* proved, that the Legislature was called upon to interfere, and in the space of 10 years, more was done in building new places of worship, under the Church Commissioners, than had been previously effected under the voluntary system in half a century. Dr. Chalmers says, that in Scotland, in a population of half a million, the voluntary system has not erected more than 6 Churches; the Establishment has contributed 160 to that people.

The Wesleyan Magazine for April 1834, thus expresses itself on the part of the Conference.

“Rising above the influence of mere sectarian feelings, the Methodists are anxious that the religious wants of the nation at large should be fully met; and comparing the utmost of what the Dissenters and themselves have done, or are able to do, with what yet remains to be done in the land, they are persuaded that the cause of our common Christianity, so needs the extensive provision of means made by the Established Church, that, were she overthrown, a vast proportion of our teeming population must be left in utter destitution of even the outward ordinances of religion. By the overthrow of the Church, we do not mean her ceasing to exist as a Church, but her being removed from the protection of a state-religion, our argument is, that it is because the Church of England is established by Law, that she is able to provide a much larger amount of religious instruction for the nation at large, than she possibly could do, were she subverted as an Establishment.”

4. The case of America, which used to be brought forward as a proof of the sufficiency of the voluntary system, is now, we believe, more judiciously kept in the background; for Dr. Dwight has given information on that subject, which has cleared away a mass of error, and shown that no more in America, than in England, can religious instruction be afforded commensurately to the wants of the people without the aid of government. The result in America is this: ‘In those States in which Christianity is established by law, the Presbyterian Ministers, supported and settled, were in the proportion of 1 to every 1364 inhabitants; while in those States in which the voluntary system prevailed, the settled and supported ministers of the same class were only in the proportion of 1 to every 19,300.’ Further, the rapid decrease in the number of Ministers, compared with the population, is shewn: In 1753, in New England, there was one Minister for every 628 persons. In 1806, in the United States, there was not one *well-educated* Minister to 6000 souls. But in many cases, where Churches *formerly* existed, they are said no longer to be found. The members are dispersed, the records gone, not a vestige

of the church is to be found. Other reports speak of but two Churches within 100 miles; of five counties destitute of the ordinances of the Gospel, and of a large neighbourhood with only one professor of religion. *It is quite clear, that the example of America can never again be quoted as a proof of the success of the voluntary system.*

5. With regard to the number and strength of the Dissenters, the Congregational Magazine of December, 1801, furnishes a list of the Independent Ministers in England, amounting to 1058. Give these a congregation of 300 each, then the Independent Congregations would amount to 317,400. The Baptists are about half that number. The Presbyterians amount to about 15,000. The total therefore of the ‘three denominations’ of the Protestant Dissenters, falls below half a million. The Wesleyan Methodists have equal strength. Allowing a million and a half for all these religious bodies (deducting the irreligious and profane), the remaining population of several millions must belong to the Church of England, the number of whose Ministers are 12,000. Of the members of the Legislature there are not fifty who are not professed members of the church. Of the proprietors of the soil on whom the tithes fall, not one in fifty is a Dissenter. Even of the Church-rate, an assertion equally strong may be made. The voters against the rate at Aston, near Birmingham, represented property rated at 1100*l*. Those in favour of it held property assessed at 12,000*l*. The Dissenters therefore here paid but one eleventh part of the general contribution. Strange as is the disinclination of Dissenters to aiding in a *pecuniary* form the support of the Church from which they have receded, yet when we observe how very *small* those contributions are—in rates little, in tithes scarcely anything at all, we must come to the conclusion, that there is some other strong acting cause which leads to this angry and ferocious hostility, more powerful even than the ‘*amor nummi*’ itself. It is to be found in the confession of one of their chief writers (*vide* The Case of the Dissenters) — ‘an Establishment must work injuriously to the Dissenter of every description; the predominant evil is that

of *uniform, expressed, implied degradation*. The professor of the state religion is, on the mere ground of his profession, placed near his Majesty; he is one of a privileged fraternity; he is pointed out to the community as the more correct, the safer, and every way the better man; as *he* is exalted, the seceder is necessarily degraded; a cloud stands between him and the face of royalty—he does not belong to the King's Church, and he is hardly thought to be true to the King's person. It is impossible to say what he has not suffered from this cause in *estate, reputation, and good fellowship*. The distinction gives us a low place in the opinion of our fellow-creatures, dishonours us at the Exchange, at the College, at the Senate, in the Pulpit;—and can anything exceed this in exasperation? The remedy proposed is, 'that the King in his public capacity must favour no particular creed—the Legislature must encourage no one—the public acts of the State must recognize none—there must be *no state religion*.' Dr. Pye Smith figures forth the beau ideal of an impartial Sovereign, as thus resolving within himself—'the Jew, the Mahomedan, the Pagan,—the most unhappy infidel in my dominions shall not have it in his power to say that I do him the smallest injury.' Bravo! Doctor Smith. So *Carlile* might be Lord Chancellor and Keeper of the King's conscience—*Robert Taylor* Archbishop of Canterbury; and the Ministry might be composed of a Jewish Lord of the Treasury, a Mahomedan Secretary of State, and the Home Department filled by a worshipper of Juggernaut! Thus, no one would have it in his power to say—'that the King did him the smallest wrong; no cloud would stand between them and the face of royalty.' With regard to the restriction of the meaning of the word *Church* by the Dissenters, *either to the spiritual and invisible Church, or to a single body of worshippers under a single pastor*, it is not supported by Scripture. See the reasonings and authorities of our author at p. 116-123. On the other hand, we conceive that the word *Church* is more appropriately applied to the comprehensive and brotherly union of the faithful in the Church of

England, than to the endless diversity of sects and divisions, and subdivisions among the Dissenters. Our author justly says, if St. Paul were now alive, he might address 'The Church of England;' but could he direct an epistle to the Church of the United States?

6. With regard to another point mainly insisted on by the Dissenters—the choice of the pastor by the people—they have not Scriptural authority for their position—*there being no one case to be found in the whole New Testament where the people did so elect*. The Ministers are spoken of as *chosen by, and responsible to, the Apostles and their successors*. Mr. James confesses as much; and Mr. Conder allows, that 'the circumstances attending the formation of many of the primitive Churches, did not allow of such a right being called into exercise.' As for the argument which Mr. James uses, that the Minister to whom you entrust the oversight of your soul's affairs is to be chosen by yourself, and that no man can claim to be your moral or religious instructor without your own consent—is broken in pieces by the Dissenters themselves; whenever a vacancy occurs in a Dissenting Chapel, and the *majority* elect the Pastor of the Church, either the minority must have a Minister *not* of their own election, or they must secede, and divide, and split into new Churches as often as a fresh election occurs. The Eclectic Review confesses that the tendency of the Dissenters is to an *infinite divisibility*; or in other words, to perpetual and increasing *schisms and divisions*, which are called *sins* in Scripture. Mr. James answers,

"That when a Minister is removed, the choice of a successor brings on a crisis in the Church. At this perilous crisis, secret canvassing, cabals, intrigues, and *the most disgusting tyranny* take place. No event that could happen would place the interests of society in greater peril."

This is the necessary result of the much-boasted, and all-perfect Voluntary System. Look at the Gloucester Chronicle of March 15, 1834, and read the following account of their *harmonious Voluntary*.

"What Meeting-house has not been

desecrated by scenes of violence, clamour, and contention? *Rodborough*,—are the placards of the faction torn down from the walls? Are the bitter words, the fierce speeches, the unholy sayings, sunk into oblivion? Well then, *Painswick*. Are the doors mended, the pews repaired, the marks of damage obliterated, since that anti-christian battle, when the merits of rival preachers were decided by blows, not by qualifications. Look at *Ebley*.—How many weeks have passed since Ebley was the very forum of party passion? Where are the individuals who then *packed the seats*, and decided the question of ministerial capacity? Shall we turn our eyes to *Wootton*?—Where Rowland Hill was hissed when he took part with his nominee. To *Uley*, where the obnoxious minister was stormed, while he officiated, the doors burst open, and himself forced to make a hasty retreat. To *Eastcomb*, where dissension has become a proverb, and the term *liar* always used," &c.

So much for the Voluntary Principle! a principle unknown to the earliest and purest Christian Churches, equally so to the Reformers, and equally so to the *Puritans* and *non-Conformists of the last two centuries*; and we may add, a principle which, both in *home and foreign Missions*, is abandoned totally by the *Dissenters themselves*.

7. With regard to the *standard* of the Church, as touching religious principles, 'she has set up a pure and scriptural standard of doctrine, and all its needful formularies. This standard presents a formidable bulwark against error and corruption, in the form of Creeds and Articles, demanding subscriptions. It provides all the safeguard that human foresight can devise, against the admission of persons of unsound principles into the ministry, and by a liturgy and formularies deeply imbued with scriptural truth, it furnishes the best possible antidote to such errors as might creep into the precincts of that institution.' This was acknowledged by all the old Dissenters, by Home and Bates and Owen, who expressly provided in the trust-deeds of their Meeting-houses, that the Ministers should 'hold the doctrinal articles of the Church of England.' What wretched evils it has served to keep off from our Church, may be supposed, when we add, on the authority of the *Eclectic Review*, 'that out of 258 Presbyterian congregations

in England, 235 are now Unitarian!' and in America, the Church of Boston has become almost wholly Socinian!

8. We come now to the comparative merit and advantage of our ritual, as weighed against the extemporaneous prayers of the Dissenters. We must first observe, that the *subject-matter* of all prayers must be the same, admitting only occasional variety, and therefore the advantage (if advantage there is) in that which is not written or fixed, is in the allowance of new forms of speech, and different collocations of language; but the Dissenters shall speak for themselves. Of our Liturgy, Robert Hall declares 'that the Evangelical purity of its sentiments, the chastened fervour of its devotion, and the majestic simplicity of its language, have combined to place it in the very first rank of uninspired compositions.' And the *Eclectic Review* acknowledges, 'that the Church puts into the lips of the people a language of devotion unrivalled in majesty, beauty, propriety, and comprehension.' This is high praise, but not a whit above the matter. And let us observe what they confess of their own extemporaneous system. Mr. James complains 'that the brethren who lead our devotions in dissenting churches are so *outrageously long and dull*, we are often prayed into a good frame, and then *prayed out of it again*. Many ministers spend so much of their time at public meetings, and in gossiping from house to house, that their sermons are poverty itself, or the mere repetition of the same sentiments in the same words.' Another writer observes, 'the mode of conducting the devotional part of our worship is not always so solemn, or methodical, as may be desired. Sometimes it partakes of an odious familiarity, at others, too much of grimace. What is called preaching in prayer, should be always avoided; and to hear the Deity addressed, as is sometimes the case, in scraps of poetry, is quite insufferable.' As regards the *discipline* of the Dissenters, which they hold out in triumph over what they allege to be our utter want of it, we consider those who treat of it, either to be under a delusion, or else to advance what is not the truth. If this discipline was what they profess it to be, it would manifest

itself in a very different manner from what it does : but in fact, the very constitution of their church makes it impracticable. We should like to see the minister of any chapel refuse admittance into the church, of any member of the family of a *wealthy and powerful Deacon*, who mainly supports the chapel by his authority and contributions ; and we confess we see nothing in Dissenters which would prove to us that their spiritual discipline had improved their hearts, softened their tempers, subdued their passions, chastened their desires, purified their souls, and made them more just, more holy, and more spiritual, than their brethren of the Church.

9. As regards the various officers and ministers of the Church, to which the Dissenters object, as Archdeacons, Bishops, &c. we consider it to be totally a logomachia, a strife of words. They acknowledge that the apostolic churches were variously governed, according to their wants ; that there were ministers of different degrees of authority placed over them, and that the Bishop, or *Angel* of the Church, received his spiritual power, even in apostolic times. Many of the disciples and friends of the apostles were *Bishops*. Diocesan Bishops received their commission from the hands of the Apostles, and transmitted the same to their followers, so that from the very days of the primitive Church down to the present hour, *diocesan episcopacy* has universally prevailed throughout the Christian Church. This Scott allows, and this even Calvin, a presbyterian, admitted. Ignatius, Polycarp, and Onesimus, the friends of St. John and St. Paul, were Bishops of Antioch, Smyrna, and Ephesus. As to the other orders of our Church, if their existence is considered advantageous or necessary to the well-being of the Church, no other reason need be sought for ; and this is admitted by the Dissenters. Mr. James says, ‘ the New Testament contains in its recorded facts such *general principles* on the subject of Church government and discipline, as are sufficiently explicit for the guidance of all.’ With these, *such of our usages as cannot plead express command or example, ought to be in accordance* ; and Mr. Conder observes, ‘ As those co-necessary natural circumstances which

adhere to every action are internally comprehended in the precept which is the basis of the instituted duty, so whatever circumstances, considered strictly as means of discharging what is positively enjoined, conduce to the more decent and impressive performance of the duty, are strictly consonant with the Divine command, are permissively, although not specifically included in it.’ We should hope that quite enough is said on this branch of the subject to satisfy all reasonable minds that our Established Church is framed after the best apostolic models, and that when it appears to differ from them, it arises from the different circumstances in which it is placed. That *subordination* is its great principle, while *equality* is the favourite theme of the Dissenters.

10. In estimating the revenues of the Church, the Dissenters have shown gross ignorance, and, what is worse, deliberate falsehood. They have given out the property of the Church as amounting to *two hundred millions sterling* ; and then proceeded to calculate that, by confiscating this property, Government would be able to remit twenty-one millions of taxation. They have given out that the original law gave only a *fortieth* where the clergy take a *tenth* ; that the bishop, the church, and the poor, have all lost their share ; and that the clergyman had played the lion, and seized every thing for himself. As for the clergy receiving a *tenth*, it is only necessary to say, that the estimated annual value of the agricultural product of the kingdom amounts to 150 millions ; that the tithes of 10,701 parishes amount to 3,056,248*l.* : so that, instead of a *tenth*, the clergy do not receive even a *fiftieth*. Give the clergy their real *tenth*, and they will be very happy to take the repairs of the churches on themselves. The truth is, that the *average* income of the Bishops amounts to 5,930*l.*, or in round numbers 6,000*l.* each. This is amply sufficient in the gross, but is not advantageously divided : but what are we to say of the incomes of the *parochial* clergy ? or what of a Government possessing a nationally endowed Church, that could permit such an average to exist ? or to what other source, we may ask, than this, are not

many of the evils that now beset the Church to be attributed? Of the 10,000 benefices, there are 4,861, or nearly half, whose proceeds are so small, that no minister can exist on them, and there are nearly 2,000 more that do not net 300*l.* per annum: in fact, there are 7,000 benefices too scanty to sustain a clergyman; and of these, 2,000 on which, if not otherwise provided for, he must *absolutely starve*. So much for the wealth of the Church, and for the care taken by the Government of its ministers. How differently does the State act in the civil and legal departments!! Our judicial establishments cost 484,000*l.* per annum. The accounts presented to Parliament give a total of nearly 1,000 persons who enjoy among them 2,066,574*l.* per annum. Of these there are 216 persons whose salaries average 4,429*l.* each! Ask any barrister, solicitor, tradesman, or merchant, whether he would be content with an income of 300*l.* a year, and he would laugh in your face; double it, nay, quadruple it, and it still would be quite inadequate to his views: upon what principle, then, the clergy, who are as well educated, as well bred, and from whom high and sacred duties are expected, are to be thus kept depressed in the scale of society, we cannot understand. Even the Bishops, if their sees are poor, are provided for in other ways; but a poor Vicar is left by the State—to starve! This is a disgrace peculiar to our Church, and from which we will own the Dissenters are free. From the unpardonable and unfeeling inertness of the Legislature are both the clergy and the Church now suffering; to that inertness, and *not to the clergy, is the vast mass of dissent owing* that is now distracting the land with its complaints. Whether it be too late to recall the wandering and the alienated, we cannot pretend to say. The question is of great importance every way, as regards our religious, and civil, and social state; but we will venture to say this, without fear of contradiction, that no reform of the Church, no alteration of the laws, no enforcement of duties, no concession of privileges, will be of avail, unless first and foremost the parochial clergy are

placed in a state of independence and respectability. If the established religion is to be preserved, it must be done by the Legislature itself. Fifty years since, Manchester had a church for each 3,000 of its population, and was then a town devotedly attached to the Establishment; now the population has been allowed to outrun the means of religious instruction, and there is not a pastor for each 20,000 of the people. This is the first weakness to supply: then should follow the subdivision of parishes which have become too populous. St. Pancras has 103,548 inhabitants, and a *SINGLE VICAR!* and a mother church, holding about 2,800 people; with a parish reaching from Guildford-street to Highgate-hill; let such a parish as this be subdivided, and placed under twenty ministers, who would then have each 5,000 souls under their spiritual care; let plain, undecorated, and unexpensive churches be built, with good accommodation for the *poorer* classes, and we will pledge ourselves for their being filled. The Bishop of London has shown the want of ninety additional churches in London alone. Verily, the people have been hungry, but there has been no bread. What the Church then wants to secure her efficacy and safety, are more churches where masses of population have grown up in heathenism or sectarianism, and more ministers to fill them. The State is bound to provide the first, and maintain liberally the second; all other points regarding the Church are very secondary to these. That she is deserving of all support; nay, that she has a right to demand it at the hands of those pledged to afford it, shall be confessed even by the mouth of her opponents. Mr. James speaks ‘of the great and delightful increase of truly pious and devoted men, that are now labouring in the Church of England;’ and Dr. P. Smith says, ‘I must profess my opinion, that the increase of vital piety in the Established Church within the last thirty or forty years, has been proportionable; and, comparing the measures of advantage, *greater than even among us.*’ What God (then he adds) has honoured, let us delight to honour also.’

American Poets. Selection from 1834.

WE believe this to be the re-publication of a volume printed in America. Of its general merits we are inclined to speak very favourably. There is a brightness of fancy, a warmth and truth of feeling, an ardent love of nature, expressed in a tolerably harmonious versification, in many of the Poems; and if occasionally we find defects in taste, a want of finish, an unpoetical expression, or a too lavish collection of imagery, we can only say, that they are much fewer than we had prepared ourselves to expect. That our poets are diligently read on the other side of the Atlantic, the volume before us clearly shows; and *Byron* seems to have lost none of the attraction there, which he exercised over all, a few years since, in this country. To *Wordsworth* also a great debt is due; and much of *Campbell* is occasionally seen. We can discover, however, little or nothing which should persuade us that the *still greater poets* of our land than those we have mentioned, the masters of our song, have been studied with that deep attention which they deserve. This we trust will come: and when the poets of America bring to the rich and new world of beauty which Nature is spreading before them, impressed with her gigantic forms, and reaching through her interminable solitudes, a cultivated taste, and well-ordered power of describing them, we shall then have an additional realm of fancy and truth exposed before us.

We will find room for a specimen or two.

To a Waterfowl. Bryant. p. 9.

Whither, 'midst the falling dew,
While glow the heavens with the last
steps of day, [pursue
Far through their rosy depths, dost thou
Thy solitary way?

Vainly the fowler's eye [thee wrong,
Might mark thy distant flight to do
As darkly painted on the crimson sky
Thy figure floats along.

Seek'st thou the plashy brink,
Of reedy lake, or marge of river wide,
Or where the rocky billows rise or sink
On the chafed ocean's side?

There is a Power whose care [coast,
Teaches thy way along that pathless
The desert and illimitable air,
Long wandering, but not lost.

All day thy wings have fann'd
At that far height, the cold, thin at-
mosphere,
Yet stoop not, weary, to the welcome land,
Though the dark night is near.

And soon shall thy toil end, [and rest,
Soon shalt thou find a summer-home
And scream among thy fellows—reeds
shall bend
Soon o'er thy sheltered nest.

Thou'rt gone—th' abyss of heaven
Hath swallowed up thy form; yet in my
heart [given,
Deeply hath sunk the lessons thou hast
And shall not soon depart.

He, who from zone to zone
Guides through the boundless sky thy
certain flight, [alone,
In the long way that I must tread
Will lead my steps aright.

March. Bryant.

The stormy March is come at last,
With wind, and clouds, and changing
skies,
I hear the rushing of the blast,
That through the snowy valley flies.

Ah! passing few are they who speak,
Wild, stormy March, in praise of thee!
Yet though thy winds are loud and bleak,
Thou art a welcome March to me.

For thou to northern lands again
The glad and glorious sun doth bring,
And thou hast joined the gentle train,
And wear'st the gentle name of spring.

And in thy reign of blast and storm,
Smiles many a long, bright, sunny day,
When the changed winds are soft and
warm,
And heaven puts on the blue of May.

Then sing aloud the gushing rills,
And the full springs from frost set free,
That, lightly leaping down the hills,
Are just set out to met the sea.

The year's departing beauty hides,
Of wintry storms the sullen threat,
But in the sternest frown abides
A look of kindly promise yet.

Thou bring'st the hope of those calm
skies,
And that soft time of sunny showers,
When the wide bloom on earth that lies,
Seems of a brighter world than ours.

The Riches of Chaucer. By Charles C. Clarke. 2 vol. 12mo.

ALTHOUGH we do not agree in the propriety of Mr. Clarke's mutilations, by which our 'Morning Star' is shorn of some of his beams, on the ground, that though there may be some coarseness or indelicacy occasionally in the festive vein of our old poet, yet there is nothing of that subtle insinuating poison which alone is to be dreaded, and which proceeds from very different feelings than those which actuated the friend of the Plantagenets, when he poured forth, in the gaiety of his heart, his rich romantic song. We are in great want of a convenient and well-edited Chaucer, formed on the model of Tyrwhitt's, and assisted by the improvements of later critics. In fact, such an edition as has been lately given us of the Poet Dunbar : till then, if Mr. Clarke's present volumes should assist in making our matchless bard popular among those who had never before drank of his poetry, why a good end will be answered. *Chaucer* stands in the same place to English poetry, as *Dante* does to the Italian : the great Florentine far excels him in severe morality and lofty sentiment, and that majestic grandeur, which, embodied as it is in the finest language, produces an effect beyond perhaps that of any other poet. *Chaucer*, however, has his own peculiar excellencies : his admirable sense, his original and rich vein of humour, his fine and fresh descriptions of Nature, *with the very dew upon them*, his knowledge of human character and passions ; in these high qualifications of poetry, he has found none to excel him. That his language to us, his descendants, is not what *Dante's* is to the Italians, was his misfortune, not his fault.

A Description of the Azores, &c. By Capt. Boid. 8vo.

THE Azores (so called by the first Portuguese navigators, from the word *açer*, a hawk, many of these birds being seen upon them), lie between the latitudes $36^{\circ} 59'$, and $39^{\circ} 44'$ north, and longitudes west of Greenwich $31^{\circ} 7'$, and $25^{\circ} 10'$. They are divided into three distinct groups : the first including Flores and Cerro ; the central,

or second, Fayal, Pico, St. George, Graciosa, and Terceira ; in the third, the islands of St. Michael and St. Mary. They were discovered by Don Henrico, third son of King John I. of Portugal, who was a very active encourager of commerce. The Madeiras, Cape Verds, and Canaries had been previously known. These islands enjoy a delicious climate, and a temperature soft and balmy as the spring, all the year ; the range of the thermometer being within 50° and 75° . They are, however, subject to incessant gusts and gales ; and their great defect is the want of any safe and commodious port.

The zoology of these islands (not including the *nuns* and *friars*) seems very confined ; nor, indeed, do we find any animals enumerated that we presume to be indigenous. The author mentions horses, asses, bullocks, sheep, goats, and pigs, which of course were brought from the mother country. The birds are chiefly pigeons, partridges, snipes, woodcocks, quails, with a great variety of singing birds, and some canaries, as the *totonegro*, and *avenigreira*, with which we are not acquainted.

The *Quintas*, or gardens, are filled with native and foreign plants of great size and beauty and fragrance. The banana, the palm, the dragon-tree, mix with the orange, aloe, and fig. The hydrangea and geranium are of enormous growth ; the fuschia, so humble in our climate, assumes an arborescent form ; and the camelia japonica rises to the height and strength of a forest tree. The chief trade consists of oranges,* lemons, and wines, of which England receives 126,000 cases of oranges, and 2,000 pipes of wine. To Portugal a large quantity of grain and pulp is sent, beef and pork and sheep ; which the mother country very liberally pays for, in these commercial articles — dispensations, images, crucifixes, indulgences, relics, and lady-abbesses ; all the articles except the last being publicly sold in the shops at an exorbitant rate. Until the discovery of the Brazils, these islands successfully

* The epicures in the Azores only eat that side of the orange which has been exposed to the sun ; a refinement we have heard equalled in England with regard to peaches, by the curious in fruit.

cultivated the sugar-cane to a great extent. Then the pastel-plant formed a considerable branch of commerce, but was destroyed by heavy and injudicious duties. The third æra was during the free trade in grain with the mother country; this being abolished, nothing remained but the orange and the vine, which are the sources of their present prosperity. Of the condition of the inhabitants of these fertile and beautiful gems of the ocean, some idea may be formed by the following anecdote: "A judicial person thought it necessary to commence, as early as possible on his arrival, the work of reform and amelioration in the island; he consequently issued out some decree relative to that effect, giving orders that it might be stuck up in different parts of the town; when one of his brother dignitaries, better acquainted with the character of his countrymen, exclaimed, 'Such a mode of communication is perfectly useless, and might just as well be in Hebrew or Arabic, for we have only *two women and one man in the island who can read!*'"

Sketches of Corfu, Historical and Domestic, &c. 12mo.

A PLEASING little volume, written we suppose by some officer's lady, consisting partly of description of scenery and society, and partly of romantic and heart-moving tales. To us, however, who do not 'carry our hearts in our sleeves,' the most interesting page of the whole was that, which gave us a list of the plants growing in Corfu (p. 105—112). We were rather surprised to find its *Flora* so similar to our own, as also its agreement in the time of blossoming. Except in the Orange tree, there seems nothing in the island that betrays the richness of southern vegetation. If its latitude alone were considered, many tropical plants would grow luxuriantly on its shores; but its *eastern situation* closes up the hand of nature, as is seen invariably over Europe. At p. 239, there are some interesting anecdotes of *Canova's* younger days, by which it appears, that that same noble heart, and those generous sentiments, which distinguished the great sculptor in his later years, grew up

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spontaneously in his earlier life, and formed alike the grace and honor of his youth. He was indeed a noble-minded man!

The Fruit Cultivator. By J. Rogers.

WE have seldom read a book which we consider to have embraced in a reasonable compass the valuable parts of its subject, more perfectly than the present. Mr. Rogers was for a considerable time in the Royal Gardens, and he has had perhaps more experience than any other gardener in England. His choice of fruits, and treatment of trees, appear to us to be very judicious, nor is he ever led astray by wild hypotheses, or favourite inclinations. Whether he is right in his observations against Mr. Knight's expressed opinion of the cause of the decay of our old apple trees, we cannot say; for the sake of all who love the *Golden Pippin*, we hope he is, and then we may hope to see that little matchless fruit smiling on our tables once again, and making our mouths water as it did of yore. We are not quite certain also, that his proposed treatment of the fig is right: at least we have seen *Figs severely and closely trained under glass*, succeed perfectly, as witness the gardens at Ashridge; while those left to run into wild luxuriance have been barren. We will extract his short account of a plant which all admire who know.

"In the Fulham Nursery (then kept by Mr. Grey), he gave up a small portion of the ground for the reception of the hardy plants and seeds brought home by his intimate friend Mark Catesby. On this spot the first plant of *Magnolia Grandiflora Obtusa* was planted, prospered, and flowered in the greatest perfection. It served as a stool (having a stage erected round it), where numerous layers were made for 20 years. Before it died of this continual mutilation, one of the first layers was removed to a sheltered spot in the nursery, and flourished so well as to be a half standard ten feet high in 1791. Three years after, it had above 70 perfect flowers on it at one time, and was a most beautiful object, and admired by all who saw it. But in three years afterwards it was entirely destroyed by a sudden and severe frost."

We rather believe that there is a *Magnolia* now in the same grounds,

which is an offspring of the one mentioned by Mr. Rogers. On this subject we hope soon to discourse again.

The Management of Bees, with a Description of the Ladies' Safety Hive.
By S. Bagster, Jun.

WE are afraid in our character of Reviewers, that we belong rather to the *Waspish* tribe, than to the inhabitants of the Apiary, and prefer devouring others' honey, to making any of our own. But putting aside our stings, we must own that all Bee-masters are under obligations to Mr. Bagster for his useful and ingenious Treatise; particularly so the Welch Curates, who (as Arbuthnot says), are employed by the parishioners in watching their hives and swarms in week days, which they turn to *spiritual honey* for the Sabbath. Mr. Bagster, with great knowledge of his subject, and great candour in examining the different plans and improvements in hives, points out their defects, as in the *storifying system*, and suggests alterations of his own. We think Mr. Nutt's *ventilating system* does him infinite credit, and he shows great sagacity in thus availing himself of the instinct of the animal, to provide better for it than even that instinct could; while the ladies' safety hive of Mr. Bagster's invention seems to unite all that can contribute to use and security. The young lady in the frontispiece, who is extracting honey from the angry swarms of a very touchy and ticklish people, seems doing it with as much sang froid as if she were feeling for a needle in her work-box. In the next edition we should like a few more contributions as to the food of bees, and the extent of their diurnal travels. Many bees are kept in London—to what district do they usually resort? and how distant is the circle of their flight? We have heard of a hive kept in Holborn feeding on Hampstead-heath; and we have heard also of the flight of bees extending to 30 miles. We hope to find, from the popularity of this book, that a better and improved system of managing bee-hives will be generally adopted.

Lawrence on the Horse and all his Beauties, a new edition. 12mo.

WHEN King Richard, at the battle of Bosworth, exclaimed—

“A Horse, a Horse, my Kingdom for a Horse,”

he not only well knew the value of that noble animal, for which he was offering such a regal price, but undoubtedly he had a prophetic glimpse of that future Horse-bazaar in *King-street*, where such a horse as he wanted may now be procured. This concealed but exquisitely beautiful allusion of our great Poet, has hitherto escaped his commentators, and we claim the honour of bringing it to light. In Mr. Lawrence's book there is much useful information, and many entertaining anecdotes. He has proved that *Horse-craft* is a subject that none but the initiated must hope to touch; for the rest of the world, let them wear as their motto the words of the Mantuan Poet—‘*Equo ne credite Teucris.*’

The Architectural Magazine, conducted by J. C. Loudon. Vol. I. Nos. 1 to 10, 1834. Vol. II. Nos. 11 and 12.

WE feel that some apology is due to the conductor, for the apparent neglect of which we have been guilty, in omitting to notice, at an earlier period of its existence, this new and pleasing periodical. The fine arts are already indebted to Mr. Loudon for the production of various interesting works on domestic architecture and gardening. His *Encyclopædia of Cottage and Villa Architecture* was, during its publication, repeatedly noticed in our Magazine, with the encomiums which it deserved, as a comprehensive selection of every thing which might be necessary to illustrate his subject in all its various branches. The beneficial influence which attended the publication of the *Encyclopædia*, led to the commencement of the *Architectural Magazine*.

“One of the highest gratifications we have received since we commenced author, is to know that that work is gradually effecting a reformation in the construction of Cottage-dwellings and Farm-buildings, not only throughout Britain and Ireland, but in America and Australia.

The object of the *Architectural Magazine*, is to second the effect produced by the *Encyclopædia*, of improving the public taste in Architecture generally, by rendering it a more intellectual profession, by recommending it as a fit study for ladies, and by inducing young architects to read, write, and think, as well as to see and draw."—*Preface*.

The adoption of the Magazine form and arrangement, adapts the work the more conveniently for the admission of original communications, as well as criticisms; and possessing a Review department, the conductor is enabled to notice the literary as well as practical results of the study of architecture in the present day. The work sets out with a copious introduction, fully detailing the objects of the publication, inviting the co-operation of Architects, especially young ones, and addressing, in plain but forcible language, the different denominations of artisans connected with the mechanical part of Architecture.

In a summary way, the contents may be said to consist, in the first place, of original essays by the conductor, and other gentlemen of scientific acquirements, written with the view of enforcing the claims of the noble science of Architecture, on the score of taste; of familiarizing the technicalities and other difficulties interposing to impede its study as an amusement; and aiming at increasing its present popularity by illustrations easily comprehended by those who have not been professionally educated. An important feature in the literary department will be criticisms on existing designs, and in such compositions the conductor promises to exert freedom and boldness, tempered with candour and good feeling. The other branch of the work comprehends designs for buildings, furniture, and other et-ceteras connected with the science of Architecture, essential to the splendour and display of a public building, and the utility and convenience of a private one. And here, without wishing to disparage any other portion of the work, we consider that a very important, if not the most important feature of the whole, is the delineation of actual buildings; by which the whole of a new structure is laid open to criticism; its faults may be timely exposed, if it

possesses any, and its merits will as certainly meet with their reward from public estimation. Architects may, by this means, see defects which were perhaps in some cases unavoidable; but which, when once pointed out, will serve as beacons to others to avoid the repetition of similar errors.

The first original essay '*On the present state of the Professions of Architect and Surveyor, and of the Building Trade in general*,' is deserving to be universally read. The evidence of a certain class of Surveyors, as given in law-suits, is truly compared by the writer to that of a Horse-jockey in a horse cause, and he adds, that such 'has made the name of a Surveyor a laughing-stock for the legal profession;' and he illustrates his remark very aptly:

"Plaintiff A. and defendant B. are at issue upon an account for works executed. The witnesses of A. state the work is done in a very superior manner; one witness swears that the work is fairly worth 1,544*l.*, and another witness, to support him, swears the fair value is 1,630*l.* Then come the defendant's witnesses, who state that the work is very badly executed, and done in a very improper manner. One of them asserts that the outside value of the plaintiff's work is 930*l.*, and another surveyor says he makes the value 955*l.* Now what are the Judge and Jury, who know no more about a building account than a boy of seven years old, to do in such a case? Why they take the several amounts as given in evidence—add them together, and divide the amount by the number of witnesses. Accordingly, the result in the above case would be, that a verdict would be given for 1,257*l.* Now, let Architects and Surveyors reflect upon this disgraceful mode of giving evidence (and they know too well that what I have stated is pretty near the truth), and ask themselves whether it is not time that something should be done to redeem the character of their profession."—p. 13.

Some other disreputable practices are also pointed out, which it is to be hoped will be extinguished by the exposition which they will thus receive—the 'disgraceful practice of architects, in alluring their employers into difficulties by deceptive drawings and incorrect estimates,' are, in like manner, properly exposed by the writer, who, in conclusion, points out some remedies for the abuses he notices.

An Essay '*On the Ventilation of Living-rooms, &c., by Mr. Milner,*' is deserving of attention from the vital importance of the subject of which it treats, and the useful hints which it contains.

The erection of a merely ornamental structure in the metropolis is an event in the history of architecture, which ought not slightly to be passed over in a work expressly dedicated to the art. A due space is therefore properly afforded to a '*Descriptive account of the Duke of York's Monument, accompanied by plans, elevations, and sections, copied from the designs of Benjamin Wyatt, esq. architect. By Mr. Robertson.*'

This article embraces the history of this commemorative column; it displays the skill displayed in the construction of its artificial foundation, and the scaffolding used for the raising of the statue. The structure may be shortly described as a granite column

"of the Tuscan order, 94 ft. 4 in. in height, including the base and capital; the inferior diameter is 10 ft. 1½ in., and the lower diameter is 11 ft. 7½ in.; so that the proportion of the column is fully eight diameters,"

and therefore like its prototype is of the Doric, and not of the Tuscan order, as Mr. Robertson supposes, in which seven diameters are allowed for the altitude of the column.

"The acroter, which is 12 ft. 6 in. in height, and consists of seven courses, forms at once a covering to the staircase, and a pedestal for the statue to stand on. The whole height is 123 ft. 6 in., and it is therefore about the same dimensions as the column of which it is a copy, the celebrated Trajan's Column at Rome. The height of the statue is 13 ft. 9 in., which makes the whole height, from the ground line to the top of the figure, 137 ft. 3 in.; but when viewed from the bottom of the steps, at the level of St. James's-park, the altitude is 155 ft. 3 in."

The spiral series of bas reliefs on the Trajan column have not been introduced, but in form and dimensions the original has been closely, in some respects, servilely imitated. This is apparent in the doorway in the plinth, which cuts so abruptly the base mouldings, and encroaches so largely upon the dado, that it might nearly be mistaken for a modern introduction. The

admirable judgment of the ancient architects is shown in their constant avoidance of the repetition of any unsightly object of this description. In the Antonine column, confessedly a work of inferior merit, the architect has seen and avoided this obvious defect in his predecessor's design, by the introduction of two subplinths, which not only give additional elevation to the column, but allow of the door to be made in the lower one, without its interfering with any of the mouldings. In the modern imitation, it might have been expected that the architect would have availed himself of the manifest improvement seen in the later example, and if he had deemed the Trajan column to be more elegant, he might have changed the diminutive plinth for one formed on the model of the column of Antoninus; but he seems to have preferred the production of a mere copy of an antique monument, faults and all, to venturing upon a new idea of his own, or even borrowing the best features of more than one ancient example.

Mr. Robertson, the author of the descriptive essay, draws a comparison between the dimensions of three modern columns in this country, being the present one, with that called, by way of eminence, '*the Monument,*' and Lord Melville's column at Edinburgh. We could have wished he had extended this comparison to some other examples of historical or triumphal columns, among which, for dimensions and beauty, Sir C. Wren's noble pillar stands proudly eminent: it displays all the originality of which the subject would admit, and is in truth a mere copy of no antique relic whatever. The great mind of the architect scorned to copy from any other, and much it is to be wished that the independance of his genius, should stimulate the architects of the present day!

We were pleased with an essay, entitled, '*A few Observations on the Anglo-Norman style of Architecture, and its applicability to Modern Ecclesiastical edifices. By J. A. Picton, esq.*' the architect of a chapel in Lancashire, in which, in unison with the wish of his employer, he has introduced the architecture of the Norman

He has composed this essay in the style he has adopted, tending its use in church building and shewing his authorities. The chapel consists of a nave and aisle; the west front is a very remarkable imitation of a Norman church, with a circular-arched door, the idea taken from Castle Rising Church, Norfolk. The coupled buttresses at the angles are at variance not only with the detail of the style, but also with the architect's examples; the pilaster buttress of Stamford, as presented by him in the cut on the opposite to his design, would not only have been more appropriate, but could also have more closely resembled his more immediate authority. We cannot approve of a chancel and apse in a different style of architecture built at one period. We know this combination is common in old churches, but this is never the result of choice, but arises from the circumstance of the obligation to repair the chancel and chancel resting upon different foundations. One feature of this chapel must will be more universally noticed: it is the management of the fittings. 'There are no inclosed seats, the whole of the seats being benches, with the elbows at the ends raised and carved into *fleurs-de-lis*.' Notice of an improved Lamp, just published in *Edinburgh*, by John Robison, *Sec. R.S.E.* p. 367, is deserving of mention. The writer recommends the use of globes in preference to the unsightly lanterns which are so common in London, and the use of them have often a disagreeable effect when they are close to a public building. He observes, that experience has shown that, by providing a chimney for the discharge of vapour, the globes remain undimmed in all weathers, protect the flame from being blown out when the wind extinguishes that the lanterns; and that the expence of repairing damaged lanterns exceeds of renewing broken globes in an unexpected proportion. The clever feature in these lamps, is the inscribing the name of the proprietor on the bar against which the lighter's ladder is reared. A descriptive account, accompanied by plans, elevations, sections, &c., of the

Birmingham New Town-hall, by a Resident in Birmingham. Vol. II. p. 16. The letter-press is little more than a history of the building, the engravings being almost left to tell their own story.

This extensive Hall possesses the appearance of a temple of the Corinthian order, raised on an arcade: in which respect it is inferior to the Church of La Madeleine, lately completed at Paris. The arcade is allowable on the plea of necessity alone, and only tolerable in the peculiar situation of the building. The temple is prostyle, and should be peripteral, but the portico of the back front has been omitted, to the great detriment of the design. The front shows eight columns, the flanks thirteen. The great hall, 140 ft. by 65 ft., and 65 ft. high, together with entrances, corridors, and saloons, which are comprehended within the design, make up altogether perhaps the most splendid work of the kind erected in modern times, and even may challenge comparison with some of the buildings of antiquity. In a design of such magnitude, it seems extraordinary that the peristyle should not have been completed; the continuity of the walk round the cella being abruptly interrupted at one end, destroys the effect of the lateral colonnades, and renders their utility questionable. It is pitiable to see a magnificent design injured by the absence of eight or ten columns. Another defect arises from the breadth of the porticoes being narrowed to little more than one half of an intercolumniation; this is most apparent in the eastern elevation; it appears to be owing to the circumscribed space allowed for the site, and the consequent necessity of giving as much size as possible to the cella, that this deviation from the established proportions has occurred.

It is perhaps not generally known that this beautiful design was originally intended to embellish the Metropolis. We have now lying on our table a privately printed lithograph, representing a sketch of a design for Fishmongers' Hall, which with the exception of the basement is the actual temple now erected at Birmingham. What a splendid object would it have formed at the new entrance of the me-

tropolis; how far superior to the bald and poverty-struck pile now existing, and which is already eclipsed by the hotel and other erections of the Steam Navigation Company, on the opposite side of the way! We grieve to witness the want of taste which mars every public structure in the Metropolis; the wealthy City Companies might be expected to expend their surplus revenues in the encouragement of the arts, but, whenever they do build, prejudice or favouritism seems alone to predominate in their choice of an architect.

But to return to the Town Hall of Birmingham;—the architects, Messrs. Hansom and Welch, had the good taste to form a genuine Roman design, instead of following the pseudo-Grecian taste of the day; they had discernment enough to introduce into architecture an imperishable material, the marble of our own country, which their professional brethren, the admirers of Bath stone and compo, had doomed to street pavement; they have raised a building worthy of old Rome:—and what is their reward? ruin and bankruptcy! Shame to the age which can witness the destruction of the fortunes and the blighting of the hopes of men who have erected such a monument, and at the same time can witness the raisers-up of piles without grace or beauty, cumbering the Metropolis in every direction with buildings, in which estimates are disregarded, and money without limit is expended, rolling in their carriages and amassing fortunes, as if to show that riches and merit are for ever to be kept asunder.

We are gratified to witness a gradual improvement in the contents of this Magazine as it proceeds. It is undertaken with an excellent object in view, and is conducted with a spirit of liberality worthy the undertaking. The embellishments are woodcuts in outline, and the conductor has not been sparing in the number. We wish him every success, and shall have great pleasure in referring to his miscellany at a future period.

Richmond Rules to form the Ovidian Distich, with some Hints on the Transition to the Virgilian Hexameter, and an Introductory Preface. Edited by James Tate, M.A., junior, Master

of the Free Grammar School of Richmond. 8vo.

HE that looks at the noblest specimens of antique architecture without some discriminating knowledge of its component parts, in ignorance of the distinctive marks of the Orders, will form but a very imperfect notion of its integral merits, however blessed with natural taste and good sense; we hold that it is even so in the contemplation of the classical works of the great poets of antiquity which fortunately remain to us entire, or even in fragments. Without an examination of their minutiae, we may indeed form an estimate of their magnitude; but a full knowledge of their beauty, their harmony and proportion, will not be attained. One of the best modes of acquiring this knowledge is, undoubtedly, the practice of those imitative compositions so successfully cultivated in our great public schools.

Here, then, is a work to further this good end, exhibiting a Porsonian example of acuteness and diligent research. We could wish, indeed, that it had not been confined to the Ovidian Distich, but had taken a wider field, and included a general view of the elegiac structure. Still, we are aware that limits must be drawn: the varying practice of different and distant periods should not be combined in one short piece. Mr. Tate, therefore, perhaps better consulted utility when he made his bounds Ovidian, than if he had further extended them. Be this, however, as it may, the little treatise before us will be found useful to the most critical scholar, and may be advantageously perused even by those who are determined to *break bounds* in a holiday ramble.

At p. 5 we are warned that the pentameter is *never* formed thus:

Vile cadaver | sum || tuque cadaver eris.

Yet there is an instance (probably solitary) of this construction:

Justaque quamvis | est, || sit minor ira Dei.
Ex Pont. II. viii. 76.

Heinsius, whether in dislike of the metre, or to avoid the juxtaposition of *est* and *sit*, we know not, remarks: "*Justaque quantavis malim.*"

We are inclined to think that elision of final vowels, or *m*, is more common in Ovid than Mr. Tate admits, p. 7. Turning to *Ex Ponto* III. i. we find it take place in v. 7, 20, 27, 35, 43, &c. It should be remarked, that in these five instances the elision precedes *est*.

From the very same epistle we seem also to gather, that these forms, *in fine pentametri*,

Hostibus e mediis nupta petenda viro est, are more frequent than the expression, "some few forms," (p. 8) appears to indicate; for it presents three, vv. 4, 58, 120.

Poems of Akenside, with a Life of Akenside, by the Rev. A. Dyce. Aldine Edition. Pickering.

WE have at length an authentic and well-written life of this celebrated poet. Mr. Dyce has brought to light much truth hitherto concealed and lost among a mass of blunders and mistakes. He has given a good dose of the syrup of *Buck-thorn* to the last Editor, who has been employed in dipping *Buck-ets* into empty wells, and consequently drawing nothing up. Akenside was a man of learning, thought, and poetic imagination; but his mind was defective in sensibility; he seldom affects the feelings, and when he intends to be *simple*, he sinks into flatness and insipidity. Yet with all these drawbacks he was a great poet. His Hymn to the Naiads, as a classical production, is unrivalled; and his *inscriptions* are positively faultless. Parts of his great poem are also very fine, and in a high style of invention. His Odes are very unequal; but still we like them better than Mason's or Warton's: a very few of the stanzas are as fine as Gray. His personal history, with which Mr. Dyce for the first time has made us acquainted, is not very interesting. What can be said of a man who spent his morning in administering doses of rhubarb and magnesia, and his evenings in spouting at coffee-houses about the liberty of the Spartans? Mr. Dyce says he was fond of Gothic architecture, and as a proof mentions, that he was wont to sit in St. James's Park, and gaze on Westminster Abbey. It may be so; for most poets live under some illusion or another; but we can con-

ceive few objects to be more ridiculous than a sallow-faced old man, in a stiff buckle wig, with a cork heel, and an open shirt-frill, sitting in the Park, looking at Sir Christopher Wren's two modern towers (for that is all of the Abbey which he could see), and fancying he was studying gothic architecture. Mr. Dyce we believe to be a great admirer of Hutcheson's Dissertation on the Origin of our Ideas of Virtue, &c.; accordingly he has observed that Akenside is much indebted to it. We shall conclude with the biographer's judicious summary of the poet's merits and defects: "On a series of papers by Addison, Akenside founded his great didactic poem; to Shaftesbury and Hutcheson also he is considerably indebted; and from the writers of Greece and Rome he has derived a few of his ideas, and perhaps a portion of his inspiration; for never had the genius and wisdom of antiquity a more ardent admirer, or a more enamoured student. In this celebrated work, if little invention is exhibited, the taste and skill with which the author has selected and combined his materials, are every where conspicuous: if the thoughts are not always stamped with originality, they have a general loftiness, and an occasional sublimity. If some passages are not lighted up with poetic fire, they glow with rhetorical beauty, while ingenious illustration and brilliant imagery combine and adorn the whole. Akenside has chosen no unimportant theme, and he treats it with an earnestness and enthusiasm which at once command attention. He pours forth a moral and philosophic strain, which elevates the mind; but he dwells so little on actual existence and human interests, that it rarely moves the heart. His diction is rich and curious, sometimes even so redundant as slightly to obscure the meaning, and sometimes so remote from common phraseology, as to impart an air of *stiffness and turgidity* to his lines. His versification is sweet and flowing; and perhaps those only who are familiar with the cadences of Milton, will complain of its monotony. That he possessed powers for the graver kind of satire, is evinced by his Epistle to Curio,—a composition remarkable for keen, but not coarse, invective, dignity of reproof, and

intensity of scorn. Throughout the range of English literature there is nothing more deeply imbued with the spirit of the ancient world, than our author's Hymn to the Naiads. In its solemnity, its pomp of expression, and its mythologic lore, he has shown himself a most successful imitator of Callimachus; yet is it far from being the mere echo of a Grecian hymn. Nor are his terse and energetic inscriptions less worthy of praise. In some of Akenside's Odes, especially those on the Winter Solstice, and on Lyric poetry, there are stanzas of pleasing picturesqueness; but in the greater number he appeals chiefly to the understanding of the reader, and is not solicitous to heighten the effect of the sentiments, by wreathing them with the flowers of fancy. In those to the Earl of Huntingdon, and to the country gentlemen of England, he rises to a *gnomic* grandeur, which has seldom been surpassed. His Odes on the whole are deficient in impetuosity, warmth of colouring, tenderness, and melody."

Arboretum Britannicum; or the Hardy Trees of Britain, &c. No. I. By J. C. Loudon. (To be completed in 24 Numbers, 8vo.

THE first number of this interesting and well-designed little work contains the 'Magnolias,' the most splendid class of trees that nature has bestowed upon us, with the exception of the magical luxuriance of her tropical vegetation. They are found to thrive well in the climate of Great Britain, though not to attain the size and grandeur which they possess in their native countries; nor do they ripen their seeds so well with us, as under the more genial suns of our Gallic neighbours; but they grow sufficiently well to be highly ornamental and delightful, both for their foliage and their fragrance. As Mr. Loudon has nearly given a perfect list of those which we possess, we shall only throw together a few short observations on the subject—the result of our own limited experience.

1. *Magnolia Grandiflora*. — This plant, whose ample and shining foliage is unrivalled, is a very shy blossomer, so much so, as to have caused it to be less sought for than its varieties.

We intend to try severe pruning, and ringing the bark. At Red Leaf we saw weights suspended from the branches, which were said to answer the purpose of checking the luxuriance of the sap, and producing flower. The finest specimen we know of this plant (out of Devonshire), are those at White Knights, and at the Rev. Mr. Garnier's, near Southampton (but those are the Exmouth variety). The finest plant near London, is in the Botanic Garden at Chelsea, which grows beautifully, but does not flower. There are two fine *standards* at Lord Palmerston's, near Romsey; but as a standard this plant in England does not attain the size and beauty which it does abroad. The grove of them at Malmaison was the most brilliant assemblage of these trees we ever beheld. At Naples also we have seen trees which we have presumed to be 30 feet high, growing near the sea. The Exmouth variety is to be preferred for its profuse blossoming. The obtuse-leaved is sometimes almost as abundant in its blossoms, which are much larger. The narrow-leaved is a pleasing variety, but does not blossom so freely.

II. *Glauc*a.—This tree is very hardy, and of a most delightful perfume. We remember a row of magnificent old trees of this kind, at least 20 feet high, and probably nearly a century old, at Mr. Southgate's farm, at Chertsey. They were cut down when the new house was built. By growing this tree against a wall, we get its blossoms both sooner and later; we gathered some last year in December.

III. Thompson's variety.—A very beautiful and valuable tree, raised between the *Glauc*a and *Tripetala*, and possessing in itself almost all the elegance and beauty of the two—it is a very free blossomer, and very fragrant.

IV. *Tripetala*.—A very handsome tree, whose fine ample foliage, and large blossoms, must always excite admiration. The finest specimens with which we are acquainted, are at Sir Abraham Hume's near Hertford, at Lord Essex's at Cashiobury, at Lord Darnley's at Cobham, and those at White Knights.

V. *Acuminata*.—A handsome and hardy tree, not so liable as the former to be torn by the winds. Its blossoms

insignificant, but its leaves are large, and the character of its growth is very ornamental. The finest tree in London of this kind is at Lord Petre's, in Kentwood. We believe there was once an avenue of them; at any rate there was (till lately) another as large, which was cut down for some purpose or other, by those who could not know its value. The trunk is as large as that of an ordinary apple tree. It is on a kind of yellow stiff brick-work, in the kitchen garden. See also the garden at Dropmore.

C. Cordata.—Not so handsome as the former, its blossoms small, of a pale green, fading into yellow.—There was a handsome tree in the garden at White Knights.

C. Conspicua, or *Ulang*.—This is a Chinese plant, and flowers before it has its full set of leaves. It is the most profuse flowerer of the whole tribe; and as a standard of any size, its large white blossoms, seen beneath a blue and brilliant sun of April, are quite striking. Their perfume is weak and but not displeasing. They come in flower too soon, for they are apt to be injured either by frost or driving winds, especially in valleys and low grounds. The best specimen near London is, that known to all florists, at Mr. Malcolm's garden at Kensington.

There is also a fine one at Mr. Lee's at Hornsey, and some at Cobham.

If the climate is favourable, and the seasons kindly, this plant is as good a standard, as the reflection of the sun's rays from the wall too soon expands and destroys the blossoms. We have also heard of a fine specimen of this tree at some park on a road between Canterbury and Dover, but we have forgotten the name. There is a beautiful variety called the *Soulangia* with purple on the external petals.

C. Purpurea.—This also is from China. It does best against a wall, as its wood is rather weak, and its blossoms tender; its flowers are very beautiful, with a weak pleasing fragrance. The largest we know is in our collection, which is about 20 feet high, and bears hundreds of flowers every year.

Of this plant, there is a pretty variety, called the '*Gracilis*;' it differs from the other in its petals, being pale purple in the exterior, where-

as the '*Purpurea*' goes off into white towards the superior edge.*

C. Auriculata.—A species hardly exceeded in beauty by any. Its flowers are large and cream-coloured, of a strong and pungent scent. Its leaves are nearly as large as those of the *Tripetala*. There are, we believe, some good specimens at Whitley and Bramer's, at Fulham Nursery; at least, we saw some very fine ones there a few years since.

C. Magnolia Macrophylla. We have now arrived at the most splendid and superb species of the whole. This plant was first introduced by Mr. Lyons, from the forests of Tennessee. Its leaves are sometimes a foot and a half, and even more, in length, and of proportionate breadth; its flowers of ample size, and brilliantly white. The finest specimen in England is at the Duke of Devonshire's, at Chiswick. There was one as fine at White Knight's, and at Mr. Gray's, near Hornsey. It has not universally succeeded in England, from the softness and porousness of the wood being injured by the winter: when young, therefore, it would be as well to cover them with mats. This tree is not common, and perhaps half a dozen specimens could not be procured of all the nurserymen.

Thus far have we gone in making a few practical observations on Mr. Loudon's list. We have seen two or three small specimens of other species at Mr. Lee's, at Hammersmith, but they have disappeared; at least we don't know whether they still survive: and now we shall close our account of these delightful productions of nature, by saying, that the best soil for them is the *black dry upland heath*: in this they grow most luxuriantly, and their foliage assumes a rich dark green hue. Next to this is the peat, or bog earth, if taken off the *surface* of the soil: then follows the soil of Cobham, which is a light sandy loam. But while all American plants, rhododendrons, kalmias, as well as magnolias, will grow in loam, both soft and stiff,

* We suppose that all our readers are aware that this tribe of plants was named from Professor Magnol, of Montpellier. See memoirs of him by Sir E. Smith, in Rees's Cyclopædia.

intensity of scorn. Throughout the range of English literature there is nothing more deeply imbued with the spirit of the ancient world, than our author's Hymn to the Naiads. In its solemnity, its pomp of expression, and its mythologic lore, he has shown himself a most successful imitator of Callimachus; yet is it far from being the mere echo of a Grecian hymn. Nor are his terse and energetic descriptions less worthy of praise than some of Akenside's Odes, especially those on the Winter Solstice, and Lyric poetry, there are stanzas of pleasing picturesqueness; but in the greater number he appeals chiefly to the understanding of the reader, is not solicitous to heighten the effect of the sentiments, by wreathing them with the flowers of fancy, as those to the Earl of Huntingdon, to the country gentlemen of England, he rises to a *gnomic* grandeur, which has seldom been surpassed. His odes on the whole are deficient in imagination, warmth of colouring, tenderness, and melody."

Arboretum Britannicum; or the Trees of Britain, &c. No. I.
J. C. Loudon. (To be completed in 24 Numbers, 8vo.

THE first number of this interesting and well-designed little work contains the 'Magnolias,' the most splendid class of trees that nature has bestowed upon us, with the exception of the calluxuriance of her tropical vegetation. They are found to thrive well in the climate of Great Britain, though to attain the size and grandeur which they possess in their native country, nor do they ripen their seeds so early with us, as under the more genial climate of our Gallic neighbours; but they grow sufficiently well to be highly ornamental and delightful, both for their foliage and their fragrance. As Loudon has nearly given a perfect list of those which we possess, we only throw together a few short observations on the subject—the rest we leave to our own limited experience.

1. *Magnolia Grandiflora*. — This plant, whose ample and shining foliage is unrivalled, is a very shy blossomer, so much so, as to have caused it to be less sought for than its variety.

...none, from thence to its mar-
...and decline, in the different
...wherein it was cultivated.
...exhibited some drawings
...of curious Chaldean mo-
...cast from a basso relievo,
...represent an Assyrian Prince,
...and Chaldean tablets of a
...inscription, discovered by
...during a long residence in

In all the Chaldean ta-
...seem coming from the
...Professor gave a very full and
...scription of the important
...in the ancient land of the
...country which appears to
...at some early period, thickly
...we may judge from the
...their tombs of which upwards
...been discovered opposite
...with other evidences of
...tion. He displayed a draw-
...ruscan tomb, of a conical
...was adopted by this people
...others, whilst the Egyptians
...pyramid for similar purposes.
...that both these forms were
...also for similar purposes.
...described the construction
...solem, their interior decora-
...ings, colours, &c., and their
...of inhumation, which was
...anged for the urns.

Cathedrals.—SALISBURY.

...of the greatest misfortunes
...en to a critic, when perform-
...sary duty of pointing out an-
...curacies, to have his own
...aced by a typographical er-
...or, the author of the letter-
...Winkles' *Cathedrals*, has written
...that we have misrepresented
...as, incorrectly stating the
...marks expended on the build-
...bury cathedral, to have been
...ad of 40,000. Such was not
...n, but all we meant was a
...de at his recondite calculation
...ousand marks, in the reign of
...was "about 26,666*l.* 1*3s.* 4*d.*
...y."

...e also tells us that he has not
...date of the foundation of the
...that, if we did not find it
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...ation in p. 3, we should by
...k to p. 1. Accordingly we
...stated that it was in "A. D.
...74 year of the reign of Henry
...the ceremony took place on
...t May, Mr. Moule will find it
...fourth, and not the fifth, year
...n. Our author then refers us
...ph, in old Latin (!) in *Antiq.*

Salisburyensis (!) p. 137. We imagine he
...had never himself looked at that epitaph,
...or it might have still further puzzled him.
...It does not state, as Mr. Moule says it
...does, that the church was finished in 1260,
...but that it was finished in 1237. In fact,
...it is a very blundering inscription,—a blind
...leader of the blind; and not worthy of
...further examination, as the chronology of
...the church of Salisbury may be gleaned
...from better authority. How Mr. Moule
...has done this, he provokes us to show.
...He says, 1. "that the cathedral was conse-
...crated on Michaelmas day 1225, by Ste-
...phen Langton, Archbishop of Canter-
...bury" (p. 5); then, 2. that "the solemn
...dedication took place in 1258" (p. 4); and
...3. "in the same year that the edifice was
...consecrated, the bodies of three bishops
...were removed from the old cathedral."
...(*ibid.*) Now the real order of these pro-
...ceedings is. 1. That it was visited, but not
..."consecrated," by Archbishop Langton,
...in 1225; 2. that the bodies of the Bishops
...were translated in 1236 (and not in the
...same year); 3. that the church was conse-
...crated in 1258, and not (as a whole, but
...only certain altars) until then. So much
...for the historical accuracy of Mr. Moule;
...and the danger of taking information from
...the tenth echo, instead of listening to the
...original voice. The plates in Messrs.
...Winkles' Second Part are hardly equal to
...those in the First. The distance in the
...Lady Chapel is ill-drawn.

COLMAN'S *Normandy, Picardy, &c.*
Part I. Atlas 4to.—The most favourite
...subjects with artists in the districts of the
...Continent nearest home, are precisely
...those which we find in this work: a vig-
...nette of Mont St. Michel, Rouen from
...Mont Ste. Catharine, Rouen cathedral
... (from the south), the Great Clock-house
...at Rouen, and the interior of Chartres
...cathedral. All of these are already
...somewhat familiar to us: and all we can
...say as distinguishing them from the French
...lithographs, which are so numerous, is
...that they were drawn from nature, and
...transferred to the stone, by Mr. W. Good-
...ing Colman himself, who has not only
...showed his proficiency in architectural
...perspective, but, in the distant view of
...Rouen, in landscape also. His figures are
...also characteristic and well-disposed. We
...trust his work, which is to be concluded
...in four parts, will be patronized as that of
...a native artist. It is accompanied by in-
...telligent descriptions; from one of which
...we are sorry to learn, that a fire at Mont
...St. Michel, on the 22d Oct. last, destroy-
...ed a considerable portion of its buildings,
...and it is feared impaired its picturesque
...effect.

it invariably takes from the beauty of the foliage, imparting to it a yellow and light hue, which may be seen in Mr. Curtis's garden at Glazen-wood, where this tribe of plants grows vigorously on a strong Essex loam, but does not look so healthy in foliage as when grown in a black soil. The climate of Devonshire, or the south of Hampshire, is more suitable to these plants than that of any other part of England; partly from the mildness of the winters, and partly from the prevalence of the moist south-western gales, and rain. Wherever the fig-tree in England will grow as a standard, the magnolia* will also succeed; and we have no doubt but in some of the beautiful and sheltered parts in the New Forest, tall groves of these magnificent trees might be raised with ease.

In Mr. Loudon's second number, is an interesting dissertation on the trees of Great Britain. We have only to remark, that we think Cæsar probably referred to the *silver fir*, when he used the term *Abies*, which tree he had been used to see covering the mountains and valleys of Helvetia; the *fagus*, we do not believe to be either the oak or beech, but the *sweet chesnut*, which, without doubt, the Romans brought to England; as the name would prove. Caphornius means that tree in the following lines of his fourth Eclogue,

Hybernâ prohibes jejunia solvere fago!

—the inhabitants of the Apennines even now depending greatly on the chesnut for their winter food; but we never heard of any tribe of people in Italy subsisting on beech-nuts, nor is the beech a common tree in Italy. We are glad to find Mr. Loudon at once destroying the absurd hypothesis

of Sir Walter Scott, repeated by Mr. Gilpin and others, of our present plantations of pines being raised from Canadian seed, which produces a different tree from that of the Scottish mountains. We always knew its falsehood, from the concurrent testimony of nurserymen, who assured us that their seeds always came from Scotland. The fact is, our late plantations of Scotch firs are spoiled by the planter. Like all evergreen trees, they must have room to expand freely and unmolested, and throw their arms and limbs in the direction they best like. We can show firs of from 20 to 30 years old, with all the incipient fine romantic character of their admired ancestors: but they have been planted judiciously, and "ample space and verge enough," has been allowed them. Like other evergreens, they never recover their beauty if once disfigured. The finest trees we know of this species are in Greenwich Park, at the bottom of the hill. They should be seen on a summer evening, when the sun setting over London, slants his beams through their dark and glowing umbrage, and lights up—as with fire their rich auburn trunks. They are as grand as Cedars; and their ramification is always much superior to that of the Pinaster. We believe the *yew* to be indigenous: but not the *arbutus*. And thus we close our present observations on this well-designed and well-conducted work, urging Mr. Loudon to proceed, and assuring him that the favour of the public is already most amply secured.

Macte animo LOVDONE, et macte ingen-
tibus orsis,

Nec tibi Naiades in tanti parte laboris
Abnuerint viridem salicis de fronde co-
ronam.

B—ll.

J. M.

FINE ARTS.

ROYAL ACADEMY.

Feb. 16. Mr. Westmacott commenced his course of lectures on Sculpture. He stated, that to promote the improvement of those who attached themselves to this class of art, the Academy had appointed two officers from amongst their own mem-

bers—namely, a Visitor and a Professor. The former had the daily duty to perform of selecting the antique statues, &c., for the students of that class; the latter had quite a different office, having annually to deliver discourses upon the history of the art from its infant state through its vari-

* The evergreen magnolia grows well at Edinburgh, against a wall, and we believe has ripened its seeds. Where is the tulip-tree seen in Great Britain in its most northern situation? We should like to know.

ous progressions, from thence to its meridian splendour and decline, in the different ages and nations wherein it was cultivated. The Professor exhibited some drawings by M. Bonomi, of curious Chaldean monuments, and a cast from a basso relievo, supposed to represent an Assyrian Prince, with Egyptian and Chaldean tablets of a very curious description, discovered by that gentleman during a long residence in those countries. In all the Chaldean tablets the figures seem coming from the east. The Professor gave a very full and interesting description of the important discoveries made in the ancient land of the Volscians, a country which appears to have been, at some early period, thickly inhabited, if we may judge from the number of their tombs, of which upwards of 600 have been discovered opposite Tarquinii alone, with other evidences of a dense population. He displayed a drawing of an Etruscan tomb, of a conical form, which was adopted by this people and some others, whilst the Egyptians adopted the pyramid for similar purposes. He observed that both these forms were found in Mexico for similar purposes. The Professor described the construction of these mausolea, their interior decorations, paintings, colours, &c., and their early manner of inhumation, which was afterwards changed for the urns.

WINKLES' *Cathedrals*.—SALISBURY.

It is one of the greatest misfortunes that can happen to a critic, when performing the necessary duty of pointing out an author's inaccuracies, to have his own statement defaced by a typographical error. Mr. MOULE, the author of the letter-press to Winkles' *Cathedrals*, has written to complain that we have misrepresented him (in p. 193), as incorrectly stating the number of marks expended on the building of Salisbury cathedral, to have been 400,000 instead of 40,000. Such was not our intention; but all we meant was a harmless smile at his recondite calculation that *forty*-thousand marks, in the reign of Henry III. was "about 26,666*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* present money!"

Mr. Moule also tells us that he has not omitted the date of the foundation of the church; but that, if we did not find it accompanying his very incorrect account of the foundation in p. 3, we should by turning back to p. 1. Accordingly we there find it stated that it was in "A. D. 1220, the *fifth* year of the reign of Henry III." but, as the ceremony took place on the iv cal. of May, Mr. Moule will find it was in the *fourth*, and not the fifth, year of that reign. Our author then refers us to an epitaph, in *old Latin* (!) in Antiq.

Salisburyensis (!) p. 137. We imagine he had never himself looked at that epitaph, or it might have still further puzzled him. It does not state, as Mr. Moule says it does, that the church was finished in 1260, but that it was finished in 1237. In fact, it is a very blundering inscription,—a blind leader of the blind; and not worthy of further examination, as the chronology of the church of Salisbury may be gleaned from better authority. How Mr. Moule has done this, he provokes us to show. He says, 1. "that the cathedral was *consecrated* on Michaelmas day 1225, by Stephen Langton, Archbishop of Canterbury" (p. 3); then, 2. that "the solemn dedication took place in 1258" (p. 4); and 3. "in the same year that the edifice was consecrated, the bodies of three bishops were removed from the old cathedral." (*ibid.*) Now the real order of these proceedings is: 1. That it was visited, but not "consecrated," by Archbishop Langton, in 1225; 2. that the bodies of the Bishops were translated in 1226 (and not in the same year); 3. that the church was *consecrated* in 1258, and not (as a whole, but only certain altars) until then. So much for the historical accuracy of Mr. Moule; and the danger of taking information from the tenth echo, instead of listening to the original voice. The plates in Messrs. Winkles' Second Part are hardly equal to those in the First. The distance in the Lady Chapel is ill-drawn.

COLMAN'S *Normandy, Picardy, &c.* Part I. Atlas 4to.—The most favourite subjects with artists in the districts of the Continent nearest home, are precisely those which we find in this work: a vignette of Mont St. Michel, Rouen from Mont Ste. Catharine, Rouen cathedral (from the south), the Great Clock-house at Rouen, and the interior of Chartres cathedral. All of these are already somewhat familiar to us: and all we can say as distinguishing them from the French lithographs, which are so numerous, is that they were drawn from nature, and transferred to the stone, by Mr. W. Gooding Colman himself, who has not only showed his proficiency in architectural perspective, but, in the distant view of Rouen, in landscape also. His figures are also characteristic and well-disposed. We trust his work, which is to be concluded in four parts, will be patronized as that of a native artist. It is accompanied by intelligent descriptions; from one of which we are sorry to learn, that a fire at Mont St. Michel, on the 22d Oct. last, destroyed a considerable portion of its buildings, and it is feared impaired its picturesque effect.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

New Works announced for Publication.

Vols. II. and III. of State Papers of the time of Henry VIII., published by the Royal Commission.

The Correspondence between Gough and Paton, together with Incidental Letters from other eminent Antiquaries. Edited, with illustrative remarks, by W. B. D. D. TURNBULL, Esq. Advocate, F.S.S.A.

Passion Week: A Devotional and Practical Exposition of the Epistles and Gospels appointed for that season. By the Rev. R. MEEK, Rector of Brixton Deverill, Wilts.

A new and illustrated edition of POPE's Works, edited by Dr. CROLY.

Flora and Thalia; or, Gems of Flowers and Poetry; culled and arranged by a LADY.

India, its State and Prospects. By E. THORNTON.

Divine Emblems; with Copper-plate and Epigram to each emblem.

A Poet's Portfolio; or Minor Poems, in three books. By JAMES MONTGOMERY.

Illustrations of the Comparative Anatomy of the Nervous System. By Mr. SWAN.

The Malpractices of Schoolmasters and Schoolmistresses exposed. By the FATHER OF A FAMILY.

Proofs of Shakspeare's Knowledge of Natural History, Chemistry, &c. By Mr. FENNELL.

A Course of Modern History, from the French of Professor Guizot. Vol. I.

A Chronological Analysis of the Bible, with an Introduction to each book, &c.

An Introduction to writing Hebrew. By the Rev. J. JONES.

The Historical Antiquities of Greece; from the German of Wachsmuth. By G. WOOD.

The History of Philosophy, from the German of Dr. H. RITTER.

Chronological Tables of Universal History, synchronistically arranged.

An Essay on the Origin and Formation of the Romance Languages. By G. C. LEWIS.

Testimonies of the Fathers of the first four Centuries to the Doctrines of the Church of England, as expressed in the Thirty-nine Articles. By H. CARY.

Biblical Antiquities; translated from the German of J. JAHN.

Nala and Damayanti; translated from the original Sanscrit into English Metre, with Notes. By the Rev. H. MILMAN.

WASHINGTON IRVING'S Tour on the Prairies, over the hunting grounds of the Osage and Pawnee Indians, in the Far West, on the borders of Mexico.

FEATHERSTONHAUGH'S Excursion to the extreme Southern and Western States of North America.

HASE'S Popular Antiquities of Greece.

A Journal of a Seven Years' Residence in New South Wales. By JOHN WALKER ORD, Esq. author of 'England,' a poem.

Transfusion. By the late W. GODWIN, jun.; with Biographical Introduction and Notes, by W. GODWIN and Mrs. SHELLEY.

The Chart and Scale of Truth; being Lectures read before the University of Oxford on Bampton's foundation. By the late Rev. EDWARD TATHAM, D. D. Rector of Lincoln College: a new edition, with the Author's last Additions and Corrections; and a Sketch of his Life.

Synopsis of the Extinct Baronetage of England, alphabetically arranged, and containing the date of creation of each title, with the succession, marriages, and dates of death. By WILLIAM COURTHORPE, Esq., Editor of Debrett's Peerage.

The Doom of Giallo, a Neapolitan Tale. By JOHN BOADEN, Esq., who has at length avowed himself to be the Author of a former work of this class, in 1828, called "The Man of Two Lives;" in which he handled with great ingenuity "the subject of the Metempsychosis."

Hebrew Characters derived from Hieroglyphics. By JOHN LAMB, D. D.

The British Months, a Poem, in 12 Parts. By RICHARD MANT, D. D., Lord Bishop of Down and Connor.

A Charge, delivered to the Clergy at Hants, at the Visitation in September, 1834. By the Rev. W. DEALTRY, Chancellor of the Diocese.

In a Pocket Volume, A Discourse on Death; with Applications of Christian Doctrine. By the Rev. H. STEBBING.

The Prophetic Discourse on the Mount of Olives, Historically and Critically Illustrated. By a MEMBER of the UNIVERSITY of CAMBRIDGE.

Infidel and Deistical Writers; the Character and Tendency of their Principles and Opinions considered. By G. PEARSON, B. D., Christian Advocate in the University of Cambridge.

MAHON on the recent Alterations in the Poor Laws.

Key to German Trésor.

The Sketch Book of the South.

ROYAL SOCIETY.

Jan. 29. W. T. Brande, esq. V. P.

The reading was commenced of a ninth series of Mr. Faraday's "Experimental Researches in Electricity."

Feb. 5. Rev. Dr. Jennings, V.P.

Mr. Faraday's paper was concluded, and part read of another, entitled, *Geometrical researches concerning Terrestrial Magnetism*, by T. S. Davies, esq. F.R.S.

Feb. 12. W. T. Brande, esq. V.P.

The conclusion of Mr. Davies's paper was read to the meeting, with another, *On certain peculiarities in the double refraction and absorption of Light, exhibited in the Oxalate of Chromium and Potash*, by Sir David Brewster.

Feb. 19. Sir John Rennie, V.P.

Two papers were read:—1. *On the probable position of the South Magnetic Pole*, by Edw. Rudge, esq.—2. *An experimental inquiry into the grave and acute sounds of the Human Voice*, by John Bishop, esq.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE.

Jan. 21. A paper, by the Rev. G. Tomlinson, was read, on the "*Early Chronology of Egypt*." It contained the results of a comparative examination of some of the principal fragments of Egyptian chronology. The examination was not made upon any preconceived theory, but simply by comparing the lists of kings given by Manetho and Eratosthenes with the tablet of Abydos: the middle line of that tablet being restored from the chamber of Karnac. These lists were arranged in parallel columns; those names which are generally allowed to be identical in each were placed opposite to each other, and the intervening names and spaces were attentively compared. The points which seem to be established by this examination are, 1. That there were not more than five consecutive dynasties preceding the reign of Osirtasen the First, the earliest of the series of Pharaohs whose place is positively ascertained. 2. That the kings of the tablet of Abydos who precede Ahmos, namely, the Osirtasen family, are identical with those of the twelfth dynasty of Manetho. 3. That the three lines of the tablet of Abydos, in its entire state, probably contained the whole succession of the Pharaohs anterior to Ramses the Great, according to the priests of Abydos.

GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

Dec. 17. Mr. Cunningham's paper on the geology of New South Wales was concluded; and two papers were also read, entitled, *An account of Land and Fresh-water shells, found associated with the bones of land quadrupeds beneath diluvial gravel, at Cropthorn, Worc.* by H. E. Strickland, esq. F.G.S.: and, *On the bones of certain animals which have been recently discovered in the calcureo-magnesian conglomerate on Durdham Down,*

near Bristol, by the Rev. D. Williams, F. G. S.

Jan. 7. Read, 1. *On the analysis of water procured from a mineral spring in the island of St. Paul, in the Indian Ocean* (lat. 38° 45' S. long. 77° 53' E.), by Capt. Ford; 2. *A list of fossils collected from the Bognor rock, and from the chalk near Felpham, by Woodbine Parish, esq. F.G.S.*; 3. *On an alteration in the position of the columns in the temple of Serapis, near Naples, by Capt. Basil Hall, R.N.*; and 4. *On the chalk and flint of Yorkshire, compared with the chalk and flint of the southern counties of England, by Dr. Mitchell, F.G.S.*

Jan. 21. Read, *On an outlying basin of lias on the borders of Salop and Cheshire, with an account of the lower lias between Gloucester and Worcester, by R. I. Murchison, esq. V. P. G.S.*; and another paper by the same writer, entitled, *A general view of the new red sandstone of the counties of Salop, Stafford, Worcester, and Gloucester; being an attempt to subdivide the same into separate formations.*

Feb. 4. A third paper by Mr. Murchison was read, *On certain coal tracts in Salop, Worcestershire, and North Gloucestershire.*

RUSSELL INSTITUTION.

A course of Six Lectures on Chemistry by John Hemming, Esq. was delivered during the month of January; which has been followed by other courses, viz. on the Philosophy of History, by Rowland Bond, Esq.; on the Plays of Shakspeare, by Thomas Bridgman, Esq. on Poetry and Elocution, by Edwin Atherstone, Esq.; and on the Cotton Manufacture, with machinery in action, by George White, Esq. of Glasgow.

BELGRAVE INSTITUTION.

The following is the series of Lectures arranged for this season: Jan. 13, 20; R. Addams, Esq. on Acoustics. Jan. 27, Feb. 3; W. C. Taylor, Esq. A.M. on Oriental Literature. Feb. 10; W. Higgins, Esq. F.G.S. on Geology. Feb. 17; E. Atherstone, Esq. on the Study of Elocution from Books. Feb. 25 and March 4; Rev. Professor Vaughan, on the General History of Ancient Rome. March 11 and 18; the same on the Literature of Ancient Rome. March 24 and 31; April 14 and 21; R. Mudie, Esq. on the Philosophy of Natural History. April 7 and 28; Professor Bernays, on General Grammar. May 5 and 12; Dr. Hope, F.R.S. on the Circulation of the Blood, and on the healthy and morbid phenomena connected

with it. May 19; Mr. Buckingham, M.P. (subject not fixed). May 26; Dr. Quain, on the Structure of the Organs of Voice, the production of Vocal Sounds, and their Modulation. June 2 and 9; Rev. H. Stebbing, F.R.S.L. on the Influence of Metaphysics on the Belles Lettres. June 16 and 23; Dr. Thomson, F.L.S. G.S. on Physical Education. June 31; Dr. Birkbeck, F.G.S. &c. on some branch of Natural Philosophy.

THE SURTEES SOCIETY.

The Council of the Surtees Society (see our Magazine for August last, p. 195), has determined that the Publications of the Society for the first Year should be *Reginaldi Monachi Dunelmensis Historia*, and a Volume of such Selections from unpublished Wills and Inventories of all Classes of Persons, from the Eleventh Century downwards, as illustrate the History, Manners, and Language of their respective periods. The present number of Members of this Society is 111; and there are already fourteen candidates for admission in July next, all of them men of high literary character.

WATER BAROMETER.

In the hall of the Royal Society a Water Barometer has lately been erected, under the direction of Professor Daniell. The tube, made by Messrs. Pellatt and Co. at the Falcon Glass-works, Blackfriars, is forty feet long, and one inch in diameter at its lower end. So accurately is it constructed, that it varies only 2-10ths of an inch throughout its whole length. The Barometer is fixed in a square case, with supports at certain intervals, and occupies the centre of the winding staircase conducting to the apartments of the Royal Society. The tube was filled with distilled water, by inserting its lower end into a small copper boiler, and forcing the water upwards by the pressure of steam confined within the boiler, the upper end of the tube being left open, to permit the contained air to escape. The Water Barometer is a more sensitive instrument, if we may apply to it such a term, than that in common use. In windy weather, the column of water is in a state of perpetual fluctuation, not unlike the motion occasioned by an animal. In the rise and fall of the barometric column, it has been remarked, that the changes in the water-barometer precede those of the mercurial barometer full an hour; whilst very considerable fluctuations in the pressure of the atmosphere are indicated by the former instrument, which could never be detected by the most rigid observance of the latter.

ROYAL PRINTING-OFFICE OF FRANCE.

The French royal printing-office has 56 sets of types of oriental characters, which

comprise all the known alphabets of the Asiatic nations, ancient as well as modern, and 16 sets of the alphabets of European countries, where the Latin characters are not used as with us. As to those in use by us, the printing-office has 46 complete sets of different shapes and dimensions. The total weight of these types is at least 375,000 kilogrammes (about 83 tons English), and as the types for an octavo page weigh about 3 kilogrammes, the royal printing-office has wherewith to print 7,812 sheets 8vo., at the same time making about 260 volumes, or 125,000 pages. Its number of presses would allow it to strike off 278,000 sheets, or 556 reams of paper, in a day, which is equal to 9,266 volumes 8vo., of 30 sheets per volume. This immense stock enables the establishment to keep the presses set with 5,000 *formula* of the public offices, which is an immense saving of time and expense. The annual consumption of paper, by the royal printing presses, is from 80 to 100 thousand reams, or 261 to 326 reams per working day. The number of workmen usually employed is about 350. All this printing is for the different departments of the government.

EARLY EDITIONS OF SHAKSPEARE.

We were necessarily brief in our extracts from the fourth Catalogue of Mr. Heber's Library, made in our two last numbers; but we must now append a list of the early editions of Shakspeare's Plays, which were considered to be among the greatest curiosities of the collection.

	£.	s.	d.
A Midsommer Night's Dreame,			
1st edit. 1600	-	-	21 10 6
Second edition, same year	-	7	0 0
Merchant of Venice, 1st edit.			
1600	-	-	17 17 0
King Lear, 1st edit. 1608	-	22	1 0
Second edition, 1608	-	3	6 0
Richard II. 2d edit. 1598	-	4	14 6
Second Part of Henry IV.			
1st edit. 1600	-	-	9 12 0
Henry V. 3d edit. 1608	-	5	5 0
Hamlet, 1611	-	-	4 14 0
Oldcastle, Lord Cobham, 1600	6	0	0
The London Prodigal, 1605	5	5	0
Taming of the Shrew, 1594,			
unique	-	-	94 0 0

GAULISH GOLD MEDAL.

There has recently been discovered, near Valenciennes, a golden medal of the Gauls. It bears on one side a head with curled hair, and a Greek Galba without ornaments. On the reverse appears a horse, between a star and a wheel. A man on foot stretches out one hand towards the horse. The medal has been purchased by the mayor of Valenciennes for the Museum of that town.

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

Jan. 29. W. R. Hamilton, esq. V.P.

J. P. Collier, esq. F.S.A. presented a copy of "The Marriage of the Virgin, a Miracle Play" (the second of his series; see p. 197), now first printed from MS. Cotton. Vesp. D. viii. This is the most characteristic of the series of forty-two Scriptural Dramas to which it belongs, supposed to have been formerly represented at Coventry and at Durham; it is probably of the early part of the reign of Henry VII., and an account of its contents will be found in Mr. Collier's History of Dramatic Poetry and the Stage, vol. ii. p. 138.

Sir Thomas Phillipps, F.S.A. communicated three inedited Saxon charters, belonging to the abbey of Cirencester. He pointed them out as principally deserving of attention, from showing the change of language between the reign of the Confessor and that of William the Conqueror.

Nicholas Carlisle, esq. Secretary, communicated some documents from the papers of the family of Hoby, viz.: 1. The instructions for Philip Hoby, esq. Groom of the Privy Chamber, when sent on a mission to Sir Thomas Wyatt, the Ambassador with the Emperor, in 30 Hen. VIII. to treat for the marriage of the Princess Mary; 2. A letter from Sir Thomas Wyatt to the King shortly after Mr. Hoby's arrival; 3. a note of the Ambassador's proceedings.

Feb. 5. Henry Hallam, esq. V.P.

Benjamin Oliveira, esq. of Great Cumberland-street, was elected a Fellow of the Society.

Edward Stodart, esq. of Golden-square, exhibited a very beautiful gold torques, found on the 25th January last, in a loam-pit at Boyton, in Suffolk, twelve feet below the surface. It weighs two oz. four dwt., and was probably made for the arm. In form and pattern it resembles many previously found; but is remarkable from being accompanied by a small ring, (also of gold,) one of two which were with it when found, showing how these ornaments were fastened, a point hitherto undetermined.

A. J. Kempe, esq. F.S.A. exhibited a sepulchral urn, fractured pieces of a metallic mirror of elegant workmanship, the fragments of a glass urn, and some glass lachrymatories, in the shape of a tear; recently found in the Dissenters' burial-ground, near Dover Road, where a great number of similar urns have been found in digging graves; see the notice of

this place in our Magazine for January, p. 82. Mr. Kempe agrees with Whitaker in thinking that the Watling-street, in which these relics were discovered, was originally a British track-way, formed afterwards by the Romans into a military stratum, or street. He is of opinion that the Britons inhabiting the maritime parts were in a much more polished state, as to the arts, than modern writers have generally supposed, and that the form of their weapons, coins, personal ornaments, and utensils, partook much of the Greek style. The Cantii, within whose limits the above remains were found, were originally, he observed, colonists from Belgic Gaul; and the Gauls had most probably themselves a Pelasgic origin. It was the custom both with the Britons and Gauls to deposit with the remains of the dead the ornaments and weapons which they most esteemed in life, and to fracture them at the time of their being interred with the body, or deposited in the funeral urn.

The reading of the diplomatic papers of Sir Thomas Wyatt was then continued.

Feb. 12. Thomas Amyot, esq., Treasurer, in the chair.

Sydney Smirke, esq. F.S.A. communicated a drawing of the Bishop's throne, in the church of the Franciscan convent at Assisi, in Italy. The architecture of that church is noticed by Sir Henry Englefield in the 15th volume of the *Archæologia*, and ascribed by him to the middle of the 13th century. The throne is coeval with the building, but in its round columns and pedimental canopy, has much of that tincture of Roman design, which is so inherent in the pointed architecture of Italy. The chair is of white marble; and in the form of its back resembles the coronation chair (of the same age) in Westminster Abbey, as well as in the lions on which it rests; which Mr. Smirke remarked might have an allusion to the throne of Solomon, as described in holy writ. On the base is an Arabic inscription, not deciphered; and Mr. Smirke observed, that the use of similar inscriptions on friezes, was the probable origin of what is called the *scribbled* ornament.

In conclusion of the Hoby manuscripts, the following documents were then read; 4. A paper of news, engagements, and observations, set down by the ambassadors in the manner of memoranda; 5. a memorial for Philip Hoby, written by Cromwell, giving his instructions for a mission to the Duke of Lorraine, to propose for a bride for Henry VIII.; and 6, directions

for taking the pictures of the Duke's two daughters. The latter were the most curious portions of the whole documents; the "physiognomy" of both the princesses were to be taken in "one fair table;" and in the last paper, we hear of Hoby's return with "Hans in his company." The flattering portrait which Holbein took, under the same circumstances, of Anna of Cleves, and Henry's consequent disappointment on seeing the original, are well-known circumstances.

Feb. 19. Mr. Amyot in the chair.

W. C. Trevelyan, esq. communicated copies of several original letters in the possession of his father, Sir John Trevelyan, Bart.: 1, a letter of news from Philip Doddridge, in 1625; 2, one from Thomas Marquis of Dorset, in 1530, chiefly relating to Henry the Eighth's expedition in France, of that year; 3, a memorial of Richard Grey, Lord Powis, to the King, for the payment of a claim derived from his father; 4, a very curious manifesto of Captain Richard Swanley, the naval commander appointed by the Parliament, addressed in 1642 to the Knights and Gentry of the County of Pembroke, most remarkable for its vehemence against the papists; 5, a noble reply to the same, disclaiming the imputation of papistry, and repudiating the "calumnies" of Swanley, but setting him at defiance; and 6, a letter of Giles Apthorp to Henry eleventh Earl of Devon, in 1513, furnishing a very particular and curious account of the surrender of Therouenne, and the triumphant reception of Henry VIII., attended by the Emperor, in that city.

Henry Hallam, esq. V.P. also communicated a volume of original MSS., of which the two following articles were read: 1. a characteristic letter of King James I. in the first year of his reign, complaining of his Parliament, and "the pack of Puritans that overrules the Lower House;" 2. a letter of the Earl of Suffolk, about the same period, and discussing the politics of the day in a similar strain. After mentioning his own opinion and that of the Earl of Pembroke, he speaks of "the petty councillors," meaning the less influential members of the Privy Council.

ANCIENT TOWNS, &c. IN ASIA MINOR.

M. Charles Texier, a distinguished architect and scholar, was lately employed by the French Minister of the Interior and Public Instruction, at the request of the Academies of Inscriptions and Fine Arts in Paris, to explore the whole of Asia Minor, with regard to science, history, arts, and antiquities. Leaving Constantinople in May last, he sketched the ruins, and copied the inscriptions at Nicca,

Nicomedia, and Prusa, and thence advanced into the interior. The ancient town of Azani forms one of the most curious discoveries in the course of his travels. A large Grecian temple exists there, with wings (*periptère*), built of white marble, and in the finest preservation. He also discovered a marble theatre of the Doric order, of which the benches, proscenium, stage, and even the actors' rooms, are in the highest preservation. Its walls are covered with Grecian bas-reliefs, in admirable style. The bridges, gymnasia, and basiliques, are all of white marble, and entire. M. Texier has made drawings of all these interesting remains, and has collected the whole of the inscriptions, in Greek and Latin, with which they are covered. He has been so fortunate as to ascertain the position of *Pessinus*, famed for its worship of Cybele, and the town near the quarries of marble, improperly called *Synnadicum Marmor*, for *Synnada* stands on volcanic ground. In these quarries he still found immense columns, hewn out of that white and violet marble which was so common in ancient Rome. In a large forest near this spot he also discovered the *necropolis* of the Phrygian kings, and has made drawings of the two most remarkable tombs, which are covered with Greek and Phrygian inscriptions.

From Ancyra he went to *Galatgik*, a Gallo-Greek town, full of curious buildings and inscriptions; thence to *Amasia* (*Amisus*) where Strabo was born, and to Neo-Cæsarea, the capital of Cappadocia. On this line of road, at ten leagues distance from the Halys, he made discoveries, which he thus mentions in one of his letters: "I have found a town of the greatest importance on the frontiers of Galatia. Fancy more than 3000 roods (*carrés*) of ground covered with Cyclopean remains, in fine preservation. Citadels, palaces, fortifications with the gates adorned with lions' heads, and a *glacis* like those of our fortresses, with an inclination of 35 degrees, and sloping ten or twelve metres—an immense temple, of admirable construction, surrounded with cells or chambers, six or seven metres long, yet divided from one another by a single stone. I should have thought, from the way in which it is laid out, with these cells, that I was beholding the temple of Jupiter and the town of Tavia, if geographers had not agreed in assigning that place to the banks of the Halys. According to Strabo, its temple served as an asylum. All this, however, must be discussed hereafter. I have made a map of the surrounding country, and taken detailed plans of all the buildings. But this is nothing in comparison of what is to be

seen in the adjacent mountains, where there is a circle of natural rocks, smoothed by art, and covered with sculpture of the Persian age, prior to the time of Herodotus.

POMPEII.

The excavations at Pompeii have again produced very important discoveries. In the house called that of Ariadne, a magnificent sacrarium has been found. The niche for the image of the tutelary divinity is at the back. On the sides are paintings of a Leda and a priestess, who is in the act of offering a sacrifice, assisted by a girl, who has the sacred utensils in her hands.

In the house called that of Dædalus, the walls of a garden have been discovered, covered with magnificent landscapes. The first gives the prospect of a temple—which is extremely interesting on account of its details, and which seems to be dedicated to Apollo, whose statue stands near the entrance. On one side is a pond in which many wild ducks are swimming; and on the other a river in which are seen some cows. The second landscape is a delicious marine view in Sicily; Polyphemus is on the shore; Galatea, seated on a dolphin in the midst of the waves, seems to be listening to the singing of the Cyclops.

A combat of wild beasts in an amphitheatre is painted in large dimensions. A majestic bull is running from a lion which pursues him; but a tiger, more swift, has already seized him under the belly. Meantime a courageous *bestiarius* strikes with his lance a wild boar upon the snout, from which the blood spouts up. A little further off, a second huntsman has laid at his feet a bear, in whose body a spear remains, while another bear is flying in terror. Two stags are standing still, as if contemplating the destruction of their enemies. The compartments between the landscape and the hunting-piece are filled with figures of helmets, drums, and two small palms. The top of the wall is finished with some cornices of stucco, of elegant workmanship, and painted with various colours, producing an excellent effect.

ANTIEN CEMETERY FOUND AT PERTON, IN HERTFORDSHIRE.

On the side of a gentle slope, not far distant from the village of Perton, situate about 3 miles north-west from Hitchin, some labourers employed in spade-husbandry recently turned up portions of human bones, but in a very broken state. Others were produced, which, exciting notice, caused a more careful examination, until, more or less, 30 skeletons were discovered, lying in two nearly parallel rows,

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about five yards apart. In one of these, containing about one-third of the number, they appear to have been carefully deposited with the head to the north-east, at about one yard and a half apart, and laid singly. In the other there were two, three, or four together in each grave, evidently placed with much less care, having been apparently thrown in. Some pains having been taken to examine one, it was ascertained to be without the head, and a very perfect skull lying between the bones of the legs: to what depth these deposits existed was not ascertained, the search not having been prosecuted; but it is probable, from the irregular way in which they were carelessly thrown into pits or graves, dug in a soil of a light and chalky character, they were carried deeper than two feet, very little beyond which has the present research gone. The number of skeletons found may, therefore, form but a small part of the whole: this, however, is mere conjecture.

It is somewhat remarkable they should not have been discovered at an earlier period, considering how very near the surface they were deposited, one not being deeper than eight inches.

The spot where this discovery has taken place, bears the name of Danes-field, and these relics were instantly attributed to the results of some contest between our ancestors and the Danes; but there appears to me some reason to doubt this position, from the great quantity of pottery found in the form of urns, containing ashes and portions of calcined bone. In some instances urns were found under the head, in others above; but so fragile were they, and the bones likewise, it was difficult to come to any conclusion about them. By scraping away the earth carefully with knives, we succeeded in laying several of the skeletons quite bare, with the skull whole and perfect; but even then, the least attempt to move any part occasioned it to fall to pieces, with the exception of the thigh bones and the pelvis, which might be procured tolerably perfect. In no instance could a skull be extricated; as, however perfect they appeared, the slightest movement caused them to drop into many pieces.

The Ickniel way, through Dunstable and Royston, passes, within half a mile of this spot, and the neighbouring hills at the same distance, extending through the Midland counties, are crowned with a number of interesting vestiges of Roman fortifications, one of which Camden notices as follows (it is somewhat more than two miles from the spot in question):—
“Not far from hence is Offley, so called from King Offa, who frequently resided, and at last died here; and Hexton, near

the Military Way, where, on a high hill, is an oval camp of great strength and ancient works; and near it, on the top of another hill, is a hillock, such as the Romans were wont to rear for soldiers slain, wherein many bones have been found. A parcel of land near the aforesaid camp is called Dane Furlong to this day."

Now there is a hillock of the above description on the top of a hill not above a quarter of a mile from where the remains were found; and the whole country being studded with Roman works, shewing how much those people frequented these parts, coupled with the circumstance of so many urns containing ashes being found, favours the opinion that they belong rather to a Roman than a Danish period of our history.

In the extract given from Camden, he states King Offa to have died and been buried at Offley. But Fuller, in his Church History, states he was buried at Bedford, and that his body was afterwards swept away by the overflowing of the river.

Gosmore.

J. C.

In digging lately at *Kertch*, in order to make a new pavement, a coffin was discovered of rather an ordinary description, made of freestone, about two archimes long, one wide, and one thick. On opening the coffin, a superb black urn was found, of the Etruscan form, and of large dimensions, ornamented with bas-reliefs, and gilt in some parts. It was placed at the feet of the corpse, upon whose head was a golden laurel crown, beautifully executed, and weighing thirty-six *zlotniks*, or about thirteen ounces of the purest gold. Near to one of the shoulders a round piece of gold was found, bearing some resemblance to a medal, having on one side the figure of a woman in relief, and on the other that of Mercury clothed as a shepherd. There were also in the tomb a *strigil* of iron, and another object of the same metal surrounded by copper rings. Upon the coffin-lid there was a common urn of potter's clay, full of the bones of birds, which had probably been sacrificed to the manes of the deceased.

Lines intended to be prefixed to a work on English Antiquities.

Che s' ingegna
Con questi van pensieri
Fare il suo tristo tempo piu suave.

DEEM not with idle or inglorious aim
That I these few wild flowers, that whilom grew
Neglected, by rude cliff, or beaten shore
Blooming unseen, have gathered.—It has been
A gentle task, and memory calls to mind
How light as summer-labour was the toil
That fell not undivided:—I had wove
Another song of triumph and of thanks,
Sacred to other names,—the unfinish'd web
E'en now hath fallen from me; later shades
Came onward, darkening as they mov'd, yet then,
In solitude and sorrow, and amid
The disenchanted day that now had lost
Its lustre, it still cheered me to prolong
The unfinish'd task, in happier hours begun.

And thus by morning light, or midnight chime,
Beguiling the brief moments, 'mid the shade
Of these sequestered vales, I wandered on,
Culling from hoar antiquity its stores
Of grey and gather'd wisdom. So the love
Of that dear Nation moved me to pursue
Time's footsteps, through her long and ancient fame,
And mark the venerable form of years,
Shadowing her elder glory.—The low roof,
The low plain roof that shields the peasant's cot,
Was dear to me; my teachers were the woods
And pastoral vales, sheep-cote, and farm, and fold,
And sheltering cove, and sun-illumin'd meer,
And grey frith glittering to the distant main.

I heard the shepherd's pipe upon the hills,
 Its ancient echoes did the forest wake
 As fresh as when the Danish trumpet shook
 Its scatter'd foliage, or the herdsman's horn
 Far down the concave of the rocky vales
 Pour'd out its startling sound.—The daisied croft
 Where clustering round the Cross the village rose,
 And sunny tilth—rich flocks that trampling fed
 The showery leas, the wharf, and stream-turned mill,
 The gleams of golden fruitage, and the grain
 Which o'er her ruddy fallows Ceres spread
 With liberal hand ;—they spake of other days,
 When beneath warmer suns and richer skies,
 The vine-embowered grange to Autumn gave
 Its purple clusters, and the foaming vat
 Proclaim'd the gladness of the Saxon land.

Oh ! sweet secluded Isle ! how pleas'd I turn
 To gaze upon thee, as to Fancy's eye
 Amid thy beechen holts, and orchard-bloom
 Beheld, thou risest ; when each evening-thorp
 And homestall humming with life's cheerful sounds
 Pour'd out its sinewy multitudes to share
 Their rural pastime, e'er the Norman hoof
 Had left a foot-print on thy velvet turf,
 Or soil'd the slenderest flower that deck'd thy vales !

God hath been ever with thee :—thou of Him
 Wert not unmindful ; not a hamlet spread
 Amid the forest's massive foliage screen'd,
 Or nestling like the dovecote half unseen
 In the warm bosom of the sheltered vale,
 But heaven-ward there the silent spire arose ;
 And duly from the convent-tower, along
 Each grassy holm, and shadowy coomb were heard,
 The sounds that spake the Sabbath, floating by.
 I to my studious musings.—From the loom,
 And rural hearth,—the woodman's nest,—or where
 In the deep shaw the Raven builds her home,
 From those sweet glades with oaken garlands hung,
 Where the green Loriots' wing from bough to bough
 Quick glances through the sunny hours of noon ;
 From what the wild autumnal heath can bring
 With gleam of moving antlers, early seen
 Through morning mist, or more remote, the sound
 Of the lone ploughshare in the reeking vale ;
 Hiving my gather'd treasures, home return
 Content at eve, whose meek and pensive star
 Lights my lone porch ; how grateful too, to Him
 Who far from life's vain toils and worldly strife,
 The fever and the tempest of the soul,
 Hath given me in calm leisure here to lead
 The silent hours, with nature by my side,
 Not friendless, though of many friends bereft,
 And musing much of sorrow, as befits
 One who through mortal toils hath wandered long :
 Now satiate of his journey, calmly waits
 The evening shades descending, that as soft
 And gentle as the thoughts of childhood breathe,
 Life's penitential hours be clos'd in peace.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Feb. 19. This being the day appointed for the meeting of the New Parliament, a more than usual interest was excited, owing, independently of other important circumstances, to the anticipated contest in the election of the Speaker, which had become a decided party question. At two o'clock the Lord Chancellor took his seat on the woolsack; and a deputation of the Commons, headed by Mr. Ley, chief clerk of the Commons, having appeared at the bar, his Lordship stated, that the gentlemen of the House of Commons, previous to being sworn, would proceed to the election of a Speaker, who should be presented at their Lordships' bar the following day at twelve o'clock, for his Majesty's approbation. After the Commons had withdrawn, the swearing in of their Lordships commenced.

In the COMMONS, The House forthwith proceeded to the question of the Speakership. Lord *F. Egerton* rose to propose the appointment of Sir *C. M. Sutton* as Speaker. On the grounds of fitness and experienced ability, he founded his hope that the motion which he proposed would meet with the support of a majority of that House.—Sir *C. M. Burrell* seconded the nomination.—Mr. *Denison* rose to propose another gentleman for the chair, the Right Hon. James Abercromby. He did so with reluctance, and from nothing but an imperious sense of public duty. In his opinion, it was the duty of that House to place in their chair a member assimilated in principle and opinions with the majority of the House. With respect to another House there might be some collision, perhaps, and it would, in such a case, be of the highest importance to have at their head an individual attached to the principles of the Reform Bill. The Hon. Gentleman then proceeded to detail the high qualifications he saw in Mr. Abercromby, and to call on all members of the House, who were reformers in reality, to vote for that gentleman.—Mr. *Ord* seconded the nomination.—Sir *C. M. Sutton* then rose, and in a speech of some length refuted the charges that had been urged against him, of politically interfering with the formation of the present Ministry, or advising

the dissolution of the late Parliament.—Mr. *Abercromby* stated, that he had yielded to the suggestions of his friends, and not by any desire of his own, in standing forward as a candidate for the high office of Speaker of that House. He did not think it necessary long to trouble the House, as he was firmly convinced its decision would be such as would give weight and dignity to itself, and ensure all its rights and privileges.—Lord *Stanley* supported the re-election of Sir *C. M. Sutton*, and Lord *John Russell* warmly opposed it.—Sir *R. Peel*, in an eloquent speech, warmly eulogized the late Speaker. He said—there are two candidates, one who has served the office eighteen years, during seven Parliaments, and who declined office on the ground that he thought it would have a tendency to lower the authority of the Chair. The other candidate was a member of the late Government, of whom he would not utter one word of disrespect, but of whose impartiality they had no opportunity to judge in this House. There could, then, be no doubt of the preference they ought to give; and he should resist the motion of Mr. *Denison* on individual and personal grounds.—After some further observations, a division took place, when there appeared—for Mr. Abercromby, 316; for Sir *C. M. Sutton*, 306: Majority in favour of Mr. Abercromby, 10.

The following day the two Houses were occupied with the swearing in of members, and other preliminary business.

Feb. 24. This day his Majesty formally opened the New Parliament, with the following most gracious Speech:—

“ *My Lords and Gentlemen,*

“ I avail myself of the earliest opportunity of meeting you in Parliament, after having recurred to the sense of my people. You will, I am confident, fully participate in the regret which I feel at the destruction, by accidental fire, of that part of the ancient Palace of Westminster, which has been long appropriated to the use of the two Houses of Parliament.—Upon the occurrence of this calamity I gave immediate directions that the best provision of which the circumstances of

the case would admit, should be made for your present meeting, and it will be my wish to adopt such plans for your permanent accommodation, as shall be deemed, on your joint consideration, to be the most fitting and convenient. I will give directions that there be laid before you the report made to me by the Privy Council, in reference to the origin of the fire, and the evidence upon which that report was founded.

“The assurances which I receive from my Allies, and generally from all Foreign Princes and States, of their earnest desire to cultivate the relations of amity, and to maintain with me the most friendly understanding, justify, on my part, the confident expectation of the continuance of the blessings of peace. The single exception to the general tranquillity of Europe, is the civil contest which still prevails in some of the northern provinces of Spain. I will give directions that there be laid before you articles which I have concluded with my Allies the King of the French, the Queen Regent of Spain, and the Queen of Portugal, which are supplementary to the treaty of April, 1834, and are intended to facilitate the complete attainment of the objects contemplated by that treaty. I have to repeat the expression of my regret that the relations between Holland and Belgium still remain unsettled.

“*Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

“I have directed the estimates for the ensuing year to be prepared, and to be laid before you without delay. They have been framed with the strictest attention to economy, and I have the satisfaction of acquainting you, that the total amount of the demands for the public service, will be less on the present than it has been on any former occasion within our recent experience. The satisfactory state of the trade and commerce of the country, and of the public revenue, fully justifies the expectation that, notwithstanding the reductions in taxation which were made in the last session, and which, when they shall have taken full effect, will tend to diminish the existing surplus of the public revenue, there will remain a sufficient balance to meet the additional annual charge which will arise from providing the compensation granted by Parliament on account of the abolition of slavery throughout the British dominions.

“I deeply lament that the agricultural interest continues in a state of great depression. I recommend to your consideration whether it may not be in your power, after providing for the exigencies

of the public service, and consistently with the stedfast maintenance of the public credit, to devise a method for mitigating the pressure of those local charges which bear heavily on the owners and occupiers of land, and for distributing the burden of them more equally over other descriptions of property.

“*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

“The information received from the Governors of my Colonies, together with the acts passed in execution of the law for the Abolition of Slavery, will be communicated to you. It is with much satisfaction that I have observed the general concurrence of the Colonial Legislatures in giving effect to this important measure; and notwithstanding the difficulties with which the subject is necessarily attended, I have seen no reason to abate my earnest hopes of a favourable issue. Under all circumstances, you may be assured of my anxious desire, and unceasing efforts, fully to realize the benevolent intentions of Parliament.

“There are many important subjects, some of which have already undergone partial discussion in Parliament; the adjustment of which, at as early a period as is consistent with the mature consideration of them, would be of great advantage to the public interest. Among the first, in point of urgency, is the state of the Tithe Question in Ireland, and the means of effecting an equitable and final adjustment of it. Measures will be proposed for your consideration, which will have for their respective objects to promote the Commutation of Tithe in England and Wales—to improve our civil jurisprudence, and the administration of justice in ecclesiastical causes—to make provision for the more effectual maintenance of ecclesiastical discipline, and to relieve those who dissent from the doctrines or discipline of the Church from the necessity of celebrating the ceremony of marriage according to its rites.

“I have not yet received the Report from the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the state of Municipal Corporations, but I have reason to believe that it will be made, and that I shall be enabled to communicate it to you at an early period.

“I have appointed a Commission for considering the state of the several Dioceses in England and Wales, with reference to the amount of their revenues, and to the more equal distribution of the Episcopal duties—the state of the several Cathedral and Collegiate Churches, with a view to the suggestion of such measures

as may render them most conducive to the efficiency of the Established Church, and for devising the best mode of providing for the cure of souls, with reference to the residence of the clergy on their respective benefices. The especial object which I have in view, in the appointment of this Commission, is to extend more widely the means of religious worship according to the doctrines of the Established Church, and to confirm its hold upon the veneration and affections of my people. I feel it also incumbent upon me to call your earnest attention to the condition of the Church of Scotland, and to the means by which it may be enabled to increase the opportunities of religious worship for the poorer *classes of society* in that part of the United Kingdom.

"It has been my duty, on this occasion, to direct your consideration to various important matters connected with our domestic policy. I rely with entire

confidence on your willing co-operation in perfecting all such measures as may be calculated to remove just cause of complaint, and to promote the concord and happiness of my subjects. I rely also, with equal confidence, in the caution and circumspection with which you will apply yourselves to the alteration of laws, which affect very extensive and complicated interests, and are interwoven with ancient usages, to which the habits and feelings of my people have conformed. I feel assured that it will be our common object in supplying that which may be defective, or in renovating that which may be impaired, to strengthen the foundations of those institutions in Church and State, which are the inheritance and birthright of my people, and which amidst all the vicissitudes of public affairs have proved, under the blessing of Almighty God, the truest guarantees of their liberties, their rights, and their religion."

FOREIGN NEWS.

SPAIN.

Spain appears in a very weak and unsettled state; and the capital has lately been the seat of an insurrectionary movement. It appears that a battalion of soldiery, small in number as compared with the garrison, had the boldness to seize upon the principal guard-house at the Post-office; to fortify themselves in it, in utter defiance of all authority; to fire upon and kill the Captain-General, Canterac, who went to remonstrate with them; and eventually exact, from the weakness of the government, such entire impunity for these outrages, that the mutineers marched out from their stronghold with drums beating and all the manifestations of a signal triumph. The mutineers were a battalion of the 2d regiment of light infantry, in number about 700, which had but lately arrived in Madrid on its way to the North. Their object, it is said, was to establish the liberal constitution of 1812, and of removing from the councils of the Queen Regent General Llauder, who appears to be distrusted as a politician, and feared as a Court favourite. Llauder has since been dismissed from the ministry, and re-appointed to the Capt.-Generalship of Catalonia.

PORTUGAL.

The Queen's marriage with the Duke de Leuchtenberg was celebrated on the 30th Jan., when the usual public rejoicings took place on the occasion. The

Duke, who is henceforward to go by the title and name of Prince Augustus of Portugal, appears to have met with a cordial reception among the Portuguese, and is likely to become popular.

GERMANY.

Under the auspices of the Austrian government, the whole of the Danube, from Presburg to the Black Sea, and even to Constantinople, a distance of *fifteen hundred miles*, has lately been opened to the influence of steam. This project was first undertaken by Count Szechengi, a Hungarian nobleman of great fortune and very enlightened mind, who, in quest of mechanical information, has made several journeys to this country. His operations for improving the navigation of the Danube, have been upon a scale so vast, as to entitle him to the appellation of the Bridgewater of the German States. After expending great sums from his private fortune, he has at length received assistance in his plans from the Prince Metternich. The most active exertions are accordingly to be made for the removal of the only formidable interruption which exists to the navigation of the Danube, the rocks at the rapids between Moldavia and Glendova. Through these rapids, a channel or kind of canal is intended to be cut, by means of a diving-bell, which has lately gone from England for that purpose, accompanied by one of the seamen who was engaged in raising

the specie from the wreck of the *Thetis* frigate.

PERSIA.

Authentic accounts have been received from Persia, dated Teheran, the 22d of Dec., from which it appears, that the contest for the succession to the throne between the young Schah, Mohammed Meerza, and his uncles, has been happily and expeditiously terminated, by the submission of the latter, and the triumphant arrival of the Schah at Teheran,—a result which appears to have been almost entirely owing to the powerful moral effect produced by the cordial union of the representatives of England and Russia in support of Mohammed Meerza, and by the prompt movements and good spirit of the army of Aderbezan, under the direction of British officers in the Persian service. Mohammed thus remains the possessor of the Persian empire, and the disposition of Feth Ali in favour of Abbas Mirza, have been realized in the person of the grandson.

INDIA.

By a decision lately come to at the Admiralty, the project for a steam communication with India by the way of Egypt, is to be revived. Orders have been given that a regular communication with Alex-

andria, through the Mediterranean steam-packets, is to be kept up. A steam-vessel is to be in readiness at Malta for the arrival of the mail from England, and start with the letters for Alexandria, whence she will return immediately to Malta, bringing the letters to go to England by the next packet. This arrangement will be on foot on the 1st of March, and will remove one of the great impediments to the long talked of communication with India.

CHINA.

A dispute has lately broken out at Canton between the Chinese and British authorities; Lord Napier, who had been sent out by the Government under the Act passed in consequence of the repeal of the East India Company's monopoly of the China trade, having thought proper to proceed at once to that city, without waiting, it might be for months, for the special permission with which persons invested with an official character are usually provided. The trade was altogether suspended during the dispute. Later accounts, however, mention the renewal of commercial intercourse; but announce the melancholy circumstance of Lord Napier's death.—See the Article on China, pp. 265—269.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

IRELAND.

A range of basaltic columns has been discovered on the south side of Cairncarny-hill, in the parish of Connor, three miles N.E. of Antrim. The columns are as regularly formed as those of the Giant's Causeway—they are in general hexagonal—they incline from the perpendicular towards the north at an angle of about 17 degrees, the columns at either side leaning towards the centre. The space of ground already opened is about 40 feet in breadth, and 14 deep; the columns appearing at present being about 12 feet in height. These columns probably form a part of a great whin-dye, running southward from the northern shores of Antrim.

INTELLIGENCE FROM VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

Maison Dieu, Dover.—The Corporation of Dover has purchased this ancient building for the purpose of providing a more extensive prison for the town and its liberties. The works are already in progress, for converting the entire basement

of the extensive range into a capacious gaol, comprising the requisite compartments for the classification of prisoners. The Governor's apartments, and those for the imprisonment of debtors, are arranged, and nearly completed in the ancient Tower and adjoining building. A chapel and an infirmary are projected at the north-east extremity. The floors occupying the lofty space over the intended gaol will be removed; and a commodious Sessions-Hall will occupy the vacant space. The auditory is proposed to be on the plan of an Amphitheatre, and contiguous thereto will be the requisite rooms for the Magistrates, Juries, &c. These, with the turnkeys' apartments, will occupy the northern portion of the *Maison Dieu*; while the still larger section towards the south will form an outer court of handsome dimensions, lighted by the old pointed windows, which will be re-opened by the removal of the masonry with which they are now blocked up.

Feb. 8. A riot, which threatened serious consequences, and which resulted in the complete destruction of the medi-

cal school in Eyre-street, *Sheffield*, took place, arising from the simple circumstance of a drunken quarrel between the man and his wife who had charge of the premises, and the report spreading that an attempt had been made to "Burke" her. The mob forced open the doors, threw all the portable articles of furniture, the books, &c., into the street, where a large bonfire was made of them, and they commenced pulling down the house, to which they ultimately set fire. It was found necessary to call in the aid of the military to suppress the riot. The Medical Hall, in Surrey-street, was also attacked, but the timely arrival of the soldiers prevented the mob from doing greater damage than that of breaking the windows.

Feb. 12. Several successful experiments were tried on the North *Humber* bank, with a portable apparatus admirably adapted for conveying a line from a distressed ship or wreck to the shore. The apparatus consists of a gun (manufactured by Mr. Blanch, gunmaker of Hull) which will propel a line made fast to an arrow to the distance of from 150 to 200 yards, and thus obtain, from even a single individual on the beach, all the assistance which such exigencies require.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

Houses of Parliament.—Owing to the late destruction of the two Houses of Parliament by fire, His Majesty ordered the chambers usually denominated the Painted Chamber and the Court of Requests (or old House of Lords) in the said Palace, to be respectively fitted up, and prepared for the temporary accommodation of the Houses of Lords and Commons. Accordingly workmen have since been constantly employed in fitting up the respective Chambers, for the reception of the members. On Feb. 17th the necessary repairs were considered as completed, and the public were admitted, by tickets, to an inspection of the premises. The general appearance of the House of Commons is deemed preferable to that of the Lords, on account of its openness and spaciousness. The House of Lords, owing to its narrowness, looks confined; but the arrangements there, though on a small scale, are very complete, and have a rich appearance, in consequence of the ceiling and galleries being embellished with pointed panelling, and the deep red colour of the furniture, the papering, &c.; while the Commons' House is conspicuously neat and simple,

all the wood-work, the benches, galleries, &c., together with the sides of the House, being of oak, or of oak colour, and the coverings of the benches, &c., green leather. The general entrance to the House of Lords for the peers is at the Royal gateway, and along the Royal gallery.—There is a separate entrance for the spiritual peers at the only piece of the piazza that is left. The Speaker approaches the lobby from a passage formed by one side of the cloisters, and which is directly under his former way of entering the lobby of St. Stephen's. The Commons' library is at the south end of the Long Gallery. It is much smaller than the former library, and wholly filled with parliamentary works.

Feb. 3. By this day's Gazette, a royal commission was appointed for the purpose of considering "the state of the several dioceses in England and Wales, with reference to the amount of their revenues, to the more equal distribution of episcopal duties, and to the prevention of the necessity of attaching, by commendam, to bishopricks, benefices with cure of souls; also for considering the state of the several cathedral and collegiate churches within the same, with a view to the suggestion of such measures as may render them most conducive to the efficiency of the Established Church; and for devising the best mode of providing for the cure of souls, with special reference to the residence of the clergy on their respective benefices." The Commissioners appointed for carrying these important objects into effect are—the Archbishop of Canterbury, Lord Lyndhurst, Archbishop of York, Earl of Harrowby, the Bishop of London, the Bishop of Lincoln, the Bishop of Gloucester, Sir Robert Peel, the Right Hon. Henry Goulburn, the Right Hon. Charles Watkin Williams Wynn, the Right Hon. Henry Hobhouse, and the Right Hon. Sir Herbert Jenner.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

COVENT GARDEN.

Feb. 10. A new afterpiece, in two acts, called *Death and the Doctor*, founded on an ancient Italian mystery, was produced. It proved to be a failure, and was eventually withdrawn.

DRURY LANE.

Feb. 17. A serious drama, in two acts, by Mr. Jerrold, entitled *The Hazard of the Die*, was brought forward. The scene is laid in Paris, and the period is that of the revolution of 1793. The piece met with a very cordial reception.

LIST OF THE NEW HOUSE OF COMMONS,

APPOINTED TO MEET FEB. 19, 1835.

*(Those marked with * were not in the late Parliament.)*

ENGLAND.

Abingdon—T. Duffield.
 Andover—R. Etwall, *Sir J. W. Pollen.
 Anglesey—Sir R. B. W. Bulkeley.
 Arundel—Lord D. C. Stuart.
 Ashburton—*C. Lushington.
 Ashton-under-Lyne—*C. Hindley.
 Aylesbury—W. Rickford, W. H. Hanmer.
 Banbury—H. W. Tancred.
 Barnstaple—J. P. B. Chichester, C. S. Fancourt.
 Bassetlaw—G. H. Vernon, Hon. A. Duncombe.
 Bath—General C. Palmer, J. A. Roebuck.
 Beaumaris—Capt. F. Paget.
 Bedfordshire—Lord C. J. F. Russell, *Lord Alford.
 Bedford—*Capt. F. Polhill, S. Crawley.
 Berkshire—R. Palmer, *P. Pusey, J. Walter.
 Berwick—Sir R. S. Donkin, *J. Bradshaw.
 Beverley—H. Burton, J. *W. Hogg.
 Bewdley—Sir T. E. Winnington.
 Birmingham—T. Attwood, J. Scholefield.
 Blackburn—W. Turner, W. Fielden.
 Bodmin—*Major Vivian, Sir S. T. Spry.
 Bolton—W. Bolling, *C. Ainsworth.
 Boston—*J. S. Brownrigg, J. Wilks.
 Bradford—E. C. Lister, J. Hardy.
 Brecknockshire—Col. T. Wood.
 Brecon—*C. M. R. Morgan.
 Bridgenorth—T. C. Whitmore, R. Pigott.
 Bridgewater—C. K. K. Tynte, *J. T. Leader.
 Bridport—H. Warburton, *H. Twiss.
 Brighton—*Capt. Pechell, I. N. Wigney.
 Bristol—Sir R. R. Vyvyan, *P. J. Miles.
 Buckinghamshire—Marquis of Chandos, *Sir W. Young, *J. B. Praed.
 Buckingham—Sir T. Fremantle, Sir H. Verney.
 Bury (Lancashire)—R. Walker.
 Bury St. Edmund's—Earl Jermyns, Ld. C. Fitzroy.
 Calne—Earl of Kerry.
 Cambridgeshire—*E. T. Yorke, *R. J. Eaton, R. G. Townley.
 Cambridge—T. S. Rice, Geo. Pryme.
 Cambridge University—Sir Charles Manners Sutton, Rt. Hon. H. Goulburn.
 Canterbury—*Lord A. Conyngham, *F. Villiers.
 Cardiff—John Nicholl.
 Cardiganshire—Colonel W. E. Powell.
 Cardigan—P. A. Byse.
 Carlisle—P. A. Howard, *W. Marshall.
 Carmarthen—Hon. G. R. Trevor, Sir J. Williams.
 Carmarthen—*David Lewis.
 Carnarvonshire—T. A. Smith.
 Carnarvon—*Colonel Parry.
 Chatham—*Sir J. P. Beresford.
 Cheltenham—Hon. C. F. Berkeley.
 Cheshire (N.)—E. J. Stanley, W. T. Egerton.
 Cheshire (S.)—G. Wilbraham, *Sir P. Egerton.
 Chester—Ld. R. Grosvenor, J. Jervis.
 Chichester—Ld. A. Lennox, J. A. Smith.
 Chippenham—J. Neeld, *H. G. Boldero.
 Christchurch—G. W. Tapps.
 Cirencester—J. Cripps, Lord E. Somerset.
 Clitheroe—John Fort.
 Cocker mouth—F. L. B. Dykes, H. Aglionby.
 Colchester—R. Sanderson, *Sir G. H. Smyth.
 Cornwall (E.)—Sir W. Molesworth, W. L. S. Trelawney.
 Cornwall (W.)—Sir C. Lemon, E. W. W. Pendarves.
 Coventry—*W. Williams, E. Ellice.
 Cricklade—R. Gordon, *J. Neeld.
 Cumberland (E.)—Sir J. G. Graham, W. Blamire.
 Cumberland (W.)—E. Stanley, S. Irton.
 Dartmouth—Col. J. H. Seale.
 Denbighshire—Sir W. W. Wyne, *Hon. W. Bagot.
 Denbigh—*William Jones.
 Derbyshire (N.)—Hon. G. Cavendish, T. Gisborne.

Derbyshire (S.)—*Sir R. Griesley, *Sir G. Crewe.
 Derby—Edward Strutt, *Hon. J. G. B. Ponsonby.
 Devizes—W. Locke, Sir P. Durham.
 Devouport—Sir E. Codrington, Sir G. Grey.
 Devonsh. (N.)—Hon. N. Fellowes, Ld. Ebrington.
 Devonshire (S.)—Ld. J. Russell, *Sir J. B. Y. Buller.
 Dorchester—Hon. A. A. Cooper, *R. Williams.
 Dorsetshire—Lord Ashley, Hon. W. F. S. Ponsonby, *H. C. Sturt.
 Dover—Sir J. R. Reid, *J. M. Fector.
 Droitwich—*John Barneby.
 Dudley—Thomas Hawkes.
 Durham (N.)—Sir H. Williamson, H. Lambton.
 Durham (S.)—J. Pease, J. Bowes.
 Durham—W. C. Harland, *Hon. A. Trevor.
 East Retford—*Hon. A. Duncombe.
 Essex (N.)—Sir J. T. Tyrrell, A. Baring.
 Essex (S.)—R. W. H. Dare, *T. W. Branston.
 Evesham—Sir C. Cockerell, *P. Borthwick.
 Exeter—*Sir W. W. Follett, E. Divett.
 Eye—Sir E. Kerrison.
 Finsbury—T. S. Duncombe, *T. Wakley.
 Flintshire—Hon. E. W. L. Mostyn.
 Flint—Sir S. Glynne.
 Frome—T. Sheppard.
 Gateshead—C. Rippon.
 Glamorganshire—C. R. M. Talbot, L. W. Dillwyn.
 Gloucestershire (E.)—Hon. A. H. Moreton, C. W. Codrington.
 Gloucestershire (W.)—Hon. G. C. G. Berkeley, *Marq. of Worcester.
 Gloucester—H. T. Hope, *Hon. F. F. Berkeley.
 Grantham—G. E. Welby, Hon. A. G. Talmash.
 Greenwich—E. G. Barnard, *J. Angerstein.
 Great Grimsby—*E. Heneage.
 Guildford, J. Mangles, C. B. Wall.
 Halifax—C. Wood, *Hon. J. S. Wortley.
 Hampshire (N.)—(C. S. Lefevre, J. W. Scott.
 Hampshire (S.)—*J. W. Fleming, *H. C. Comp ton.
 Harwich—J. C. Herries, *F. R. Bonham.
 Hastings—*F. North, H. Elphinstone.
 Haverfordwest—*W. H. Scourfield.
 Helstone—*Lord J. Townshend.
 Herefordshire—K. Hoskins, E. T. Foley, Sir R. Price.
 Hereford—E. B. Clive, R. Biddulph.
 Hertfordshire—*Lord Grimston, *A. Smith, R. Alston.
 Hertford—Lord Mahon, *Hon. W. F. Cooper.
 Honiton—*A. Chichester, *H. D. Ballie.
 Horsham—R. H. Hurst.
 Huddersfield—J. Blackburne.
 Huntingdonshire—Visc. Maudeville, J. P. Roper.
 Huntingdon, Col. Peel, Sir F. Pollock.
 Hythe—Stuart Marjoribanks.
 Ipswich—*R. A. Dundas, *F. Kelly.
 Kendal—J. Barham.
 Kent (E.)—Sir E. Knatchbull, J. P. Plumptre.
 Kent (W.)—*Sir W. Geary, T. L. Hodges.
 Kidderminster—*G. R. Philips.
 Kingston-upon-Hull—*D. Carruthers, W. Hutt.
 Knaresborough—*A. Lawson, J. Richards.
 Lambeth—C. Tennyson, B. Hawes, jun.
 Lancashire (N.)—Lord Stanley, J. W. Patten.
 Lancashire (S.)—*Lord F. Egerton, *Hon. R. B. Wilbraham.
 Lancaster—P. M. Stewart, T. G. Greene.
 Launceston—Sir H. Hardinge.
 Leeds—*Sir J. Beckett, E. Baines.
 Leicesters. (N.)—Ld. R. Manners, C. M. Philipps.
 Leicestershire (S.)—H. Halford, *T. F. Turner.
 Leicester—*Mr. Serj. Goulburn, *T. Gladstone.
 Leominster—Lord Hotham, T. Bish.
 Lewes—Sir C. R. Blunt, T. R. Kemp.
 Lichfield—Sir G. Anson, Sir E. D. Scott.

- Lincolnshire, Lindsey,—Hon. C. A. Pelham, T. Corbett.
 Lincolnshire, Kesteven—H. Handley, G. G. Heathcote.
 Lincoln—*Colonel Sibthorp, E. L. Bulwer.
 Liskeard—C. Buller.
 Liverpool—Lord Sandon, W. Ewart.
 London—M. Wood, *J. Pattison, W. Crawford, G. Grote.
 Ludlow—Ld. Clive, *E. L. Charlton.
 Lyme Regis—W. Pinney.
 Lymington—J. Stewart, *W. A. Mackinnon.
 Lynn Regis—Lord G. Bentinck, *Sir S. Canning.
 Macclesfield—J. Ryle, J. Brocklehurst.
 Maidstone—*W. Lewis, A. W. Roberts.
 Maldon—Quintin Dick, T. B. Lennard.
 Malmesbury—Lord Andover.
 Malton—Hon. W. Fitzwilliam, J. C. Ramsden.
 Manchester—C. Poulett Thomson, M. Phillips.
 Marlborough—Lord A. E. Bruce, H. B. Barjag.
 Marlow—Sir W. Clayton, T. P. Williams.
 Marylebone—Sir S. Winalley, H. L. Bulwer.
 Merionethshire—Sir R. W. Vaughan.
 Merthyr Tydvil—J. J. Guest.
 Middlesex—G. Byng, J. Hume.
 Midhurst—W. S. Poyntz.
 Monmouthshire—Ld. G. Somerset, W. A. Williams.
 Monmouth—B. Hall.
 Montgomeryshire—C. W. W. Wynne.
 Montgomery—*J. Edwards.
 Morpeth—Hon. E. G. Howard.
 Newark—W. E. Gladstone, *Serjeant Wilde.
 Newcastle-under-Lyne—W. H. Miller, *E. Peel.
 Newcastle-upon-Tyne—*W. Ord, Sir M. Ridley.
 Newport—J. H. Hawkins, W. H. Ord.
 Norfolk, (E.)—*Hon. E. Wodehouse, *Ld. Walpole.
 Norfolk (W.)—Sir W. Folkes, Sir J. Astley.
 Northallerton—*W. B. Wrightson.
 Northamptonshire (N.)—Ld. Milton, Ld. Brudenell.
 Northamptonshire (S.)—W. R. Cartwright, *Sir C. Knightley.
 Northampton—R. V. Smith, C. Ross.
 Northumberland (N.)—Ld. Howick, Ld. Ossulston.
 Northumberland (S.)—M. Bell, T. W. Beaumont.
 Norwich—Ld. Stormont, *Hon. R. C. Scarlett.
 Nottinghamshire (N.)—Lord Lumley, T. Holdsworth.
 Nottinghamshire (S.)—Earl of Lincoln, J. E. Denison.
 Nottingham—Sir R. C. Ferguson, Sir J. C. Hobhouse.
 Oldham—J. Fielden, W. Cobbett.
 Oxfordshire—Ld. Norreys, G. G. Harcourt, Major Weyland.
 Oxford—W. H. Hughes, *D. Maclean.
 Oxford University—T. B. Estcourt, Sir R. H. Inglis.
 Pembrokeshire—Sir J. Owen.
 Pembroke—H. O. Owen.
 Penryn—*J. W. Freshfield, R. M. Rolfe.
 Peterborough—Sir R. Heron, N. Fazakerley.
 Petersfield—*C. Hector.
 Plymouth—J. Collier, T. B. Bewes.
 Pontefract—J. Gully, *Lord Pollington.
 Poole—Sir J. Byng, *C. A. Tulk.
 Portsmouth—J. B. Carter, F. T. Baring.
 Preston—H. T. Stanley, P. H. Fleetwood.
 Radnorshire—*W. Wilkins.
 Radnor—R. Price.
 Reading—*Mr. Serjeant Talfourd, C. Russell.
 Reigate—Lord Eastnor.
 Richmond—Hon. J. C. Dundas, *A. Spiers.
 Ripon—*Sir C. D'Albiac, *T. Pemberton.
 Rochdale—*J. Entwistle.
 Rochester—R. Bernal, *T. Hodges.
 Rutlandshire—Sir G. Noel, Sir G. Heathcote.
 Rye—E. B. Curteis.
 Salford—J. Brotherton.
 Salisbury—W. B. Brodie, *W. Wyndham.
 Salop (N.)—Sir R. Hill, *W. O. Gore.
 Salop (S.)—Earl of Darlington, Hon. R. H. Clive.
 Sandwich—*S. G. Price, Sir T. Trowbridge.
 Scarborough—*Sir F. French, Sir J. Johnstone.
 Shaftesbury—J. Poulter.
 Sheffield—J. Parker, J. S. Buckingham.
 Shoreham—Sir C. Burrell, H. D. Goring.
 Shrewsbury—Sir J. Hanmer, *J. Cressett Pelham.
 Somerset (E.)—Col. G. Langton, W. Miles.
 Somerset (W.)—E. A. Sandford, C. J. K. Tynte.
 Southampton—*J. B. Hoy, *A. R. Dootin.
 South Shields—R. Ingham.
 Southwark—J. Humphrey, D. W. Harvey.
 Staffordshire (N.)—Sir O. Mosley, E. Buller.
 Staffordsh. (S.)—Sir J. Wrottesley, E. J. Littleton.
 Stafford—*F. L. H. Goodricke, W. F. Chetwynd.
 St. Alban's—*Hon. E. H. Grimston, H. G. Ward.
 Stamford—T. Chaplin, G. Finch.
 St. Ives—J. Halse.
 Stockport—*T. Marsland, *H. Marsland.
 Stoke-on-Trent—*R. E. Heathcote, J. Davenport.
 Stroud—G. P. Scrope, Col. Fox.
 Sudbury—*J. Bagshaw, *B. Smith.
 Suffolk (E.)—Lord Henniker, *Sir C. B. Vere.
 Suffolk (W.)—*Col. Rushbrooke, *H. Wilson.
 Sunderland—Alderman Thompson, *D. Barclay.
 Surrey (E.)—*Capt. Alsager, A. W. Beauclerk.
 Surrey (W.)—W. J. Denison, *C. Barclay.
 Sussex (E.)—Hon. C. C. Cavendish, H. B. Curteis.
 Sussex (W.)—Lord G. Lennox, Earl of Surrey.
 Swansea—J. H. Vivian.
 Tamworth—Sir R. Peel, *W. Y. Peel.
 Tavistock—Ld. William Russell, *J. Rundell.
 Taunton—C. T. Bainbridge, H. Labouchere.
 Tewkesbury—*W. Dowdeswell, C. H. Tracy.
 Thetford—Earl of Euston, F. Baring.
 Thirsk—S. Crompton.
 Tiverton—J. Heathcoat, J. Kennedy.
 Totness—Lord Seymour, J. Parrott.
 Tower Hamlets—W. Clay, Dr. Lashington.
 Truro—W. Tooke, *E. Vivian.
 Tynemouth—G. F. Young.
 Wakefield—D. Gaskell.
 Wallingford—W. Blackstone.
 Walsall—C. S. Forster.
 Wareham—J. H. Calcraft.
 Warrington—*J. I. Blackburne.
 Warwickshire (N.)—Sir E. Wilmot, D. S. Dugdale.
 Warwickshire (S.)—*Sir J. Mordaunt, *E. Sheldon.
 Warwick—Sir C. J. Greville, E. B. King.
 Wells—J. L. Lee, *N. W. R. Colborn.
 Wenlock—Hon. C. Forester, J. M. Gaskell.
 Westbury—Sir R. T. Lopez.
 Westminster—Sir F. Burdett, Col. Evans.
 Westmorel.—Lord Lowther, Hon. H. C. Lowther.
 Weymouth—F. Buxton, *W. W. Burdon.
 Whitby—A. Chapman.
 Whitehaven—M. Attwood.
 Wigan—*J. H. Keasley, R. Potter.
 Wight, Isle of—Sir R. Simeon.
 Wilton—J. H. Penruddock.
 Wiltshire (N.)—P. Methuen, *W. Long.
 Wiltshire (S.)—J. Bennett, Hon. S. Herbert.
 Winchester—W. B. Baring, *J. B. East.
 Windsor—J. Ramsbottom, *Sir J. E. D. Beauvoir.
 Wolverhampton—*T. Thorneley, *C. P. Villiers.
 Woodstock—*Lord C. S. Churchill.
 Worcestershire (E.)—*E. Holland, T. H. Cooke.
 Worcestershire (W.)—Hon. Col. Lygon, H. J. Winnington.
 Worcester—G. R. Robinson, *J. Baily.
 Wycomb—Hon. R. J. Smith, Hon. Col. Grey.
 Yarmouth—*W. M. Praed, *T. Baring.
 Yorkshire (N.)—Hon. W. Duneombe, E. S. Cayley.
 Yorkshire (E.)—R. Bethell, P. B. Thompson.
 Yorkshire (W.)—Ld. Morpeth, Sir G. Strickland.
 York—Hon. T. Dundas, *J. H. Lowther.

SCOTLAND.

- Aberdeenshire—Hon. W. Gordon.
 Aberdeen—A. Bannerman.
 Argyleshire—*W. F. Campbell.
 Ayrshire—R. A. Oswald.
 Ayr Burghs—Lord P. J. Stuart.
 Banffshire—Capt. G. Ferguson.
 Berwickshire—Sir H. P. Campbell.
 Buteshire—Sir W. Rae.

Caithness-shire—G. Sinclair.
 Clackmannan and Kinross—Adm. Adam.
 Dumfriesshire—*A. Denniston.
 Dumfriesshire—J. H. Johnstone.
 Dumfries Burghs—General Sharpe.
 Dunder—Sir H. Parnell.
 Edinburghshire—*Sir G. Clerk.
 Edinburgh—Hon. J. Abercromby, Sir J. Campbell.
 Elginshire—Col. F. W. Grant.
 Elgin Burghs—Col. Leith Hay.
 Falkirk Burghs—W. D. Gillon.
 Fifeshire—Capt. Wemyss.
 Forfarshire—Hon. D. G. Hallyburton.
 Glasgow—J. Oswald, *C. Dunlop.
 Greenock—R. Wallace.
 Haddingtonshire—*R. Ferguson.
 Haddington Burghs—R. Stewart.
 Inverness-shire—C. Grant.
 Inverness Burghs—C. Bruce.
 Kilmarnock Burghs—*J. Bowring.
 Kincardineshire—General Arbutnot.
 Kirkaldy Burghs—*J. Fergus.
 Kircudbrightshire—R. C. Fergusson.
 Lanarkshire—J. Maxwell.
 Leith—J. A. Murray.
 Linlithgowshire—*Sir A. Hope.
 Montrose Burghs—*P. Chalmers.
 Paisley—*A. G. Speirs.
 Orkney and Shetland—T. Ralfour, jun.
 Peebleshire—Sir J. Hay.
 Perthshire—*Hon. Fox Maule.
 Perth—L. Oliphant.
 Renfrewshire—Sir M. S. Stewart.
 Ross and Cromartyshires—*A. J. S. Mackenzie.
 Roxburghshire—*Lord J. Scott.
 St. Andrew's Burghs—A. Johnstone.
 Selkirkshire—*A. Pringle.
 Stirlingshire—*W. Forbes.
 Sutherlandshire—R. Macleod.
 Wick Burghs—J. Loch.
 Wigtonshire—Sir A. Agnew.
 Wigton Burghs—*J. M'Aggart.

IRELAND.

Antrim—General O'Neill, Earl of Belfast.
 Armagh County—Col. Vernon, Lord Acheson.
 Armagh Town—L. Dobbin.
 Athlone—*Capt. Mathew.
 Bandon Bridge—*J. D. Jackson.
 Belfast—J. E. Tennent, J. M'Canice.
 Carlow County—Colonel Bruen, T. Cavanagh.
 Carlow Borough—*F. Bruen.
 Carrickfergus—P. Kirk.
 Cashel—Sergeant Perrin.
 Cavan County—J. Young, H. Maxwell.
 Clare—W. N. Macnamara, C. O'Brien.
 Clonmel—D. Ronayne.
 Coleraine—Alderman Cope land.
 Cork County—F. O'Chnuor, G. S. Barry.
 Cork City—*Colonel Chatterton, *R. Leicester.
 Donegal—Sir E. Hayes, Colonel Conolly.
 Downshire—Lord A. Hill, Lord Castlereagh.
 Downpatrick—*D. Kerr.
 Drogheda—A. C. O'Dwyer.
 Dublin County—C. Fitzsimon, G. Evans.
 Dublin City—Daniel O'Connell, E. S. Ruthven.
 Dublin University—T. Lefroy, F. Shaw.
 Dundalk—*S. Crawford.
 Dungannon—*Hon. C. Knox.
 Dungarvon—*Sergeant O'Loughlin.
 Ennis—*H. Bridgman.
 Enniskillen—Hon. A. H. Cole.
 Fermanagh—General Archdall, Lord Cole.
 Galway—T. B. Martin, *J. J. Bodkin.
 Galway Town—A. H. Lynch, M. J. Blake.
 Kerry—*M. J. O'Connell, F. W. Mullins.
 Kildare—E. Ruthven, junior, R. M. O'Ferrall.
 Kilkenny County—Hon. C. Butler, W. F. Finn.
 Kilkenny City—R. Sullivan.
 King's Co.—N. Fitzsimon, *Hon. J. C. Westenra.
 Kinsale—*Colonel Thomas.
 Leitrim—Lord Clements, S. White.
 Limerick Co.—Hon. R. Fitzgibbon, *W. S. O'Brien.
 Limerick City—W. Roche, D. Roche.

Lisburn—H. Meynell.
 Londonderry Co.—Sir R. Bateson, Capt. Jones.
 Londonderry City—Sir R. A. Fergusson.
 Longford—Lord Forbes, A. Lefroy.
 Louth—P. Bellew, *M. Bellew.
 Mallow—C. D. O. Jephson.
 Mayo—Sir W. J. Brabazon, Dominick Browne.
 Meath—H. Grattan, M. O'Connell.
 Monaghan—E. Lucas, *Hon. H. R. Westenra.
 Newry—*D. C. Brady.
 New Ross—J. H. Talbot.
 Portarlington—*Colonel D. Damer.
 Queen's County—Sir C. Coote, *Hon. T. Vesey.
 Roscommon—F. French, O'Connor Don.
 Sligo County—Colonel Perceval, E. J. Cooper.
 Sligo Town—J. Martin.
 Tipperary—R. L. Sheil, *R. Otway Cave.
 Tralee—Maurice O'Connell.
 Tyrone—*Lord C. Hamilton, H. Corry.
 Waterford County—*Sir R. Musgrave, *P. Power.
 Waterford City—*H. W. Barron, *T. Wyse.
 Westmeath—Sir R. Nagle, M. L. Chapman.
 Wexford County—*J. Maher, *J. Power.
 Wexford Town—C. A. Walker.
 Wicklow—J. Grattan, R. Howard.
 Youghal—John O'Connell.

The Sixteen Representative Peers for Scotland returned to serve in the New Parliament.

The Marquess of Tweeddale.—The Earls of Morton, Home, Elgin, Airlie, Leven and Melville, Selkirk, and Orkney.—The Viscounts Arbutnot, Strathallan.—The Lords Forbes, Saltoun, Gray, Sinclair, Colville, and Reay (vice Elphinstone).

LIST OF SHERIFFS FOR 1835.

Bedfordshire—C. J. Metcalfe, of Roxton, esq.
 Berkshire—B. Wroughton, Woolley-park, esq.
 Bucks.—Right Hon. Sir G. Ouseley, Hall-Barn-park, Bart.
 Camb. and Hunts.—J. Fryer, Chatteris, esq.
 Cheshire—J. H. Leigh, Grappenhall-lodge, esq.
 Cornwall—J. Buller, Morval, esq.
 Cumberland—R. Ferguson, Harker-lodge, esq.
 Derby.—A. N. E. Mosley, Burnaston-house, esq.
 Devon.—S. T. Kekewich, Peamore, esq.
 Dorsetshire—Sir H. Digby, Minterne Magna, Kat.
 Essex—G. W. Gent, Moyns-park, Steeple Bumstead, esq.
 Glouc.—H. W. Newman, Clifton, esq.
 Herefordshire—R. Webb, Donnington-hall, esq.
 Hertfordshire—W. R. Baker, Bayfordbury, esq.
 Kent—J. Ward, Holwood, esq.
 Lancashire—T. Clifton, Lytham-hall, esq.
 Leicestershire—W. Herrick, Beaumanor, esq.
 Lincolnshire—T. E. Welby, Allington-hall, esq.
 Monmouthshire—C. Marriott, Dixton, esq.
 Norfolk—H. Gurney, Keswick, esq.
 Northamptonshire—L. Loyd, Overstone-park, esq.
 Northumberland—B. Mitford, Mitford-castle, esq.
 Nottinghamshire—C. Nevile, Thorney, esq.
 Oxfordshire—J. Fane, Wormsley, esq.
 Rutlandshire—G. Kemp, Belton, esq.
 Shropshire—Sir B. Leighton, Loton, Bart.
 Somersetshire—W. M. Dodington, Horsington, esq.
 Staffordshire—E. Monckton, Sumerford, esq.
 Southampton—H. W. Powell, Foxlease, esq.
 Suffolk—R. Sayer, Sipton-park, esq.
 Surrey—J. S. Broadwood, Lyne-house, esq.
 Sussex—C. Dixon, Stanstead-park, esq.
 Warwickshire—Hon. C. B. Percy, Guy's Cliff.
 Wiltshire—H. Seymour, Knolly, esq.
 Worcestershire—Sir E. Blount, Mawley-hall, Bart.
 Yorkshire—R. H. Roundell, Gledstone, esq.

WALES.

Anglesey—W. Hughes, Plas Llandyfydog, esq.
 Breconshire—Sir E. Hamilton, Trebiushun, Bart.
 Cardiganshire—T. Davies, Nantgwillan, esq.
 Carmarthen.—E. R. Tunno, Llangenneck-pk. esq.

Carnarvonshire—J. Morgan, Weeg, esq.
 Denbighshire—Sir R. H. Cunliffe, Acton-park,
 Knt. and Bart.
 Flintshire—C. B. T. Roper, Plasteg, esq.
 Glamorganshire—J. H. Llewelyn, Penllergare, esq.

Merionethshire—J. H. Lewis, Dolgun, esq.
 Montgomeryshire—H. D. Griffiths, L'echwedd-
 garth, esq.
 Pembrokeshire—N. Roch, Cocheston, esq.
 Radnorshire—T. Williams, Crossfoot, esq.

PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &c.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

Dec. 29. Knighted, Fred. Pollock, esq. At-
 torney-general.
 Jan. 23. Knighted, Edm. Lyons, esq. Capt. R.N.
 Jan. 26. Major-Gen. R. Bourke, to be K.C.B.
 Jan. 26. N. Linc. militia—W. E. Tomline, esq.
 to be Colonel; Viscount Alford to be Lieut.-Col.
 Jan. 30. Brevet, Lieut.-Gen. Sir H. Fane,
 G.C.B., to have the local rank of General in the
 East Indies only.
 Jan. 31. Commander F. G. Wells, to be Capt.
 Feb. 5. Benj. Tomkins, esq. to be one of his
 Majesty's Gentlemen at Arms.
 Feb. 13. 26th Foot, Lieut.-Col. M. Beresford,
 to be Lieut.-Col.
 Feb. 16. Vice-Adm. Sir Pulteney Malcolm, to
 wear the Grand Cross of the Order of the Saviour,
 granted by Otho, King of Greece.
 Feb. 17. Lt.-Gen. Sir G. Townshend Walker,
 G.C.B. John Barrow, of Ulverston co. Lanc. esq.;
 and Francis Lytton Holyoake Goodricke, of
 Ribston Hall, co. York, and Studley castle, co.
 Warwick, created Baronets of the United Kingdom.
 Feb. 18. Earl of Wilton, to be of the Privy
 Council.—Knighted, Major-Gen. Thos. Bligh St.
 George, C.B. and K.C.H.
 Feb. 18. Knighted, Col. J. O'Halloran.—Lieut.
 Col. J. Hastings Mair to be Governor of Dominica.
 Feb. 20. 45th Foot, Capt. E. Armstrong to be
 Major.—2d West India reg. Major W. B. Nicolls to
 be Lieut.-Col.—Capt. T. M'Pherson to be Major.
 Feb. 23. Visc. Castlereagh, and the Rt. Hon.
 H. T. L. Corry, sworn of the Privy Council.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Archd. Corrie to be Bp. of Madras.
 Rev. J. H. Anderton, Clitheroe P. C. Lancashire.
 Rev. R. J. Beadon, Shirwell R. Devon.
 Rev. J. Begg, Libberton Church, Edinburgh.
 Rev. J. L. Brown, Holbeck P. C. co. York.
 Rev. G. Burnaby, St. Peter's R. Bedford.
 Rev. F. Cook, Reay Church, Caithness.
 Rev. R. Daniel, West Somerton P. C. Norfolk.
 Rev. T. Day, Mendlesham V. Suffolk.
 Rev. C. F. Fisher, Badgeworth R. Somerset.
 Rev. J. Fortescue, Poltimore and Huxam RR.
 Devon.
 Rev. H. R. Fowler, Colmark, R. with Priors Dean,
 Hants.
 Rev. J. R. Furnass, Dinnington V. Northumb.
 Rev. J. Gaitskell, Leverton R. co. Lincoln.
 Rev. J. Guthrie, Calne V. Wiltshire.
 Rev. R. C. Hathway, Hewstoke V. Somerset.
 Rev. J. Hodgson, St. Peter's V. Thanet, Kent.
 Rev. — Holt, Fulstow V. co. Lincoln.
 Rev. H. L. Houlditch, Holcolme Burnell V. Devon.
 Rev. J. H. Hume, Helmerton V. Wilts.
 Rev. P. Hunt, Aylsham V. Norfolk.
 Rev. Mr. Kensit, Betchworth V. Surrey.
 Rev. P. J. Macfarlane, Dron Church Perth.
 Rev. G. Marriott, Kemberton R. Salop.
 Rev. H. J. B. Nicholson, the Abbey R. St. Alban's.
 Rev. J. Pearse, St. John's R. Bedford.
 Rev. E. Pidsley, Sampford Peverell R. Devon.
 Rev. H. S. Sayce, Caldicot V. co. Monmouth.
 Rev. W. Scott, Shapwick V. Devon.
 Rev. J. A. Smith, Udimore V. Sussex.
 Rev. J. H. Steward, Hethel R. Norfolk.
 Rev. J. Sydenham, Brushford R. Somerset.

Rev. Dr. Waite, High Haldon R. Kent.
 Rev. P. Wilson, Newmarket R. co. Camb.

CHAPLAINS.

Rev. M. P. Le Fanu: Rev. H. Irwin; Rev. J. A.
 Birmingham; Rev. H. U. Tighe; Archd. Magee;
 Rev. Dean of Kildare: and Rev. F. Chamley,
 to be Domestic Chaplains to the Lord Lieute-
 nant of Ireland.
 Rev. E. Squire, Chap. to Lord Denman.
 Rev. C. Turner, Chap. to Lord Abinger.
 Rev. H. Howarth elected Hulsean Lecturer at
 Camb. (not Christian Advocate, as in p. 204.)

CIVIL PREFERMENTS.

The Rev. Rich. Jones, M. A. Professor of Poli-
 tical Economy at King's College, London, to be
 Professor of Political Economy and History in
 the College of the East India Company at Hay-
 leybury.
 G. G. Maclean, M. D. to be Hebrew Professor
 in the Marischal College and Univ. of Aberdeen.
 Rev. W. Borlase, Hd. Mas. of Free Gram. School
 at Totnes; H. Cookesley, Esq. Head Master,
 and Mr. Stodard, Second of St. Peter's School,
 Pimlico.
 Rev. W. Fletcher, Mas. of Gram. School at Derby.
 Rev. T. G. Griffith, Mas. of Free Gram. School,
 Bridgewater.
 Hon. J. C. Talbot, to be Recorder of Monmouth.
 Clarkson Stanfield, Esq. and William Allan, Esq.
 elected Royal Academicians.

BIRTHS.

Dec. 10. The wife of the Lord Bishop of Ja-
 maica, a son.
 Jan. 21. The wife of Colonel Sir A. MacLaine,
 a son. — 25. At North Cerney, Gloucestershire, the
 wife of Capt. Milligan, a son. — 26. At Ashford
 Grove, near Ludlow, La Comtesse de Croismare,
 a dau. — 27. In Berkeley-sq. the Lady Jane
 Walsh, a dau. — 30. At Merton College, Lady
 Carmichael Anstruther, a son. — The wife of the
 Rev. W. Worsley, of Morton, near Gainsborough,
 a dau.
 Lately. At Lincoln, the wife of Sir R. Sutton,
 Bart. a dau. — At the Rectory, East Lavant,
 Sussex, the wife of the Rev. H. Legge, a son.
 — In Edinburgh, the lady of Sir H. P. H. Camp-
 bell, Bart. M. P. co. Berwick, a dau. — At New-
 battle Abbey, Dalkeith, the Marchioness of Lo-
 thian, a dau. — At the Oaks, Surrey, the lady of
 Sir Charles Ed. Grey, a son.
 Feb. 1. In Upper Brook-street, the lady of
 Sir John M. Burgoyne, Bart. a dau. — At Bone-
 hill, Staffordshire, Lady Jane Peel, a son. — 3. At
 Skreens, the wife of J. W. Bramston, esq. M.P. a
 son. — At the Moat House, Stockwell, the wife of
 Mr. Ald. Farebrother, a son. — At Worthing, the
 wife of the Hon. A. R. Turnour, Capt. R.N. a
 dau. — 6. At Grosvenor-place, the wife of T. W.
 Beaumont, esq. M. P. a son. — 6. At Hinton
 House, near Crewkerne, the Countess Poulett, a
 son. — 7. In Guilford-street, Lady Pollock, a
 son. — 10. At Westbrook, Herts, Lady Georgiana
 Ryder, a son. — 11. In Belgrave-sq. the wife of
 Richard Sanderson, esq. M.P. a son. — 18. At
 Reading, the wife of the Rev. C. Mackenzie, a
 son.

MARRIAGES.

Dec. 6. At St. Leonard's, London, Francis Hudson, esq. 61st Regt. to Louisa, second dau. of the late J. Esdaile Hammett, esq.—8. At St. Marylebone Church, A. Crowe, esq. E.I.C. to Matilda Emmeline, third dau. of P. Trezevant, esq. of Chester-terrace, Regent's-park.—9. At St. James's, London, Geo. Manning, eldest son of Henry Manning, esq. of Wonford House, to Emma Jane, dau. of the late Wm. F. Jones, esq. of Ashurst-park, Kent.—10. Dennis Samuel, esq. of Hanover-terrace, Regent's-park, to Amelia, youngest dau. of S. M. Samuel, esq. of Park-crescent.—11. At Polebrook, co. Northampton, the Rev. H. Trevor Wheeler, Rector of Berkeley, to Charlotte, dau. of the Rev. Cha. E. Isham.—Dr. Spurgin, of Guilford-street, Russell-sq. to Rose, only dau. of John Down, esq.—At Toft Monks, Norfolk, H. J. Hayles Bond, esq. M. D. to Mary, dau. of the late W. Carpenter, esq. and niece of the late Rear-Adm. Sir Edw. Berry.—At Clifton, Edw. Symonds, esq. of Axbridge, Somersetshire, to Eliza, fourth dau. of the late Major H. Broome, Dublin.—At Stapleton, near Bristol, Gilbert F. G. Mathison, esq. of the Royal Mint, to Eliza, only dau. of the late Lieut Col. Jones Græme, of Oldbury Court.—At Kensington, Fred. Mitchell, esq. of Haslemere, Surrey, to Madeline Forbes, dau. of N. H. Smith, esq. of Deerparks-hall, Suffolk.—17. At West Malling, Kent, the Rev. Edw. Jones, of Colmar, Hants, to Eliz. Jennings, eldest dau. of Mrs. Baker, of West Malling.—18. At Plumstead, Henry A. Hornsby, esq. Madras Army, to Eliza Frances, eldest dau. of Capt. Haultain, R. A.

Jan. 1. At Bristol, the Rev. R. J. Charleton, D.D. Vicar of Olveston, to Caroline, eldest dau. of the late Rev. John Sibley.—At St. Pancras, the Rev. C. Wharton, B. D. of Lower Mitton, Worcestershire, to Anne, eldest dau. of the late Rev. J. Pope, Vicar of Great Staughton, Huntingdsh.—At Bromsgrove, the Rev. F. Orpen Morris, to Anne, second dau. of the late Cha. Sanders, esq.—At Rome, Col. Manley, Adj.-gen. of the Pope's Forces, to Harriet Maria, sec. dau. of the late Wm. Trenchard, esq. of Taunton.—6. At Snillingford, near Exeter, the Rev. H. T. Ellicombe, of Bitton, Gloucestershire, to Charlotte, dau. of the Rev. R. Palk Welland.—At Leslie-house, co. Fife, H. Hugh Courtenay, esq. to Lady Anna Maria Leslie, sister to the Earl of Rothes.—At Bisham, John Aldridge, esq. Barrister, to Georgina Emma Mary, dau. of T. Wethered, of Great Marlow, esq.—7. The Rev. G. Wells, Rector of Wiston, Sussex, to Frances, dau. of the late Rev. J. Ballard, LL.D.—At Nuneham, Lord Norreys, eldest son of the Earl of Abingdon, to Miss Harcourt, only child of Geo. Harcourt, esq. eldest son of the Archbishop of York.—8. At Cheltenham, Capt. R. Watts, Madras Army, to Margaret Carter, eldest dau. of W. Harcourt Carter, esq. of New-park, co. Dublin.—At Inverness, Capt. H. Mackenzie, Bengal army, third son of the late Sir H. Mackenzie, Bart. to Mary Lydia, eldest dau. of Major-Gen. Sir H. Fraser.—At Bathwick, the Rev. J. Bliss, to Emily, third dau. of J. Clayton, esq. of Enfield Old Park, Middlesex.—9. At Mapledurham, Oxford, Denis Le Merchant, esq. eldest son of the late Major-Gen. Le Merchant, to Sarah Eliza, fourth dau. of the late Cha. Smith, esq. of Suttons, Essex.—12. At Banwell, the Rev. T. Vores, to Eliz.-Plomley, dau. of the Rev. S. Jenkins, of Locking, Somerset.—At Abergeley, North Wales, Visc. Frankfort De Montmorency, to Georgina Frederica, dau. of Peter Fitz Gibbon Henekey, esq. of Merrion-sq. Dublin.—13. At Talaton, G. Templer, esq. of Whitehill, Devon, to Charlotte, eld. dau. of Sir John Kenaway, Bart.—14. At Bloomsbury Church, W.

Peter, son of T. Capreol, esq. of St. Omers, to Mary Ann Eliz. eldest dau. of James Hausard, esq. of Southampton-st. Bloomsbury-sq.—15. At Offchurch, co. Warwick, the Rev. E. A. Waller, son of Sir Wathen Waller, Twickenham, to Miss Louisa Wise, dau. of the Rev. H. Wise.—At Winford, C. H. Beddoes, esq. R. N. to Cecilia Charlotte, sec. dau. of the Rev. J. Eagles.—At Cubert, the Rev. S. M. Walker, vicar of St. Enoder, son of Lieut.-Gen. Walker, to Maria, eldest dau. of R. Hoskin, esq. of Carivick, Cornwall.—At Chester, Wilson D. Wilson, esq. of Glenarbach, Dumbartonshire, to Georgina, fourth dau. of the Bishop of Chester.—At Wemyss Hall, co. Fife, W. H. Fielden, of the 17th Lancers, eldest son of W. Fielden, esq. M. P. to Mary Eliz. dau. of the late Col. Wemyss.—18. At Littleton, Major Geo. Gustavus Tuite, 3d Dragoons, to Miss Dorothy Wood.—22. At Balcaskie, Fifehire, Capt. Somerville, Scotch Greys, to Anna Maria, youngest dau. of late Major-Gen. Sir H. Torrens.—24. At St. Marylebone church, Capt. P. W. Braham, 78th Highlanders, to Ann eldest dau. of the late J. Pycroft, esq.—29. At Oldbury, the Rev. W. May, of Steeple Langford, Wilts, to Charlotte, second dau. of the late R. Dyer, M.D. of Didmarton, Gloucestershire.—The Rev. T. Chalmers Storie, of Thames Ditton, to Amelia Eliz. Charlotte, eldest dau. of Allan Mackenzie, esq. of Woolwich.—The Rev. Edw. Blencowe, to Ellen Theresa, second dau. of H. Lucas, esq. M.D. of Brecon.—30. At Sheringham, Norfolk, the Rev. J. R. Pigott, Vicar of North Marston, Bucks, to Emma, second dau. of the late A. Upcher, of Sheringham, esq.

Feb. 3. At All Souls, Langham-place, the Baron Paul Louis Jules de Peyronnet, to Georgiana Frances, second dau. of the late G. Whitfield, esq.—Pierce Somerset Butler, esq. eldest son of Lieut.-Col. the Hon. Pierce Butler, M. P. of Ballycoura, Kilkenny, to Jessy-Anne, relict of the late P. A. Warren, esq. of Lodge Park.—4. At Bath, the Rev. J. R. Phillott, to Alicia Cath. dau. of the late Rev. R. Mant, D.D.—7. At St. George's, Bloomsbury, the Rev. C. Martyn, to Clarissa, fourth dau. of the late Sir C. Flower, Bart.—10. At Thornham Magna, Suffolk, Tho. Lovett, of Fernhill, co. Salop, esq. to the Hon. Emily Henniker, sister to Lord Henniker.—At Colne, Edw. Every, esq. second son of Sir H. Every, of Egginton Hall, to Eliz. only child of Tho. Clayton, esq. of Carr Hall.—At St. Sepulchre's, Mr. H. Shaw, of Fetter-lane, to Eliz. eld. dau. of Vincent Figgins, esq. of West-street.—11. At Edmonsham, Dorset, W. R. Bailey, esq. of Lyncombe, near Bath, to Flora Bower, dau. of the late Lieut.-Gen. Monro.—At Ryde, Isle of Wight, Capt. Netherton Langford, R.N. to Caroline, eldest dau. of the late Hon. and Rev. Archd. St. Leger.—15. At Leamington Spa, the Rev. Edw. Lewis, of Llanbeder, co. Brecon, to Charlotte Auriol, dau. of the late Edw. Auriol Hay Drummond, D.D. Dean of Bocking, and brother of the late Earl of Kinnoul.—17. At St. Pancras, John Morford Cottle, esq. of Leamington, to Maria, dau. of the late Richard Hooton, esq. of Chester-place, Regent's-park.—At Hartburn church, Northumberland, Henry Montonnier Hawkins, esq. (eldest son of the late A.M. Hawkins, esq. M.D. of the Gaer, co. Monm.) to Jane, only dau. of Jas. Fenwicke, esq. of Long-witton hall.—18. At Aston, Warw. G. Pearson, esq. to Eloisa, only dau. of J. Turner, esq. of Sisley-croft, Erdington.—19. At Chigwell, Henry Hancock, esq. of Harley-street, to Rachel-Ann, dau. of the late J. W. Burford, D. D. Vicar of Pelham Furneaux, Herts.—At Old Swinford, Worc. John Unett, jun. of Schneild House, Warw. esq. to Caroline, dau. of the late John Pidcock, esq. of the Platts, Stafford.

O B I T U A R Y.

THE RT. HON. R. P. CAREW.

Jan. 3. Aged 82, the Right Hon. Reginald Pole Carew, of Antony House, Cornwall, a Privy Councillor, F.R.S. and F.S.A.

He was the eldest son of Reginald Pole, of Stoke Damerel, in Devonshire, esq. (grandson of Sir John Pole, the third Bart. of Shute, in Devonshire) by Anne, second daughter of John Francis Buller, of Morval in Cornwall, esq. (Of his brother, the late Adm. Sir Charles Morice Pole, Bart. and G.C.B., and formerly M.P. for Plymouth, a memoir will be found in the Gentleman's Magazine, vol. c. ii. 466.)

Early in life he took the name of Carew, in addition to that of Pole, pursuant to the will of Sir Coventry Carew, of Antony. He was first returned to Parliament in May 1787 as Member for Reigate. At the general election of 1790 he was chosen for Lostwithiel, and at the opening of the session he moved the address to the King; in 1796 he was elected for Fowey, and resigned his seat in June 1799 on being appointed one of the Auditors of the Public Accounts.

At the general election of 1802, having relinquished that office, he was again chosen for Fowey; and in Aug. 1803 was appointed Under Secretary of State for the Home Department, which office he resigned on the termination of the Addington administration in the following year. On the 14th of Jan. 1805 he was sworn a member of the Privy Council. He was re-elected for Fowey in 1806 and for Lostwithiel in 1812, but retired from public life a year or two after.

Mr. Carew was twice married: first, on the 18th Nov. 1784, to Jemima, only daughter and heir of the Hon. John Yorke, fourth son of Lord Chancellor Hardwicke, by whom he had issue two sons and five daughters: 1. Charlotte; 2. Jemima; 3. Joseph Pole Carew, esq. who married in 1810 Caroline, second daughter of John Ellis, of Mamhead House in Devonshire, esq.; 4. Elizabeth; 5. Agneta; 6. Annabel; and 7. John-Reginald, who died in 1804, in his fourth year. Having lost his first wife July 14, 1804, Mr. Carew married 2dly May 4, 1808, the Hon. Caroline-Anne Lyttelton, daughter of William-Henry 1st Lord Lyttelton, and sister to the present Lord, by whom he had another son, William, and some daughters, one of

whom, Frances Antonia, was married on the 31st of December last, to Joseph Yorke, esq. of Forthampton Court, Gloucestershire, second cousin to her father's first wife.

RT. HON. JAMES FITZGERALD.

Jan. 22. At Booterstown, co. Dublin, aged 93, the Hon. James FitzGerald, a Privy Councillor, and senior King's Counsel in Ireland; father of Lord FitzGerald and Vesey.

He was descended from a branch of the family of the White Knight, seated at Castle Com, co. Cork. He was called to the Irish bar in 1769, and in a brief space of time attained high professional honours. In 1784 he was promoted to the dignity of the King's Prime Serjeant, which office he held till the Union. He became a Member of the Irish Parliament in 1772, and was the first who proposed a Bill for the relief of the Roman Catholics, successfully carried in 1782; by which they were freed from some of the severest restrictions of the Penal Code. After the Union he was returned five successive times to the Imperial Parliament as the representative of Ennis. He lived a long consistent life—the principles he embraced in his youth he cherished in his age. His eloquence was of the purest style, and the tone of his voice so harmonious, that he was called the *silver-tongued* Prime Serjeant.

He married in 1782, Catharine, second daughter of the Rev. Henry Vesey, who was cousin-german to John first Lord Knapton, the grandfather of the present Viscount de Vesci, they both being grandsons of the Most Rev. John Vesey, Lord Archbishop of Tuam, who died in 1716. This Lady was created a Peeress of Ireland in the year 1826, by the title of Baroness FitzGerald and Vesey, and died Jan. 5, 1832, having had issue three sons and four daughters (enumerated in the Gentleman's Magazine for Jan. 1832, p. 79) of whom the elder surviving son is the Rt. Hon. William Lord FitzGerald and Vesey, on whom a barony of the United Kingdom has recently been conferred; the younger son is the Hon. and Very Rev. Henry Vesey FitzGerald, Dean of Kilmore: the eldest daughter is the wife of Sir Ross Mahon, Bart.; the second, of the Hon. Mr. Baron Forster, cousin to Viscount Ferrard; and the third is unmarried.

GEN. THE RT. HON. SIR W. KEPPEL.

Dec. 10. At Paris, the Right Hon. Sir William Keppel, G.C.B. a Privy Councillor, a General in the army, Governor of Guernsey, and Colonel of the 2d foot.

He was appointed Captain of the 23d foot in 1778, Lieut.-Colonel of the 93d, 1783, Colonel 1794, Colonel of the 3d West India regiment 1795, Major-Gen. 1796, Lieut.-Gen. 1803, Colonel Commandant of the 4th battalion of the 60th regt. 1806, Colonel of the 67th foot 1811, General 1813, and Colonel of the 2d foot 1828. He was appointed Governor of Guernsey, and sworn of the Privy Council Nov. 16, 1827.

In early life he served in North America, and afterwards in the West Indies. He was a personal friend of his late Majesty, and for many years held the honourable post of one of his Equerries. He was invested with the ribbon of the Bath, before the enlargement of that Order, on the 1st Feb. 1813.

Sir William Keppel has bequeathed his property to his relative the Earl of Albemarle.

REAR-ADM. THE HON. GEO. DUNDAS.

Oct. 6. At Upleatham park, Yorkshire, the seat of his nephew the Hon. Thomas Dundas, M.P. aged 56, the Hon. George Heneage Lawrence Dundas, Rear-Admiral of the Blue, and one of the Commissioners of the Admiralty; brother to Lord Dundas.

This gentleman was born Sept. 8, 1778, the fourth son of Thomas the first Lord Dundas, by Lady Charlotte Fitz William, second daughter of William third Earl Fitz William.

He was serving as Lieutenant on board the *Queen Charlotte* at the time of the fatal conflagration of that noble ship. On this distressing occasion he exerted himself to the utmost in endeavouring to quench the flames, staying on the lower deck even till some of the middle-deck guns broke through from overhead; when, finding it impossible to remain any longer, he went out at the bridle-port, and gained the fore-castle. In that perilous situation he continued about an hour; and then, finding all efforts to extinguish the fire unavailing, he leaped from the jib-boom end, and swam to an American boat. But there were lost no fewer than 673 out of a complement of 840 men, and one of the finest three-deckers in the British fleet.

The great intrepidity of Lieut. Dundas during this disaster, secured him pre-

ferment, and he was appointed to the *Calpe 14*, and stationed at Gibraltar to assist convoys. In that little vessel, he was with Sir James Saumarez in the actions with the combined squadrons on the 6th and 13th of July 1801, and on both occasions received the thanks of the Commander-in-chief. Shortly after he made himself so particularly useful to Capt. Keats, in securing the *San Antonio 74*, after her surrender, that he was sent to England in her, where he received Post rank Aug. 3 in the same year, to enable him to retain her command.

After the peace of 1802, Captain Dundas appears to have had no command until Feb. 1805, when he was appointed to the *Quebec* frigate. In the following January he removed into the *Euryalus 38*, and joined the fleet under Collingwood, with which he remained to the close of 1807. Shortly after he brought several members of the French royal family to England; and was otherwise employed in the Baltic. In 1809 the *Euryalus* was one of the armament sent to Walcheren; she afterwards cruized in the Channel until the spring of 1810, and then joined the Mediterranean fleet. In the autumn of 1812, Capt. Dundas was obliged to quit this favourite frigate, to assume the command of the *Edinburgh 74*, in which he was very actively engaged on the coasts of Italy, until the termination of hostilities.

He was nominated a Companion of the Bath on the enlargement of the Order in Jan. 1815. He subsequently sat in Parliament for the islands of Orkney and Shetland during the Parliaments of 1818-20 and 1826-30. He was promoted to the rank of Rear-Admiral at the promotion which took place on the accession of his present Majesty; and became a Lord of the Admiralty on the formation of Lord Grey's cabinet in the same year.

His death was very sudden. He had been at the fête at Wentworth House, in commemoration of the majority of his nephew, Lord Milton, and had arrived at Upleatham on the day before his death. The following day he was as well as usual, and had been viewing a farm which he had in his own occupation at Guisborough, and returned to Upleatham-hall to dinner; shortly afterwards he retired, and the family thinking him long, went and found him sitting in a state of insensibility. He was immediately removed to bed, and lingered on until twelve, when he expired, having never spoken from the first. He has died a bachelor.

MAJOR-GEN. THE HON. G. A. C.
STAPYLTON.

Dec. 2. At Beckenham, Kent, aged 77, the Hon. Granville Anson Chetwynd Stapylton, a retired Major-General, Chairman of the Victualling Office, and Storekeeper at Sheerness; uncle to Viscount Chetwynd.

He was born Sept. 25, 1758, the fourth and youngest son of William fourth Viscount Chetwynd, by Susannah, youngest daughter of Sir Jonathan Cope, Bart. He was appointed Ensign in the 2d foot 1773, and subsequently Lieutenant and Captain in the same corps. In 1794 he attained the brevet of Major; and was afterwards appointed to a company in the 38th foot. He served on board the Channel fleet under Lord Howe, and in Ireland during the rebellion. In 1807 he was removed from the 38th foot to the 6th foot; obtained the brevet of Lieut.-Colonel 1808, of Colonel 1814, and of Major-General 1825. He had the command as Colonel of the York Fencibles and the 15th Garrison Battalion; and was for some time Assistant Adjutant-general in England, and also Paymaster and Inspector of Marines. In 1817 he was appointed a Commissioner of the Victualling Board. He was also a Groom of the Bedchamber to the Duke of Kent.

He married July 29, 1783, Martha, only daughter of the late Henry Stapylton, of Wighill, co. York, esq. and in consequence took the surname of Stapylton, by royal sign manual. By this lady, who died Nov. 20, 1822, he had issue two sons and six daughters: 1. Harriet-Honora; 2. Charlotte, who died an infant; 3. Major Henry-Richard Stapylton, who married in 1820, Margaret, daughter of George Hammond, esq. and has several children; 4. Esther-Susannah; 5. Margaret; 6. Diana-Clarissa, married in 1824 to Peter Mere Latham, M.D. and died in the following year; 7. Augusta, who died in 1824; and 8. Granville-William, born in 1800.

SIR W. MARJORIBANKS, BART.

Sept. 22. At Cheltenham, in his 42d year, Sir William Marjoribanks, the second Baronet, of the Lees, co. Berwick (1815).

He was the second but eldest surviving son of the late Sir John Marjoribanks, the first Baronet, M.P. for co. Berwick, who died Feb. 5, 1833, (and of whom a memoir will be found in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, vol. ciii. i. 371) by Allison, eldest daughter of William Ramsay, of Barnton, co. Midlothian, esq.; and elder brother to the late Charles

Marjoribanks, esq. also M.P. for co. Berwick, and an East India Director who died Dec. 3, 1833.

Sir William Marjoribanks was formerly a Captain in the naval service of the East India Company. He married Mary, eldest daughter of Henry Stone, esq. banker, of London: by whom he has left a daughter, who was not a month old at the time of his death, having been born on the 27th of August last; but, we believe, no male issue; and the Baronetcy has consequently devolved on his only surviving brother, David, late a merchant in London, who married, last year, Mary-Anne-Sarah Robertson, of Ladykirk, eldest daughter of Sir Thomas Haggerston, Bart. and Margaret, only daughter of William Robertson, of Ladykirk, esq.

SIR ROSE PRICE, BART.

Sept. 29. At Trengwainton, near Penzance, in his 66th year, Sir Rose Price, of that place, Bart.

Sir Rose Price was descended from Capt. Francis Price, a Welchman, who settled in Jamaica after assisting in the conquest of that island in 1655. His great-uncle, Sir Charles Price, was for many years Speaker of the Jamaica House of Assembly; on his resignation of which office, in 1763, his son was immediately elected in his place. A Baronetcy was conferred on the former in 1768, which became extinct with his son, also Sir Charles, in 1788.

Sir Rose Price was the only surviving son of John Price, esq. who died at Penzance in 1797, by Elizabeth, daughter of John Brammar, esq. of St. John's, Jamaica.

A baronetcy was conferred on this gentleman, by patent dated May 30, 1815. He married in 1798, Elizabeth, youngest daughter and coheir of Charles Lambart, of Beaupark, co. Meath, esq. and sister to the late Frances-Thomasina Countess Talbot. By that lady, who died Dec. 2, 1826, he had issue five sons and eight daughters: 1. Rose Lambart Price, esq. who married in 1824, Catharine Countess dowager of Desart, eldest daughter and coheir of Maurice Nugent O'Connor, esq. and died in Jan. 1826, leaving an only child, Maria; 2. Sir Charles Dutton Price, who has succeeded to the title; he was born in 1800, and is a Lieutenant in the Royal Navy; 3. Francis, a Lieut. in the 19th foot; 4. Elizabeth-Mary; 5. Charlotte; 6. Emily; 7. John; 8. Agnes; 9. Anne; 10. George; 11. Julia; 12. Louisa-Douglas; 13. Thomas; and 14. Jane-Frances.

ADM. G. PALMER.

Aug. ... At his residence, near Esher, Admiral George Palmer.

This officer attained the rank of Post Captain Jan. 18, 1783. In the spring of 1791 he was appointed to the *Perseus* of 20 guns, and shortly after sent to the West Indies. In Nov. 1795 he commanded the *Lion*, of 64 guns, in the Irish Channel; which was one of the squadron driven back to Spithead by stormy weather, in Jan. 1796. He afterwards commanded the *Adventure* of 44 guns on two decks. He was promoted to the rank of Rear-Admiral 1804, Vice-Admiral 1810, and Admiral 1819.

ADMIRAL CRAWLEY.

Nov. 4. At Waterhouse, near Bath, in his 80th year, Edmund Crawley, esq. Admiral of the White.

This officer was the son of a Purser in the Royal Navy, who was once serving in the same ship of the line which his son was commanding as Captain. He entered the service in May 1769, at the age of 13, as midshipman on board the *Senegal*, Capt. Sir T. Rich, Bart. on the Halifax station. He was afterwards transferred to the *Kingfisher*, Fowey, Romney, and Europe: and in May 1778, he was made Lieutenant in the *Cornwall* 74, to which he belonged until she sunk at St. Lucia, in June 1780. He was then appointed second-Lieutenant of the *Solebay*, employed on the Irish station, North America, and in the British Channel, and from March to Dec. 178- was acting Commander of the *Savage* sloop-of-war, on the coast of America and in the West Indies. He was next First Lieutenant of the *Prince George*, Capt. Williams, bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral Digby, at the period when the present King commenced his naval career on board that ship.

After obtaining the rank of Commander in Sept. 1782, he was appointed successively to the *Caroline*, *Albrión*, and *Wasp*, on the American station and in the West Indies; where he was a partaker in several actions under Rodney and other Admirals.

In 1790 Capt. Crawley obtained his Post rank in the *Scipio*, but did not further serve in that ship. In 1795 he commanded the *Adventure* 74, and conducted a large convoy to Quebec; and on his return was appointed to the *Lion* 64, in which he first joined the Channel division under Adm. Christian, forming one of the ill-fated expedition to the West Indies, and afterwards Adm. Duncan's fleet on the North Sea station, where he continued to June 1797. He

then, owing to his health becoming affected by a course of nearly thirty years' active service, and feeling with much acuteness the mutiny at the Nore (though the *Lion* was the last ship to join the mutineers), solicited to be superseded. Thus terminated Capt. Crawley's service afloat.

He was, however, appointed Agent for Prisoners of War at Stapleton in March 1805, which situation he continued to hold until promoted to the rank of Rear-Admiral in Oct. 1809. He became Vice-Admiral in 1814, and Admiral in 1830. On retiring from professional duty, he made Bath his residence, where he was highly respected. His son, the Rev. E. J. Crawley, is Perpetual Curate of the Holy Trinity church in that city.

LT.-GEN. SIR. H. DE HENUBER, K. C. B.

Dec. ... Lieut.-General Sir Henry de Henuber, K. C. B. and K. C. G.

The services of this officer in the British army commenced in 1804 as Lieut.-Colonel of the third battalion of the King's German Legion. In the following year he was appointed Colonel-commandant, and in 1811 a brevet Major-General. After serving for some time on the staff of the army in Sicily, he was sent to Spain, where in June 1813 he was appointed to command the third battalion of the King's German Legion as the 1st division of Infantry, and was present at the battle of the Nive. In 1814, it fortunately fell to his lot to repel the treacherous affair at Bayonne.

He afterwards served at Waterloo, and for his conduct in that ever memorable battle received the thanks of Parliament. In Jan. 1815 he was appointed an honorary Knight Commander of the Bath; he was also nominated a Knight Commander of the Guelphic Order by his late Majesty; and in 1819 obtained the brevet of Lieut.-General.

LT.-GEN. COGHLAN.

Aug. 3. At Brighton, Lieutenant-General Roger Coghlan.

This officer commenced his career in 1779 in the Connaught Rangers, which he joined in Jamaica, and then removed in the following year into the 60th regiment, of which he became Adjutant of the first battalion. In 1783 he was placed on half-pay as Lieutenant; but having returned to full pay in the following year, rejoined the regiment in 1786 in Jamaica, and accompanied it in 1786 to Nova Scotia. In Jan. 1788 he purchased a Company in the 66th, which he joined at St. Vincent's, and thence proceeded in

1793 to Gibraltar. In 1795 he purchased a Majority in the 134th, and was ordered from Gibraltar to join that regiment at Dundee; before his arrival, the corps was reduced, but the officers were continued off full pay. He accordingly availed himself of an exchange in Jan. 1796 to the 82d regiment, then at St. Domingo, and in December of the same year he succeeded to the Lieut.-Colonelcy of the regiment, the first Major having died of a wound, and both Lieut.-Colonels from the yellow fever. The few survivors of the regiment returned to England in Nov. 1798.

However, during the following year, through the exertions of Lieut.-Col. Coghlan, the regiment was completed to about 1100 rank and file, principally by draughts from the militia. In 1800 it passed over to Ireland, whence it proceeded to Minorca, and after the evacuation of that island in 1802, returned to Ireland. In 1805 Lt.-Col. Coghlan received the brevet of Colonel; and, on account of impaired health, retired on half-pay, leaving the 82d in the highest state of discipline.

In July 1810 he was promoted to the rank of Major-General, and appointed to the staff of Ireland, on which he remained for some years; and in 1819 he attained the brevet of Lieut.-General.

The death of his son, Lieut. R. Coghlan, was recorded in our July Magazine, p. 111.

LIEUT.-GEN. ARMSTRONG.

Nov. 12. At Cheshunt Park, Herts, (the residence of T. A. Russell, esq.) aged 63, Lieut.-General George Andrew Armstrong.

This officer was appointed Ensign in the 8th foot, 1787, Lieutenant 1791, Captain-Lieutenant 1793, and Captain in the same regiment 1794. He raised men for the rank and pay of Major of Independents, and was gazetted Jan. 22, 1795. He was appointed to the command of the Leeds Recruiting district on its first establishment in June 1796, and received the brevet of Lieut.-Col. in the army Jan. 1, 1800. He was removed from the staff of the Leeds district in 1802, and appointed Inspecting Field Officer of Yeomanry and Volunteers under Gen. Simcoe in Jan. 1804. He received a majority in the 56th foot in September following, and exchanged into the 96th foot in Jan. 1805. He attained the rank of Colonel 1810, Major-General 1813, and Lieut.-General 1825.

CAPT. PILFOLD, C.B.

July 12. At Stonehouse, Devon, John Pilfold, Esq. a Post Captain in the Royal Navy, and C.B.

He was the second son of Charles Pilfold, esq. by Bathia, daughter of William White, esq. both of Horsham, of which town he was a native. He went first to sea as midshipman in the Crown 64, in which he continued from Oct. 1788 until her return from the East Indies in May 1792. He served afterwards in the Brunswick and Queen Charlotte; and in Feb. 1795 was appointed Lieut. on board the Russell 74, in which he shared in the action off l'Orient in the following June. His next appointment was to the Kingfisher sloop; in which he assisted in the capture of several privateers, chiefly on the Lisbon station; and in 1798 we find him on board the Impetueux 78, of which he became First Lieutenant previous to its being paid off in April 1802.

In 1803 he was appointed to the Hindostan 54, and subsequently to the Dragon and Ajax third-rates; of which last ship he was First Lieutenant in the action off Ferrol July 22, 1805, and commanding officer in the glorious victory of Trafalgar, his Captain being absent at a Court-martial. He was made Post Captain, Dec. 25, 1805, and presented with a gold medal for that service. In 1808 an honourable augmentation was made to his arms; and his name was on the first list of the Companions of the Bath. In 1831 he was Captain of the Ordinary at Plymouth.

He married June 20, 1803, Mary-Anne-Horner, dau. of Thomas South, esq. of Donhead, Wilts, and niece to the late Thomas Horner, esq. of Mells Park, Somerset; by whom he had issue two daughters.

[This brief memoir of a meritorious officer, whose death we had nearly overlooked, is abridged from a longer article in Marshall's Royal Naval Biography, vol. II. pt. II. p. 963.]

CAPT. BLIGH, R.N.

Lately. At Southampton, Captain George Miller Bligh, R.N.

He was the son of the late Adm. Sir Richard Rodney Bligh, G.C.B., under whom he entered the Navy in 1794, as a midshipman on board the Alexander 74, and was on board that ship when she was captured Nov. 4, that year, by a French squadron. After six months' captivity, he effected his escape from Brest, and subsequently served in the Brunswick 74, Agincourt 64, Quebec 32, and Endymion 40; from which last

he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant in 1801. During the remainder of that war he served in the Brunswick; and in 1804 and 1805 was attached to the Victory, the flag-ship of Lord Nelson, who in some letters to his father, printed in Marshall's Royal Naval Biography, mentions him repeatedly with high praise.

Towards the close of the battle of Trafalgar, Lieut. Bligh was severely wounded by a musket-ball in the breast. His commission as Commander bore date Jan. 25, 1806; and he was thereupon appointed to the Pylades sloop-of-war, then at Falmouth, with a convoy bound to the Mediterranean; where he continued for more than three years in active employ. On the 2d May 1808, he captured the Grand Napoleon privateer, pierced for 10 guns, but having only four mounted. His promotion to post rank took place on the 27th Dec. following.

From the Pylades he removed to the Glatton 56, and took charge of the homeward-bound trade collected at Malta, in the spring of 1810. He subsequently commanded the Acorn sloop, one of the squadron protecting Lissa; and his last appointment was in 1814, to the Araxes frigate, fitting for the Jamaica station; whence he returned to England, and was paid off in July 1816.

Capt. Bligh married, Dec. 2, 1817, Miss Catharine Haynes, of Lonesome-lodge, near Dorking. His body was carried to the tomb, at Alverstoke, by six of the oldest watermen of Gosport, who received each, by his desire, a new suit of clothes and a sovereign.

CAPT. TIMOTHY CURTIS, R.N.

Oct. 15. At Exmouth, after a lingering illness, aged 41, Timothy Curtis, esq. Captain in the Royal Navy.

Capt. Curtis was the fifth son of the late Rev. Charles Curtis, Rector of Solihull, Warw. and St. Martin's, Birmingham, who was a younger brother of the late Alderman Sir W. Curtis, Bart. and died in 1829; (see *Gent. Mag.* vol. xcix. pt. i. p. 275) by his first wife Dorothy, second daughter of the Rev. John Wilde, of Bell Broughton in Worcestershire. He was made a Lieutenant in 1815, Commander 1821, appointed to the Weazel of 10 guns, Sept. 13, 1823; and removed to the Medina, of 20, on the Mediterranean station, June 6, 1825. His commission as Captain bore date Dec. 30, 1826.

He married, March 29, 1828, his cousin Rebecca-Mary, youngest daughter of the Alderman.

REV. SIR W. H. COOPER, BART.

Dec. . . . At Isleworth house, Middlesex, aged 68, the Rev. Sir William Henry Cooper, the fourth Bart. of Nova Scotia (1638).

He was born May 29, 1766, the elder son of the Right Hon. Sir Grey Cooper, the third Bart. by his second wife Miss Kennedy, of Newcastle upon Tyne; and succeeded to the title on the death of his father, July 31, 1801.

Sir W. H. Cooper married, May 21, 1787, Isabella-Bell, only daughter of Moses Franks, esq. of Teddington, by whom he had issue one son, now Sir William Henry Cooper, Bart. and three daughters: Mary-Anne married in 1808 to Sir John Courtenay Honywood, Bart.; Isabella, who died unmarried Oct. 7, 1829; and Elizabeth, married in 1818 to George Augustus-Frederick Dawkins, esq. who died without issue Nov. 14, 1821. The present Baronet was born in 1788, and married in 1827, Anne, eldest daughter of Col. Charles Kemeys Kemeys Tynte, of Halswell House, Somerset, M.P. for Bridgewater.

HENRY BANKES, ESQ.

Dec. 17. At Tregothan, Cornwall, the seat of his son-in-law the Earl of Falmouth, aged 77, Henry Bankes, esq. of Kingston hall, Dorsetshire, a Trustee of the British Museum.

This highly respectable gentleman was the only surviving son of Henry Bankes, esq. counsellor at law, a Commissioner of the Customs, and M.P. for Corfe Castle, (great-grandson of Sir John Bankes, Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas in the reign of Charles I.) by his second wife Margaret, daughter of the Rt. Rev. John Wynne, Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells, and sister to the Rt. Hon. William Wynne, LL.D. Principal Official of the Court of Arches.

Mr. Bankes was educated at Westminster, and Trinity college, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1778, M.A. 1781. He entered Parliament in 1780 as one of the representatives of the borough of Corfe Castle; and was for many years an active member, generally supporting Mr. Pitt. He continued to sit in the House by virtue of his family borough, until in 1826 he was elected for the County of Dorset. At the general election of the same year, he was re-chosen; but at that of 1830, after a severe struggle, he was defeated.

Mr. Bankes was an accomplished scholar, intimately acquainted with ancient and modern literature, and of a refined and acknowledged taste in the arts; accomplishments that enabled him

peculiarly to grace his duties as one of the most active and zealous Trustees of the British Museum, of which he was generally regarded as the organ and advocate in the House of Commons. His public life was marked by firmness in principle, a peculiar disinterestedness, and undeviating adherence to conscientiously formed opinions. He was a staunch supporter of our National Institutions in all their efficiency, but was never reluctant to assist in the removal of proved abuses introduced by time and circumstances. Never the blind adherent of any party, he sought only the promotion of his country's welfare; and perseveringly continued to enforce economy and the reduction of expenditure. In his last address to the electors of Dorset, he looked forward with a happy conviction that justice would be done to his memory:—"Whatever station," said he, "I may hereafter be placed in, whether I may again appear in a public capacity, or whether I may retire into private life, I assure you that my constant and warmest wishes will be for the welfare and happiness of my native county, to which I have been so long and so strongly attached; and not of that only, but of the whole country; and when I shall be no more, when I shall be gone from this transitory world, I trust that my memory will not be injured, and that no man will speak of me otherwise than as one who endeavoured throughout a long public life, faithfully and honestly to fulfil the functions of an independent Representative."

Mr. Bankes was the author of "The Civil and Constitutional History of Rome, from the Foundation to the age of Augustus," published in 1818 in two volumes 8vo.

Mr. Bankes married in 1784, Frances, daughter of William Woodley, esq. Governor of the Leeward Islands, by whom he had issue four sons and two daughters: 1. Henry, of Trinity hall, Camb. B.A. 1806, lost in the same year in l'Athenienne man-of-war; 2. William John Bankes, esq. M.A. of Trin. coll. Cambridge, M.P. for that University in 1822, afterwards for Corfe Castle, and in the last Parliament for Dorsetshire, well known from his travels in the East; 3. George Bankes, esq. Fellow of Trinity hall, Camb. LL.B. 1812, formerly M.P. for Marlborough, and in 1830 a Commissioner successively of the India Board and of the Treasury; and now Cursitor Baron of the Exchequer; he is married, and has a numerous family; 4. the Rt. Hon. Anne-Frances Countess of Falmouth, married in 1810 to Edward now Earl of

Falmouth, and has one son, Lord Boscawen-Rose; 5. Maria-Wynne, married Jan. 29, 1819, to the late Hon. Thomas Stapleton, eldest son of the late Lord le Despencer, and died before him Oct. 15, 1823, leaving an only surviving daughter, the Rt. Hon. Mary-Elizabeth-Frances now Lady le Despencer; and 6. the Rev. Edward Bankes, of Trinity hall, Camb. LL.B. 1818, a Prebendary of Gloucester and Norwich, and Chaplain to the King; he married in 1820, Lady Frances-Jane Scott, the younger daughter of the Earl of Eldon, and has issue.

The remains of Mr. Bankes were interred in the family vault at Wimbourne Minster.

REV. T. R. MALTHUS, F.R.S.

Dec. 29. At Bath, in his 69th year, the Rev. Thomas Robert Malthus, F.R.S. the celebrated author on population.

Mr. Malthus was the younger of the two sons of Daniel Malthus, esq. of Albury, in Surrey, a private gentleman of good family and independant fortune. He was born on the 14th of February, 1766, at the Rookery, near Dorking, a place of great beauty, which was then the property and residence of his father.

Having received his earlier education under the care of the Rev. Mr. Graves, of Claverton, he went to Jesus College, Cambridge, where he obtained a Fellowship and graduated B.A. 1788, as 9th Wrangler, M.A. 1791.

In 1798 he published his "Essay on Population, with remarks on the speculations of Godwin and Condorcet," being the precursor, rather than the first edition, of his great work on Population. A Correspondent of the *Athenæum*, who states that he knew Mr. Malthus intimately for fifty years, has given the following account of the production of that work:—"His views were first presented to the public in a single octavo volume, chiefly intended as a refutation of the theory of Condorcet and Godwin, upon the perfectability of man; in proportion, however, as he reflected upon the subject, its importance was more evident to his mind, and the necessity of a further and clearer exhibition of it became more urgent. That nothing might be wanting, therefore, to the work, he visited, in 1800, every country in Europe then accessible to English travellers, observing carefully all the facts likely to bear upon his subject, inspecting the places, whether cities or villages, where anything remarkable in the population was to be found, and consulting every public or private document which was calculated to benefit his labours; the

fruits of these researches he carefully digested and arranged soon after his return, and, having embodied with them his former work, he gave them to the public in a quarto volume; and it is well worthy of observation, that the system then came from him in so complete and perfect a form, so guarded on every side, so carefully pursued and carried out to all its consequences, as to require little or no alteration afterwards, either from himself or any other person. The work of Mr. Malthus has gone through a great number of editions in this country, and has been translated into almost every language of the civilized world."

In 1804 Mr. Malthus was appointed to the chair of History and Political Economy in the East India Company's College in Hertfordshire, a situation which he filled during the remainder of his life. Of his various publications subsequent to the *Essay on Population*, perhaps the most important was "*The Principles of Political Economy*," of which a new edition will probably appear. He was a fellow of the Royal Society, and some years before his death was enrolled as a Member of the National Institute of France, a distinction conferred, we believe, only on men of the greatest eminence. He never solicited or obtained any preferment from Government. "Of his character in a social and domestic view," says the writer in the *Athenæum*, "it would be difficult to speak in terms which would be thought extravagant by those who knew him best, and who, after all, are the best judges of it. Although much conversant with the world, and engaged in important labours, his life was, more than any other we have ever witnessed, a perpetual flow of enlightened benevolence, contentment, and peace; it was the best and purest philosophy, heightened by Christian views, and softened by Christian charity. His temper was so mild and placid, his allowances for others so large and so considerate, his desires so moderate, and his command over his own passions so complete, that the writer of this article, who has known him intimately for nearly fifty years, scarcely ever saw him ruffled, *never* angry, never above measure elated or depressed. Nor were his patience and forbearance less remarkable—no unkind word or uncharitable expression respecting any one, either present or absent, ever fell from his lips; and though doomed to pass through more censure and calumny than any author of this or perhaps of any other age, he was rarely heard to advert to this species of injury, never disposed to complain of it, and, least of all, to retort it. Indeed, he

had this felicity of mind, almost peculiar to himself, that, being singularly alive to the approbation of the wise and good, and anxious generally for the regard of his fellow creatures, he was impassive to unmerited abuse—so conscious was he of his integrity of purpose, so firmly convinced of the truth of the principles he advocated, and so calmly prepared for the repugnance with which, in some quarters, they would be heard."

In person Mr. Malthus was tall, and elegantly formed; and his appearance, no less than his conduct, was that of a perfect gentleman. He died of a disorder of the heart, at the house of his father-in-law at Bath, and was buried in the Abbey Church.

His widow, the daughter of John Eckersall, Esq. of St. Catharine's, near Bath; a son, the Rev. Henry Malthus, and a daughter, survive him.

MR. CHARLES LAMB.

Dec. 27. At Edmonton, after a short illness, aged 60, Mr. Charles Lamb, a gentleman well known to the public for his many pleasing works in prose and verse.

Mr. Lamb was a native of Lincolnshire. In his 8th year he was sent to Christ's Hospital, where he derived his taste for general literature, and his fitness for the pursuits of commercial life. He continued there till 1789, about which time he obtained a situation as clerk in the East India House, where he continued till the year 1825, and then retired, with a handsome annuity, on the superannuated list.

Mr. Lamb's principal works were as follow:—A small volume entitled "*Blank Verse*," printed in 1798 in conjunction with his friend Charles Lloyd; "*Specimens of the English Dramatic Poets*," 1808. Two dramatic pieces, "*John Woodvil*," a tragedy, and "*Mr. H.*" an afterpiece. "*Rosomond Grey*," a beautiful pathetic tale, and "*Old Blind Margery*." The *Works of Charles Lamb*, 2 vols. 1818. "*Elia*," 1823, a collection of Essays, which were the most admired of his works, and appeared originally in the *London Magazine*. "*Album Verses*," 1830. "*The adventures of Ulysses*," and "*Tales from Shakespeare*," 2 vols. The last essays of "*Elia*," 1833. Subsequently to his specimens of the *English Dramatic Poets*, he published a second series, which appeared in Mr. Hone's *Every Day Book*, under the head of the "*Garrick Papers*," extracted from the valuable collection in the British Museum, and that work is illustrated

with very valuable notes by Mr. Lamb. To this list of his productions may be added a small poem entitled "Satan in quest of a Wife;" and he also aided his sister, Miss Mary Lamb, in her elegant little work entitled "Mrs. Leycester's School."

On considering Mr. Lamb as diligently engaged in the pursuits of commercial life, it might surprise us that he could find leisure to write so much for the public; but the truth is, his faculties were extraordinary. The wit that he brought with him from school continued to flow uniformly and to increase through the whole course of his life. It was almost as natural with him to say witty things as to breathe; he could not enter a room without a joke, and he may be said to have almost conversed in extemporaneous humour. Nor did his discourse consist of merely sportive pleasantries; they had often the force of eloquence, joined with the solidity of argument, enlivened and softened by a humanity and benevolence which invariably beamed in his countenance. Perhaps, too, they were a little increased by his very infirmities; for he had a defect in his utterance, which gave a somewhat of quaintness and peculiarity of tone to his conversation. Overflowing as his spirits were, they never exceeded the bounds of propriety and decorum; and towards the fair sex, though he was never married, he never failed to evince the kindest feeling and purest respect.

Mr. Lamb has left behind him no other relation but the sister already mentioned, who is as amiable in disposition as himself, and who possesses a considerable share of literary talent. They were similar in their characters, their manners, and their studies; and there cannot be well conceived a more perfect example of fraternal and sisterly love, and untiring friendship, than that which existed between them, and which Mr. Lamb has elegantly alluded to in one of his poems, and likewise in one of his Papers entitled "Mackery End;" wherein he says, "I wish that I could throw into a heap the remainder of our joint existences, that we might share them in equal division,—but that is impossible."

The present tribute of respect to the memory of this estimable gentleman, is offered by the same pen which gave a previous account of Mr. Lamb's works in the *Gentleman's Magazine*.

THOMAS PRINGLE, Esq.

Dec. 5. In London, aged 46, Thomas Pringle, esq. late Secretary to the Anti-Slavery Association, and author of several interesting works.

Mr. Pringle was born in Tiviotdale, a romantic pastoral district in the South of Scotland, of which he has left some pleasing remembrances, in the poetry which from time to time he gave to the public. He applied himself early in life to literature, as a profession; and was concerned in the establishment and early management of *Blackwood's Magazine*; shortly after, however, he chose to follow the fortunes of his family, who became settlers in South Africa. There, after a time, Mr. Pringle entered into some literary speculations in Cape Town, which, however, he was speedily forced to relinquish by the government, at a pecuniary loss of little less than 1000*l*. Upon the failure of these speculations, Mr. Pringle returned to England; and his services were soon after engaged by the Anti-Slavery Society, as Secretary to that body, a situation which he continued to hold until within these few months, when the object of the Society was accomplished; and the duties of which responsible office he discharged, not merely as one expected to labour for hire, but as one whose heart was in the cause of humanity and justice.

Mr. Pringle is also favourably known to the public as a sweet and graceful poet. His "Ephemerides" abound in graphic pictures of African scenery; and are rich in evidences of the kind and Christian spirit which accompanied the writer, in all that he did or wrote. As the Editor of "*Friendship's Offering*," Mr. Pringle brought to his task a sound judgment and a refined taste. The last work in which he was engaged, and which he finished only a month or two ago, was the revision of his volume entitled "*African Sketches*," with a view to a second edition, which, we believe, will soon appear. Early last summer, the rupture of a blood-vessel confined Mr. Pringle to a sick bed, and greatly reduced the energies of a naturally strong constitution; and towards the autumn, it became apparent, that, for the preservation of life, a removal to a warmer climate was indispensable. Mr. Pringle's circumstances not permitting a trial of the south of Europe, he again turned his thoughts towards the Cape: the necessary preparations were hastily completed; the passage money paid; and it wanted but three days of the time appointed for sailing, when a diarrhoea began to show itself, under which the powers of nature, already enfeebled by confinement, speedily sank, and he died without a struggle; exhibiting to the end that moral courage for which he had ever been remarkable, and supported by the recollection of a

pent life, and by the hopes that from religion. Few men were in friends than Mr. Pringle; their number we might enumerate of the literary men of the day, and many of those public men, who have philanthropy the beacon of their career. (*Athenæum.*)

MR. F. W. SMITH.

18. At Shrewsbury, Frederick Smith, second son of Anker Smith, the eminent engraver, and the best of the pupils of Chantrey sculptor.

His merits as an artist were of no ordinary kind; he had much force of conception, and singular ease and grace of execution: in male figures, as his Ajax, he united natural accuracy with great anatomical knowledge; his female figures were remarkable for their unconstrained elegance of posture, the round softness of their limbs, their perfect delicacy and truth of expression. By his groupe of Hæmon and Antigone, he gained the gold medal of the Royal Academy, and raised expectations which were realized in his beautiful group from the Deluge, of a Father and Child, his Ajax, and other productions of the same kind. He failed in obtaining the prize on which he had set his heart—namely, the one which entitles the winner to study three years in Rome; his model, though nothing like so smooth as the one which won it, led it far in originality of conception. His busts were inferior to his other works; those of Chantrey, Brunel, and John Cunningham are the best; it was the latter that Flaxman, who was arranging the works of art in Somerset House, said—"I shall give this bust of Smith, the best place in the exhibition for in sentiment it surpasses any I have seen here for some years." Needless to add, that he kept his model. This young artist was frank, unpretending, and kind-hearted, and was only beloved by all with whom he had intercourse. (*Athenæum.*)

CLERGY DECEASED.

At Friar-lodge, Saddleworth, Lanc. 76, the Rev. *John Buckley*, Perpetual Curate of Friarmere, in the parish of Rochdale, to which he was presented in 1790.

At Laughton en le Morthen, Yorks., the Rev. *James Crabtree*, Vicar of the parish, and Perpetual Curate of Laughton, to both which churches he was presented in 1818 by the Chancellor of

York. He was formerly Curate of Gawsworth, in the same county, and in 1815 of Panston, near Macclesfield.

Aged 71, the Rev. *Thomas F. Davison*, Treasurer of Chichester Cathedral, and Vicar of Donnington, Sussex. He was collated to the Treasurership with the annexed Prebend of Wittering in 1792, and to Donnington in 1793, by Sir William Ashburnham, then Bishop of Chichester.

The Rev. *R. Davics*, Rector of Llanalltgo, Anglesey, to which Church he was presented in 1830.

The Rev. *W. Duke*, Rector of Blanchfield, co. Sligo.

At Scotton, Yorkshire, the Rev. *Richard Empson*, Perpetual Curate of West Butterwick. He was of Saint John's coll. Camb. B.A. 1817; and was presented to West Butterwick in 1824 by the Rector of Owstone.

At Bootle, Cumberland, aged 66, the Rev. *John Fleming*, Rector of that parish, and a Prebendary of Llandaff. He was of St. John's coll. Camb. B.A. 1789, as 5th Wrangler, M.A. 1792; was collated to the prebend of St. Andrew's in the church of Landaff by Bp. Watson in 1800, and presented to Bootle in 1814 by the Earl of Lonsdale.

At Boulogne, the Rev. *John Short Hewitt*, D.D. Rector of Rotherhithe, Surrey, and of Ewhurst, Sussex. He was formerly Fellow of Clare hall, Camb. where he graduated B.A. 1803, M.A. 1806, D.D. 1824; was presented to Rotherhithe by that society in 1817, and to Ewhurst in 1825 by the Master and Fellows of King's college, Camb.

Aged 82, the Rev. *Robert Leake*, for more than fifty years Vicar of Fulstow, to which he was presented in 1792 by the Lord Chancellor, and Perpetual Curate of Marshchapel, Lincolnshire.

Aged 76, the Rev. *James Mower*, Rector of Dinnington and Perpetual Curate of Tinsley, Yorkshire. He was of Trinity college, Camb. B.A. 1791; was presented to Tinsley in 1813 by the late Earl Fitzwilliam, and to Dinnington in 1819 by Lord Chancellor Eldon.

The Rev. *John Myers*, M.A. Vicar of Rye, Sussex. He was of St. John's college, Camb. and was presented to Rye in 1793 by Lord G. H. Cavendish.

The Rev. *Owen Ormsby*, Vicar of Ballymascaulon, in the diocese of Armagh.

Aged 47, the Rev. *Thomas Roy*, Perpetual Curate of Woburn, Bedfordshire, to which he was presented in 1825 by the Duke of Bedford.

Aged 35, the Rev. *James Taylor*, incumbent of St. John's, Newcastle, with Benwell.

At St. Winnow, Cornwall, aged 82, the Rev. *Robert Walker*. He was of Balliol college, Oxf. M.A. 1778.

Aged 84, the Rev. *J. Williams*, Rector of Kemberton, Shropshire, to which he was instituted in 1830.

At his father's house, Llandovery, aged 24, the Rev. *William Williams*, B.A. of Jesus college, Oxford.

May 15. At Arcot, East Indies, the Rev. *P. Stewart*, B.A. Chaplain of that station.

Oct. 4. At Brighton, the Rev. *James Stanier Clarke*, LL.D. F.R.S. Canon of Windsor, Rector of Preston cum Hove, Sussex, and Deputy Clerk of the Closet to the King. He was the eldest son of the Rev. Edward Clarke, Rector of Buxted in Sussex, (son of the Rev. William Clarke, the intimate friend of Mr. Bowyer the learned Printer; see Nichols's *Literary Anecdotes*, vol. iv. p. 382) by Anne, daughter of Thomas Grenfield, esq. and brother to Dr. E. D. Clarke, the celebrated traveller. He was of Jesus college, Cambridge, LL.B. 1805, LL.D. per Lit. Reg. 1816. He was for some years a Chaplain in the Royal Navy, and was Chaplain to Lord Nelson at the battle of Trafalgar. He afterwards distinguished himself as a preacher at Park-street and Trinity chapels; and having been introduced by Adm. John Payne to his late Majesty, was for many years Domestic Chaplain and Librarian at Carlton House, and honoured by the particular favour of his Royal Master. He was instituted to Preston in 1790, and he was also for some time Rector of Coombs, Sussex, in the gift of the Earl of Egremont. The following are the titles of Dr. Clarke's publications: *Naval Sermons*, preached aboard H.M.S. the *Impetueux*. 1798, 8vo. *The Progress of Maritime Discovery, from the earliest period to the close of the 18th century*. 1803, 4to. *Falconer's Shipwreck, with a Life of the author*, 1804, 8vo. *Naufragia, or historical memoirs of Shipwrecks*, 1805, 3 vols. 12mo. *Life of Lord Nelson (in conjunction with John M'Arthur, Esq.)* 1809, 2 vols. 4to. *An Abridgment of the same*, 1810, 8vo. *Sermon at the Anniversary of the Sons of the Clergy*, 1811. An edition of *Lord Clarendon's Essays*, 1815, 2 vols. 12mo. *The Life of King James II. from his own memoirs and the Stewart MSS.* at Carlton House, 1816, 2 vols. 4to. (The Prince Regent had then appointed him *Historiographer to the King*.) He was also the founder of the monthly miscellany called the *Naval Chronicle*.

Dec. 10. At Chepstow, aged 82, the Rev. *William Hurdman Jane*, D.D. Vicar

of Tredington, Worcestershire, and of Caldecot, Monmouthshire. He was formerly Fellow of Jesus college, Oxford, M.A. 1777, B.D. 1784, D.D. 1789; was presented to the first portion of Tredington by that society in 1802, and to Caldecot in 1807 by Mrs. Tynte.

Dec. 12. At Wyke cottage, near Weymouth, aged 82, the Rev. *John Dupré*, D.D. for fifty years Vicar of Mentmore, Bucks, and for fourteen Vicar of Toynnton All Saints, Lincolnshire. He was the eldest son of the Rev. John Dupré, Rector of St. Helier's in Jersey, and brother to the late Rev. Edw. Dupré, LL.D. Dean of that island. When only eighteen, he was elected Fellow of Exeter college, Oxford, where he graduated M.A. 1776, B. and D.D. 1790. In 18.. he was appointed Master of the Grammar school at Berkhamstead in Hertfordshire, which he considerably raised in respectability and usefulness. He was presented to Mentmore in 1784, by R. B. Harcourt, esq. and to Toynnton in 1824 by Lord Gwydir.

At Bath, in his 30th year, the Rev. *Henry Curtis Smith*, M.A. of Balliol college, Oxford, Rector of Rawston. He was the third son of Sir John Wyldbore Smith, of the Down House, Dorsetshire, Bart. by Eliz.-Anne, 2d dau. and coh. of the Rev. Dr. James Marriott, of Horsmonden, in Kent.

At Beckington rectory, Somerset, the Rev. *Charles Pickwick*, late of Worcester college, Oxford; nephew to E. Pickwick, esq. of Queen's-square, Bath.

Dec. 14. At Guilsborough, Northamptonshire, aged 68, the Rev. *Thomas Sikes*, Vicar of that parish. He was of Pemb. coll. Oxford, M.A. 1792; and was instituted to his living in that year on his own petition.

Dec. 23. At Exeter, aged 26, the Rev. *James Francis E. Blomart Pollock*, B.A. of Exeter college, Oxford, and Curate of Puddington, Devon; son of the late Major Pollock of the 62d regt.

Dec. 28. At Torquay, Devon, the Rev. *James Edward Compson*, M.A. Vicar of St. Chad's, Shrewsbury. He was the second son of the late James Compson, Esq. of Cleobury Mortimer, Shropshire, and was presented to St. Chad's in 1826 by the Lord Chancellor.

Dec. 29. At Mulbarton, Norfolk, aged 78, the Rev. *Miles Beevor*, D.D. Rector of Hethel and Bircham Newton with Tofts, and Vicar of Ketteringham, Norfolk; and for many years a Deputy Lieut. and Magistrate for that county; uncle to Sir T. B. Beevor, Bart. He was the third son of Sir Thomas the first Bart. by Elizabeth, daughter and

of Miles Branthwayt, esq. of 1; was of University coll. Oxf. 1781, B. and D.D. 1815; was presented to Ketteringham in 1786, by kins, esq.; to Bircham in 1789 by Earl of Orford, and to Hethel in 1791 by his father.

29. In Henrietta-st., Cavendish-st. 66, the Rev. *Henry Heigham*, of Hunston hall, in the county of Suffolk, Perpetual Curate of that parish, and formerly Fellow of Caius coll. Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1789, Senior Optime, M.A. 1792; and presented to Hunston in 1792 by J. M. Esq.

30. In 81, the Rev. *Isaac Monkhouse*, of Holwell, Somerset, and a Curate of the county of Dorset. was formerly a Fellow of Queen's coll. Oxford, where he graduated B.A. 1780, B.D. 1796; and by which he was presented to his living in

1. At Loders, Dorsetshire, aged 90, the Rev. *Samuel Wallis*, of that parish and Bradpole, and in to the Marquis of Winchester. was formerly Fellow of Jesus coll. Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. M.A. 1768, and was instituted to in 1820. He was father of Mr. Market-place, Bath.

3. At Ashby, Leicestershire, the Rev. *Richard Kenny*, Minister of St. Peter's, Preston, Lancashire, formerly one of the Church Mission Society's missionaries in India.

Swanbourne, Bucks, aged 67, the Rev. *John Haddock*, for many years Curate of that parish, a native of Bury St. Edmund's. He was of Jesus coll. Cambridge. B.A. 1788.

5. At Stafford, aged 75, the Rev. *John Angley*, late Chaplain to the Staffordshire Gaol. He was of Christ coll. Oxford, M.A. 1793.

3. At Stockford, Dorset, the Rev. *John De Witt*, late Vicar of East Ham, Coomb Keynes, and Wool, Chaplain to the Earl of Covelary.

Torquay, the Rev. *Stephen Nos*, Rector of Brushford, Somerset. of Sidney coll. Camb. B.A. 1814, 1818, and was presented to in 1811 by the Earl of Car-

1. In the Close, Salisbury, aged 81, the Rev. *Edmund Benson*, one of the Vicars of Salisbury cathedral, Perpetual Curate of Lambshaw and Homington. the eldest son of George Fowler, esq. by Martha, eldest daughter of the late Edmund Abbot, of Winterbourne Monachorum, M.A. Vol. III.

co. Wilts. He was of Queen's coll. Oxf. M.A. 1786; became a Vicar of Salisbury cathedral in 1797, was presented to Bramshaw in 1800 by the Dean and Chapter, and to Homington by the same patrons.

At Little Hereford, near Tenbury, at an advanced age, the Rev. *Charles Price*, Rector of that parish, to which he was presented in 1814 by the Chancellor of Hereford.

Jan. 12. At St. Thomas, near Exeter, aged 68, the Rev. *Thomas Land*, late of Tiverton. He was of Sidney coll. Camb. B.A. 1788.

Jan. 16. Aged 88, the Rev. *Edward Bromhead*, for sixty-four years Vicar of Repham, near Lincoln, to which church he was presented by the Mercers' Company in 1771. Mr. Bromhead was great-uncle to the present Sir Edward Ffrench Bromhead, of Thurlby Hall, Linc. Bart. and F.R.S. He married Catharine, daughter and heir of Thomas Ayre, Esq. who in virtue of her descent from Mary, wife of Thomas Staveley, esq. was one of the coheirs of the family of Onebye (see Nichols's History of Leicestershire, vol. iii. p. 114-7, ii. 677). His only son, Thomas Ayre Bromhead, esq. M.B. of Christ's coll. Cambridge, died at Konich (the ancient Iconium) in Caramania, Sept. 9, 1825, aged 32, after an absence of five years on his enterprising travels. His only daughter, Katharine, was married first in 1805 to James Edwards, esq. of Harrow, and of Pall Mall, the celebrated bookseller (see his memoir in Gent. Mag. Feb. 1816), and secondly to the Rev. John Butt, Master of Uppingham school; and had issue by both husbands.

At Ely, the Rev. *Benjamin Parke*, Prebendary of that cathedral, and Vicar of Tilney, Norfolk. He was formerly Fellow and Tutor of Pemb. coll. Camb. where he graduated B.A. 1782, as 8th Wrangler, M.A. 1785:—by that society he was presented to Tilney in 1805; and was collated to his stall at Ely by the present Bishop in 1826.

Jan. 17. At Torquay, in his 25th year, the Rev. *Philip Pierrepoint Meadows*, of Corpus Christi college, Camb. late of Great Bealings, Suffolk.

At Crossmolina, co. Mayo, the Rev. *Edwin Stock*, Rector of the Union of Crossmolina. His death was occasioned by a severe blow on the head from the starting of a horse.

The Rev. *Henry Allen*, Precentor of Kilfenora.

Jan. 23. The Rev. *Edward Crosse*, Rector of Berechurch, Essex, Vicar of Layer-de-la-Hay, and Master of the Grammar School, Colchester. He was ordained Deacon and Priest at Exeter in

1796 and 1797, and took the degree of M. A. at Oriel college, Oxford, in 1799. In 1803 he accepted a curacy in Essex; and in 1806 was elected by the burgesses of Colchester to the Mastership of the School, having received high testimonials from the Provost of Oriel and the Bishop of Peterborough. He was presented to both his churches in 1826, by J. Bawtree, esq.

Jan. 24. In his 90th year, the Rev. *John Keble*, for 52 years Vicar of Colne St. Aldwyn's, Glouc. and Perpetual Curate of Poulton, Wilts. He was formerly Fellow of Corpus Christi college, Oxford, where he took the degree of M. A. 1770, and was presented to both livings in 1782, by T. Ingram, esq. &c.

Jan. 25. In Sackville-street, the Rev. *Richard Durnford*, Vicar of Goodworth Clatford, Hants. He was of Pemb. coll. Oxford, B. C. L. 1791; and was presented to his living in 1830.

In Barnsbury-street, Islington, aged 41, the Reverend *Thomas Greenwood*, M. A., Lecturer of St. Giles's, Cripplegate, and Chaplain to the Company of Coopers. He was a member of Trinity college, Cambridge.

Jan. 26. At Little Stanmore, Midd., aged 55, the Rev. *Eardley Norton*, Vicar of Arncliffe, Yorkshire, and Perpetual Curate of Blythburgh and Walberswick, Suffolk; lately resident at Southwold, in the latter county. He was formerly a Fellow of University coll. Oxford, where he took the degree of M. A. 1808; and by which society he was presented to Arncliffe in 1809. To his Suffolk churches he was presented in 1806, by Sir Charles Blois, Bart.

Jan. 28. At Ripon, aged 68, the Rev. *Edward Kilvington*, the founder and first incumbent of Trinity church, in that town, Fellow of Sydney-Sussex coll. Cambridge, and Chaplain to Lord Carlington. He was originally of Jesus coll. Camb. B. A. 1787, as 2nd Junior Optime, M. A. 1790; and was elected a Fellow of Sidney in 1791. He was formerly incumbent of Orsett, near Dewsbury, which he resigned on his undertaking the ministry of the New Church at Ripon, which he built and endowed in the year 1828. He was much respected at that place; and it will be long before the poor forget his charity.

Jan. 30. Aged 84, the Rev. *George Baylis Cornwall*, of Hereford. He was of Worcester coll. Oxf. M. A. 1774.

Feb. 6. At Alkham, Kent, aged 78, the Rev. *Andrew James Smith*, for 55 years Curate and Vicar of that parish and Capel-le-Ferne, and Sequestrator of the adjoining parish of Ewell, and Rector of

Carlton Castle, Linc. He was collated to Alkham in 1786, by Abp. Moore, and instituted to Carlton Castle, of which his father was patron, in 1790.

Feb. 10. The Rev. *John Blundell*, of Blundell's Lodge, Tiverton, and Rector of Cove Quarter. He was the last descendant in the male line of the celebrated founder of Tiverton Grammar School.

Feb. 11. At Aston Ingram, Herts, aged 77, the Rev. *Charles Whatley*, Rector of that parish, Perpetual Curate of Lea, and Vicar of Lower Guiting, Glouc. He was of Pemb. coll. Oxf. M. A. 1779; was presented to Aston Ingram in 1786, by Fras. Lawson, esq. to Lower Guiting in 1797, by the same patron, and was collated to Lea in 1794 by Dr. Beadon, then Bishop of Gloucester.

Feb. 12. At Llandrillo, Denbighshire, at an advanced age, the Rev. *Thomas Alban*, Vicar of that parish, and for upwards of forty years Honorary Chaplain to the Society of Ancient Britons. He was collated to his living in 1816, by Dr. Luxmoore, the late Bishop of St. Asaph.

Feb. 15. At Clayton, Sussex, aged 70, the Rev. *Henry Haliwell*, Rector of that parish. He was formerly a Fellow and Tutor of Brasenose coll. Oxford, where he graduated M. A. 1789, B. D. 1803, and by which Society he was presented to Clayton in 1803.

DEATHS.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

Jan. 12. In Percy-st. aged 80, William Geekie, esq.

At Clapham, aged 80, J. George, esq.

Jan. 13. At Camberwell, Richard Searles, esq.

Jan. 15. In Mornington-cr. Eliza, widow of C. Lovegrove, esq. formerly of Reading.

Jan. 16. Joseph Fisher, esq. of Bury-st. St. James's.

Jan. 17. In Upper Gloucester-pl. Anne, widow of R. Gatcombe, esq. of North Petherton, Som.

In Sussex-place, aged 31, the Hon. Ellen-Mary, wife of Capt. E. C. Fletcher, 1st Life Guards, youngest dau. of the first Lord Teignmouth. She was married Sept. 8, 1830.

Jan. 22. In Beaumont-st. Devonshire-pl. aged 63, Antoinette, relict of Alex. Scott, esq.

Jan. 23. At Upper Norton-st. Capt. J. Betham, of the Indian Navy.

Jan. 24. In Lower Sloane-st. in his 90th year, Henry Walther, esq.

Jan. 25. At Stockwell-green, aged 69, Lieut.-Col. Hugh Sutherland, formerly

Capt. 73d regiment, afterwards in the service of Dowlutt Row Scindiah.

Jan. 26. At Bushey, aged 64, George Jackson, esq. late of the Six Clerks' Office in Chancery.

Jan. 28. In Welbeck-st. aged 75, the widow of the Rev. Fred. Browning, Rector of Titchwell, Norf. and Preb. of Salisbury.

Jan. 29. Aged 60, Col. John Vere Fletcher Barclay, late of 56th regt. son of the late Gen. Barclay. He was appointed Ensign in that corps 1791, Lieut. 1793, Capt. 1796, Major 1804, and Lt.-Col. 1811. He served from 1793 to 1795 in the West Indies, was taken prisoner, and sent to France, and exchanged in 1796. In 1799 he served in the Helder expedition; subsequently at the Cape, the East Indies, and Port Louis.

In Bedford-sq. in his 88th year, R. Foster, esq.

Lately. — Mr. Roberts, his Majesty's coachman, and formerly coachman to his late Majesty when Prince of Wales. He amassed a considerable fortune.

Feb. 1. At Walworth, in his 83rd year, James Horwood, esq.

The wife of L. Loyd, esq. of Grosvenor-sq.

Feb. 2. In Brunswick-sq. aged 78, W. Lewis, esq.

Feb. 3. At his mother's, in Grosvenor-pl. aged 24, William-Montagu, youngest son of the late Major-Gen. Sir Montagu Burgoyne, Bart.

Feb. 4. In Welbeck-st. aged 56, Mary Elizabeth, widow of the late G. Huddleston, esq. of Greenford.

Feb. 5. In Argyll-st. in his 24th year, G. V. Colebrooke, esq. eldest son of Henry Colebrooke, esq. formerly member of the Supreme Council in Bengal, and nephew to Sir J. E. Colebrooke, Bart.

Feb. 6. Aged 22, Alfred, fifth son of S. Lawford, esq. jun. of Clapham-comm.

At Earl's-court, Brompton, aged 52, the Hon. Dame Georgiana Ponsonby, widow of Major-Gen. the Hon. Sir Wm. Ponsonby, K.C.B., and sister to Lord Southampton. She was the 6th dau. and youngest child of Charles 1st Lord Southampton, by Anne, dau. of Vice-Adm. Sir Peter Warren, K.B. was married in 1807, and left a widow in 1815 (on the fall of her husband at Waterloo), with four daughters, and one son, who is heir presumptive to his uncle Lord Ponsonby.

Feb. 7. Frances, second dau. of W. Maxwell, esq. of Wilton Crescent.

Feb. 8. In his 81st year, Samuel Webb, esq. of Wynyan House, Fulham. His family at a very early period settled at Fulham, where they lived for many ge-

nerations in great credit and respectability. A studied panegyric on the life of Mr. Webb would ill correspond with his own simplicity of manner and unostentation; which while the writer refrains from, he cannot deny himself the consolation of recalling the virtues of a good man. The first, and indeed only object of his life, was the welfare and prosperity of his family, which his long life has enabled him to see eminently fulfilled. To a sound understanding, he added great cheerfulness and benevolence of heart, which remained to him to the last, expiring in that serenity of mind which marks the close of a good man's life. He has left a very large property in freehold and personal estates to his widow, his sole executrix, whose unaffected piety and rare virtues endeared her no less to her admiring and loving husband, than to her surviving affectionate daughters and relations.

Feb. 9. Mary, aged 48, widow of F. Thorowgood, esq. of York-place.

Feb. 11. At Bedford-square, aged 72, Frances, widow of T. Walker, esq.

At Camberwell, aged 50, Col. Wm. C. Oliver, of Madras Estab. having faithfully served his king and country 36 years.

Feb. 12. Aged 24, Mary, second dau. of Robert Small, esq. of York-terr. Regent's Park.

Feb. 14. In Edward-st., Portman-sq., aged 96, Catherine, widow of the Hon. General Simon Fraser, eldest son of the last Lord Lovat.

In Grosvenor-sq., the Hon. Lucy Manners, of Bloxholme Hall, Linc.

Feb. 15. In Montagu-sq., aged 46, Judith, widow of Rear-Adm. Manby, of Northwold, Norfolk, of whom a memoir was given in our magazine for Oct. last.

In Norfolk-st., Park-lane, aged 80, H. Trail, of Dairsie, co. Fife, esq.

BEDS.—*Jan. 23.* At Lidlington, aged 45, H. E. Platt, esq.

Jan. 30. At Leighton House, Leighton Buzzard, aged 87, Ann, widow of Edward Ashwell, esq.

BUCKS.—*Jan. 24.* Aged 85, R. Hilbert, esq., of Chalfont House, and of Birbles Hall, Cheshire.

CAMBRIDGE.—At Cambridge, aged 45, Claudius Germas, esq. of St. John's College, teacher of the French language to the University.

CHESTER.—*Jan. 28.* At Chester, aged 16, Fanny-Sarah, 3rd surviving dau. of the late Sir Philip Grey Egerton, Bart. of Oulton Park.

CORNWALL.—*Jan. 17.* At Padstow,

aged 72, Mrs. Rawlings, dau. and co-heir of Thos. Price, esq. of Tregolds, and relict of Thomas Rawlings, esq. of Saunderson's Hill, Sheriff of Cornwall in 1803.

DERBY.—At Derby, Jane, wife of Lorenzo Kirkpatrick Hall, esq. of Holly Bush, Stafford, and only daughter of J. B. Compton, esq.

DEVON.—*Jan.* 12. At Plymouth, Commander Samuel Featherstone, (1790.) R. N. one of the oldest Freemen, and for many years one of the Common Council of that Borough.

DORSET.—*Jan.* 21. Aged 77, at Dorchester, Thomas Gould Read, esq. an eminent solicitor, and father of the Corporation.

ESSEX.—*Feb.* 8. Aged 85, John Crabb, esq. of Chelmsford.

Feb. 11. At the house of her brother Archdeacon Jones, Stratford Green, Sarah-Maria, second dau. of the late J. C. Jones, esq. Brynsteddod, Denb.

GLOUCESTER.—*Jan.* 8. At the residence of her mother Mrs. Eyre, St. George's, Charlotte, wife of the Rev. D. De Boudry, of Dursley.

Jan. 10. At Forthampton House, aged 52, Hopewell Tyler, esq. a descendant of the ancient family of Hayward, of Forthampton. He had resided in the West Indies nearly 40 years, and only returned a few months since to his paternal estate.

HANTS.—*Dec.* 15. At West Cowes, Letitia-Mary, second dau. of the Rev. S. Kilderbee.

Jan. 5. At Ryde, Britannia, wife of J. Masters, esq. R.N. and a few days previously, her two infant twin daughters.

Jan. 26. At Southampton, aged 83, the widow of the Rev. Thomas Hambly, of Mardock-house, Herts, Rector of Bermondsey, who died April 21, 1802.

Jan. 31. At Tilgate House, Mr. William Jolliffe, second son of W. Jolliffe, Esq. the Member for Petersfield, and nephew to the late Mr. Jolliffe of Ammerdown Park in Somersetshire. He was originally destined to the Church, for attaining distinction in which he unquestionably possessed many of the higher requisites. His talents were of the first order; but relinquishing the recluse and austere duties of the gown for the more toilsome avocations of secular pursuits, he eventually acquired by his genius and activity a princely income. Such acquisition enabled him to gratify his natural benevolence, by frequent acts of charity and generous friendship, and to diffuse around the circle of his residence in Surrey the attractions of hospitable splendour. Mr. Jolliffe was descended from a family of very high antiquity, some of his ancestors having held extensive pos-

sessions in the Northern division of England, at the remotest period of the national records. A revival of one of the original titles had often been suggested; but as it was considered invidious to restore so ancient a Barony, George III. expressed himself favourable to a new creation. Such proposal, however, not being in accordance with the views of the parties principally interested, the idea was never realized. In person Mr. Jolliffe was slender and elegantly formed, and admirably adapted by his organic structure for the severe exertions he so perseveringly practised. His countenance was eminently handsome, his features finely expressive, and when at all excited, lit up with the most striking intelligence and animation. He has left a widow, and one son, the present Sir William Jolliffe.

HERTS.—*Aug.* 11. At Watford, Chas. Bedford, esq. of Great George-st. Westminster, Deputy Register of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, and of the Vicar-general's office.

Nov. 20. At Barnes-lodge, King's Langley, aged 73, John Lafont, esq.

Feb. 5. At Clare-hall, aged 90, Catherine, widow of J. Sharp, esq.

HUNTINGDON.—*Dec.* 31. At Somersham-park, aged 37, Lieut. Thos. Moseley, R.N.

KENT.—*Dec.* 27. At Widmore, aged 85, Geo. Telford, esq. formerly of York.

Jan. 3. Aged 82, Mary, widow of Peter Wynne, esq. of Eltham.

Jan. 10. At Stourmouth, the venerable Carr Culmer, esq. aged 100 years and ten days. He retained his faculties to the last, and was not confined to his house till within a few days of his death.

Jan. 26. At Ramsgate, aged 83, the widow of Gen. Carleton.

Jan. 26. At Deal, aged 78, J. Methurst Poynter, esq. Captain of Sandown Castle.

LANCASHIRE.—*Jan.* 27. At Everton, near Liverpool, aged 75, George Parker, esq. late of Sutton-house, near Malton.

Lately. At Liverpool, on his return from the West Indies, Capt. W. Fitzgerald, 2d W. I. regt.

Feb. 9. Mary, widow of Peter Patten Bold, esq. of Bold. She was the youngest dau. of the Rev. John Parker, of Astle, Cheshire, and Brightmet, Lanc. and was left a widow in 1819, with four daughters, of whom Mary was married to the Prince. Sapieha, of Poland; and Dorothea (who, on her sister's death without issue, became the heiress) is the wife of Henry (Bold-) Hoghton, esq. the eldest son of Sir H. Hoghton, Bart. (See Gent. Mag. xciv. ii. 199.)

LEICESTERSHIRE.—*Jan.* 9. At the rec-

tery, Bottesford, aged 62, Roosilia-Elizabeth, eldest dau. of the late Adm. Evelyn Sutton, and sister to the late Sir Charles Sutton, K.C.B.

Jan. 15. At Over Seale-cottage, aged 59, Edward Mammatt, esq.

MIDDLESEX.—*Jan.* 17. At the house of his son the Rev. Henry Glossop, the Vicarage, Isleworth, aged 94, Francis Glossop, esq.

NORFOLK.—*Jan.* 21. Aged 57, William Bagge, esq for many years one of the Aldermen of King's Lynn.

Feb. 13. Aged 83, Henry Lee Warner, esq. of Walsingham Abbey.

NORTHAMPTON.—*Dec.* 20. At Tansor, from the accidental discharge of a gun, in his 20th year, William, only son of Joshua Bates, esq. of Portland-place.

Dec. 25. At Peterborough, Lieut. Healey, formerly of the Royal Blues.

Dec. 26. At Walford-park, aged 92, Mrs. Ann Bennett.

NORTS.—*Dec.* 20. At East Retford, the widow of the Rev. W. Mounsey, Vicar of Saltby and Sproxton, Leic.

SALOP.—*Jan.* 31. At Wrockwardine, aged 72, Anna-Maria, widow of Wm. Cludde, esq., of Orleton.

Feb. 11. Thomas Pendarves Stackhouse Acton, esq. of Acton Scott, a Magistrate and Deputy Lieut. for Salop.

SOMERSET.—*Dec.* 28. At Bath, Edward Arundell, esq.

Lately. At Holwell, aged 77, Susanna, eldest dau. of the late G. Strangeways, esq., of Charlton Adam.

Jan. 8. At Bath, Mary-Ann, wife of Capt. Rowland Mainwaring, R.N.

Jan. 14. At Bath, aged 83, Elizabeth, widow of R. Godman Temple, esq.

Jan. 26. At Axbridge, aged 80, John Allford, esq., for more than 20 years a magistrate of that town.

Jan. 27. At Bath, in his 70th year, Richard Saumarez, esq F.R.S. and S.A., younger brother to Lord de Saumarez. He was the fifth son of Matthew Saumarez, esq., by his second wife, Carteret, dau. of Jas. le Marchant, esq., and was formerly a surgeon at Newington, Surrey.

SUFFOLK.—*Dec.* 8. At the rectory, Alderton, Eleanor-Douglas, wife of the Rev. W. A. Norton.

Jan. 15. At the Rectory, Great Livermere, the wife of the Rev. A. A. Colville, dau. of the late E. Broderip, esq., of Bath.

SURREY.—*Dec.* 21. At Dulwich, Anne, widow of T. Bainbridge, esq., of Croydon-lodge.

Dec. 25. At Kew-green, aged 41, Lieut. John Caldwell, 2nd W. I. Reg., late of Jamaica.

Jan. 5. At Dorking, aged 64, William Phillips, esq.

Jan. 14. Harriet, widow of Major J. E. Gabriel, late of Egham-hill.

Jan. 20. At Epsom, Lieut.-Col. Watts, late of 13th Regiment.

Feb. 1. At East Sheen, aged 80, Elizabeth, widow of J. Marriott, esq., magistrate of the Thames-police.

Feb. 3. At Woolwich, Capt. W. Stark, Royal Marines.

Feb. 5. At Walton-upon-Thames, aged 65, Richard North, esq.

SUSSEX.—*Nov.* 20. At Hastings, aged 78, James Lambert, esq., of Bedford-row.

Nov. 20. Off St. Leonard's, Lieut. Frederick Gilly, R. N., drowned, with five able seamen, in attempting to reach a vessel in distress.

Dec. 17. At Brighton, aged 74, Frances, widow of Lieut.-Gen Jenkinson, of Alveston, co. Warwick.

Dec. 22. At Brighton. James Murray, esq. of Regent-sq., London.

Jan. 6. At Brighton, aged 55, Henrietta-Elizabeth, widow of Henry Bowles, esq., of Cuckfield.

Jan. 10. At Hastings, aged 68, George Dorrien, esq., for many years a Director of the Bank of England.

Feb. 9. At Worthing, Mrs. Lucy Hawes, niece to the celebrated W. Hawes, M.D., and second cousin to Benj. Hawes, esq., M.P. for Lambeth. By the death of this lady, reversionary legacies of her uncle, Mr. Benj. Hawes, of Worthing, will be payable to 24 Charities, 1000*l.* to each, of which the following are the principal:—Royal Humane Society, Jews' Poor at Mile End, Society for Small Debts, British and Foreign Bible Society, St. Luke's Hospital, Magdalen Hospital, Refuge for the Destitute, the Asylum, the Indigent Blind, City of London Truss Society, London Hospital, Foreigners in Distress Society, Philanthropic Society, General Penitentiary, London Hibernian Society, Religious Tract Society, Quaker Preachers Missionary Society. Her body was interred in the family vault in Islington churchyard.

WARWICK.—*Jan.* 8. At Kenilworth, aged 43, Wm. Kerril Amherst, esq.

Jan. 22. At Leamington, aged 25, Charlotte-Maria, youngest dau. of late T. Gaytere, esq., of Abingdon-st., Westminster.

Jan. 25. At Sutton Coldfield, aged 63, Barnabas Birch, late butler to S. F. S. Perkins, esq. in the service of whose family he lived fifty years, much valued and respected.

Jan. 29. At Leamington, the Rt. Hon. Frances Countess of Fingall. She was the only dau. of John Donellan, esq., was married *Dec.* 18, 1785, to the present Earl of Fingall, and has left one son,

Lord Killeen, and one dau. Lady Harriet Jones. Her body was conveyed to Ireland.

Lately. At Kenilworth, aged 82, Elizabeth, widow of Lieut.-Col. Fielding, and sister to the late C. G. Wade, esq., of Warwick.

Feb. 3. At Alveston, aged 66, the Hon. Louisa Barnard, sister to Lord Willoughby de Broke. She was married, Oct. 31, 1793, to the late Rev. Robert Barnard, of Lighthorn, Preb. of Winchester, who died Feb. 25, 1834, leaving issue, Louisa, wife of Joseph Townshend, esq., and Robert Barnard, esq., born in 1809, now heir presumptive to the Barony of Willoughby de Broke.

Feb. 5. At Leamington, in his 85th year, Francis Newdigate, esq., of Arbury.

Charlotte, wife of the Rev. Edward Miller, Vicar of Radway.

WILTS.—*Dec. 19.* Arthur, second son of the Rev. Arthur Meyrick, of Ramsbury.

Jan. 1. Aged 86, Thomas Bruges, esq., of Seend, for many years a magistrate for the county.

Jan. 25. At Hungerford, aged 85, Matthew Loder Smith, esq.

Jan. 26. Robert, youngest son of the late W. Codrington, esq., of Wroughton.

Feb. 7. Mary, only surviving dau. of late R. Southby, esq., of Bulford House.

YORK.—*Dec. 19.* At Sheffield, aged 85, John Eyre, esq., father of Mrs. Kingdon, and Mrs. W. P. Kingdon, both of Exeter.

Dec. 24. At the house of his father the Rev. T. H. Marshall, Tickhill, aged 40, James Marshall, esq., Commander R.N. (1827), of Upnor Lodge, near Rochester.

Jan. 9. At Leeds, aged 76, Thomas Teale, esq.

Jan. 10. At the seat of Mrs. Pulleine, Crakehale, Frances, wife of the Rev. R. W. Bosanquet, Rector of Bolingbroke.

Jan. 25. At Welton, near Hull, aged 64, Josepha, wife of the Rev. Miles Popple, dau. of late Rev. Joseph L'Oste, Rector of Cockerington and Alvingham, Lincolnshire.

Lately. At Garrow-hill, near York, aged 77, H. Bland, esq. partner in the banking firm of Messrs. Swann, Clough, and Co., of that city.

—At North Ottrington, aged 101, Mrs. Ann Lambert. She remembered the Scotch Rebellion in 1745.

Feb. 10. At Bossall, the Right Hon. Louisa-Maria Lady Macdonald. She was the dau. of Farley Edsir, esq. was married Dec. 15, 1803, to Lieut. Gen. Godfrey, 3rd and late Lord Macdonald; and left his widow, Oct. 13, 1832, having had issue the present Lord Macdonald, two other sons, and seven daughters. See the

memoir of his Lordship, in *Gent. Mag.* cii. ii. 568.)

WALES.—*Dec. 6.* At Downing, Flint, Caroline, wife of the Rev. Thomas Penant, Rector of Weston Turville, Bucks.

Dec. 12. Simon Yorke, esq., of Erthig, Denbighshire.

Jan. 21. At Kinmel-park, Denbighshire, the Rt. Hon. Charlotte-Margaret Lady Dinorben. She was a dau. of Ralph W. Grey, esq., of Backworth, Northumberland, and married the present Lord Dinorben (formerly Col. Hughes, who was created a Peer at the coronation of his present Majesty) in 1804, by whom she had ten children, of whom only three daughters and one son survive. The eldest dau. who was married to Sir Richard Bulkeley, Bart. died in 1829. Her Ladyship died suddenly of apoplexy, whilst the Duke of Sussex was a visitor in the house.

IRELAND.—*Dec. 26.* At Dublin, Major George Doherty, K.H., of the 27th Enniskilleners, only surviving son of Colonel Doherty, C.B., of Bath.

Jan. 2. Murdered, whilst walking on his own grounds at Rossbercon, near New Ross, aged 72, Lundy Foot, esq. He was a barrister, and son of Alderman Lundy Foot, whose snuff is so celebrated in all parts of the world. A desperate attempt was made to assassinate him about 18 months ago, when he was wounded by several balls, and lost one of his eyes.

Jan. 10. At Newtown Park, near Dublin, John Armit, esq.

Jan. 14. In his 40th year, the Most Rev. Thomas Kelly, Catholic Primate of all Ireland, of malignant fever, caught on administering the rites of religion to a poor person in Drogheda.

Lately. Dennis M. Kinley, of Sheans, near Ballycastle, on his 117th birth-day. He never had a day's sickness, could read the smallest print without spectacles, usually rose at three o'clock in the morning, and was temperate in living.

At the Palace of Ferns, Mrs. Elrington, wife to the Lord Bishop of Ferns.

JERSEY.—At St. Hilier's, T. B. Lynch, esq., formerly Capt. 25th foot.

Aged 56, the widow of Capt. Philip Pison, R.N., dau. of the late Sir John Dumaresq.

WEST INDIES.—*Dec. 25.* Aged 26, John Stuart Jerdan, esq. one of the stipendiary magistrates for Jamaica, the eldest son of William Jerdan, esq. of Brompton. Of his loss in the district of Manchioneal, in the parish of St. Thomas in the East, the Jamaica Dispatch says: "To an active and enterprising character he added a zeal in the execution of his arduous duties, which rendered him respected and beloved both by master and servant: he

tempered justice with mercy; and just as his labours were becoming almost a sinecure, from his judicious conduct, the island was deprived of his services." Previous to his departure for the West Indies, Mr. Jerdan, seconding the ardent wish of his father for its success, performed the functions of Secretary for the Abbotsford Subscription; and acquitted himself in so zealous and excellent a manner as to receive the grateful acknowledgments and warm approbation of the Committee. He was much attached to the study of natural history, and made some fine collections in entomology in England, the Netherlands, and Jamaica. He was nephew to Col. John Stuart Jerdan, whose remains lie at the Cape of Good Hope.

ABROAD.—*July* 16. At Lima, Sophia, wife of George T. Sealy, esq. Vice-Consul in that city.
Sept. 5. At Van Dieman's Land, wrecked and drowned, Capt. R. Margrave, Bengal N. Inf.
Sept. 17. In France, Capt. Hunt, h. p. 83d regt.
Oct. 6. At Bahia, aged 36, Joseph Buckley, esq.
Oct. 30. At Alexandria, the ex-Dey of Algiers. His still immense wealth, which devolves to his host, Mehemet Ali, has suggested some ill-natured surmises respecting the nature of his fatal malady.
Nov. 11. At Dresden, aged 48, M. Frederick Adolphus Ebert, well known by several bibliographical works.

BILL OF MORTALITY, from Jan. 21, 1835, to Feb. 27, 1835.

Christened.		Buried.			
Males	997	Males	1065		
Females	1025	Females	978		
				Between	
				2 and 5	225
				5 and 10	101
				10 and 20	69
				20 and 30	102
				30 and 40	136
				40 and 50	143
				50 and 60	158
				60 and 70	184
				70 and 80	182
				80 and 90	72
				90 and 100	8

Whereof have died stillborn and under two years old.....663

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, by which the Duty is regulated, Feb. 13.

Wheat.		Barley.		Oats.		Rye.		Beans.		Peas.	
s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
41	0	32	2	22	0	31	5	36	2	38	9

PRICE OF HOPS, per cwt. Feb. 23,

Kent Bags.....	5 <i>l.</i>	0 <i>s.</i> to	6 <i>l.</i>	0 <i>s.</i>	Farnham (seconds)	0 <i>l.</i>	0 <i>s.</i> to	0 <i>l.</i>	0 <i>s.</i>
Sussex.....	0 <i>l.</i>	0 <i>s.</i> to	0 <i>l.</i>	0 <i>s.</i>	Kent Pockets.....	5 <i>l.</i>	0 <i>s.</i> to	8 <i>l.</i>	0 <i>s.</i>
Essex.....	0 <i>l.</i>	0 <i>s.</i> to	0 <i>l.</i>	0 <i>s.</i>	Sussex.....	4 <i>l.</i>	4 <i>s.</i> to	5 <i>l.</i>	0 <i>s.</i>
Farnham (fine) ...	7 <i>l.</i>	15 <i>s.</i> to	8 <i>l.</i>	15 <i>s.</i>	Essex.....	4 <i>l.</i>	10 <i>s.</i> to	7 <i>l.</i>	0 <i>s.</i>

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, Feb. 19.

Smithfield, Hay, 4*l.* 15*s.* to 5*l.* 0*s.*—Straw, 1*l.* 13*s.* to 1*l.* 16*s.*—Clover, 5*l.* 0*s.* to 5*l.* 10*s.*

SMITHFIELD, Feb. 20. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8*lbs.*

Beef.....	2 <i>s.</i>	6 <i>d.</i> to	4 <i>s.</i>	0 <i>d.</i>	Lamb	0 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i> to	0 <i>s.</i> 0 <i>d.</i>
Mutton.....	3 <i>s.</i>	0 <i>d.</i> to	4 <i>s.</i>	0 <i>d.</i>	Head of Cattle at Market, Feb. 23:		
Veal.....	4 <i>s.</i>	2 <i>d.</i> to	5 <i>s.</i>	0 <i>d.</i>	Beasts ...	3,244	Calves 114
Pork.....	2 <i>s.</i>	6 <i>d.</i> to	4 <i>s.</i>	4 <i>d.</i>	Sheep & Lambs	19,560	Pigs 605

COAL MARKET, Feb. 23.

Walls Ends, from 17*s.* 0*d.* to 22*s.* 6*d.* per ton. Other sorts from 16*s.* 6*d.* to 19*s.* 6*d.*

TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 41*s.* 0*d.* Yellow Russia, 39*s.* 0*d.*

SOAP.—Yellow, 62*s.* Mottled, 70*s.* Curd, 72*s.*

CANDLES, 7*s.* 0*d.* per doz. Moulds, 8*s.* 6*d.*

PRICES OF SHARES.

At the Office of WOLFE, BROTHERS, Stock and Share Brokers,
23, Change Alley, Cornhill.

Birmingham Canal, 237½. — Ellesmere and Chester, 88 — Grand Junction, 240. — Kennet and Avon, 22½. — Leeds and Liverpool, 530. — Regent's, 164. — Rochdale, 119. — London Dock Stock, 56½. — St. Katharine's, 69½. — West India, 94½. — Liverpool and Manchester Railway, 192. — Grand Junction Water Works, 55. — West Middlesex, 79. — Globe Insurance, 149½. — Guardian, 33½. — Hope, 64. — Chartered Gas Light, 47½. — Imperial Gas, 15½. — Phoenix Gas, 25½. — Independent Gas, 50. — United General, 43. — Canada Land Company, 42. — Reversionary Interest, 132.

For Prices of all other Shares inquire as above.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From January 26, 1835, to February 25, 1835, both inclusive.

Fahrenheit's Therm.

Fahrenheit's Therm.

Day of Month	8 o'clock Morning	Noon	11 o'clock Night	Barom.	Weather.	Day of Month	8 o'clock Morning	Noon	11 o'clock Night	Barom.	Weather.
Jan.	°	°	°	in. pts.		Feb.	°	°	°	in. pts.	
26	40	52	44	30, 30	cloudy	11	33	42	45	30, 40	cloudy
27	45	48	42	, 40	do.	12	44	45	45	, 16	rain
28	40	43	43	, 30	do.	13	46	50	44	, 27	cloudy
29	45	50	40	, 14	fair	14	47	49	50	29, 90	do. rain
30	46	50	40	, 07	cloudy	15	51	54	44	, 64	do.
31	38	43	45	30, 00	do.	16	45	49	43	, 54	do. fair
F. 1	47	52	49	, 28	fair	17	43	49	43	, 70	do. do.
2	51	55	45	, 15	do.	18	45	52	37	, 46	rain, do.
3	51	53	46	, 35	cloudy	19	44	48	42	, 43	variable
4	45	53	43	, 43	fair	20	44	50	39	, 25	do. rain
5	46	53	39	, 07	cloudy	21	40	47	37	, 30	do.
6	39	44	43	, 20	fair	22	43	47	50	, 70	cloudy, rain
7	48	52	39	29, 97	cloudy, wind	23	47	51	39	, 38	fair, windy
8	45	47	37	, 67	fair, do.	24	41	48	38	, 80	fair
9	36	41	33	, 38	do. snow	25	46	51		, 41	cloudy, rain
10	34	41	31	30, 18	do.						

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS,

From January 28, to February 25, 1835, both inclusive.

Jan. & Feb.	Bank Stock.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	3 per Cent. Consols.	3½ per Cent. 1848.	3½ per Cent. Reduced.	New 3½ per Cent.	Long Annuities	New South Sea Annuities.	Old South Sea Annuities.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Ex. Bills, £1000.
28 224½	91½	2½ 91½	1	100	99½	17½	90½	90½	259½	19 21 pm.	41 42 pm.	
29 224½	92½	2½ 91½	1	100	99½	17½	90½	—	260	20 22 pm.	43 42 pm.	
30 224½	93½	3 92½	1	100	100	17½	90½	91½	260	20 22 pm.	42 43 pm.	
31 224½	92½	2½ 92	1	100	100	17½	—	—	259	22 20 pm.	42 43 pm.	
2 224½	93	2½ 92½	1	100	100	17½	—	—	259½	20 pm.	43 41 pm.	
3 224½	93½	2½ 92½	1	100	100	17½	—	—	259½	20 22 pm.	41 42 pm.	
4 224½	93½	2½ 92½	1	100	100	17½	—	—	259½	20 22 pm.	42 40 pm.	
5 224½	92½	2½ 92½	1	100	100	17½	—	—	—	22 20 pm.	40 41 pm.	
6 224½	92½	2½ 92	1	100	100	17½	—	—	258	—	38 40 pm.	
7 223½	92½	2½ 92	1	100	99½	17½	—	—	—	21 23 pm.	39 40 pm.	
8 223½	92½	2½ 91½	1	100	99½	17½	—	—	259	21 22 pm.	39 40 pm.	
9 223½	92½	2½ 92½	1	100	99½	17½	—	—	—	22 20 pm.	39 40 pm.	
10 223½	92½	2½ 92½	1	100	99½	17½	—	—	258½	20 22 pm.	40 pm.	
11 —	92½	2½ 92	1	100	99½	17½	—	—	90½ 91½	20 22 pm.	39 40 pm.	
12 224½	92½	2½ 92½	1	100	99½	17½	—	91½	259	20 pm.	39 40 pm.	
13 —	92½	2½ 92½	1	100	99½	17½	—	—	259	21 pm.	39 40 pm.	
14 —	92½	2½ 92½	1	100	99½	17½	—	—	—	22 20 pm.	39 41 pm.	
16 224½	93	2½ 92½	1	100	100	17½	—	—	—	20 22 pm.	40 41 pm.	
17 224½	93½	2½ 92½	1	100	100	17½	—	—	—	—	39 40 pm.	
18 224½	93½	2½ 92½	1	100	100	17½	—	—	258½	—	39 40 pm.	
19 224½	93	2½ 92½	1	100	100	17½	—	—	259	22 20 pm.	39 40 pm.	
20 —	92½	2½ 92½	1	100	99½	17½	—	—	—	19 20 pm.	38 39 pm.	
21 224½	92½	2½ 91½	1	99	99½	17½	—	—	—	20 18 pm.	38 39 pm.	
23 225	91½	2½ 91½	1	99	99½	17½	—	—	256	—	38 39 pm.	
24 223½	91½	2½ 91½	1	99	99½	17½	—	—	256	17 18 pm.	37 35 pm.	
25 224½	91½	2½ 90½	1	99	99½	17½	—	—	—	17 18 pm.	34 36 pm.	

New 5 per Cent. Feb. 2, 133.

J. J. ARNULL, Stock Broker, 1, Bank Buildings, Cornhill,
late RICHARDSON, GOODLUCK, and ARNULL.

J. B. NICHOLS AND SON, 25, PARLIAMENT STREET.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE

APRIL, 1835.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

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Embellished with a View of CLEVEDON COURT, Somersetshire :
and Engravings of IMPERIAL GREEK CAVES.

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

A CONSTANT READER remarks, that in the last Catalogue published by Mr. Thorpe, the eminent bookseller, and in Lowndes's Bibliographer's Manual, in a note on Sir John Mennis' and James Smith's "*Musarum Deliciæ*," 1656, it is stated that in it occurs the celebrated lines :

"For he that fights and runs away
May live to fight another day,"
which have been generally supposed to form a part of Hudibras.—Having a copy of the second edition of the Book, which is that noticed by Mr. Lowndes and published in the year 1656, I have carefully read it through, but have not been able to discover these lines nor any thing at all like them. The verses on "Sir John Suckling's most warlike preparation for the Scottish warre," may be understood to convey the same idea, but in entirely different words.

The Poet mentioned by Matthew Stevenson, under the name of Replie (see p. 280) was George Ripley, some account of whom will be found in Ritson's *Bibliographia Poetica*.

In p. 234, the name *Walton* should have been J. Walters, B.D. at one time Fellow of Jesus College, Oxford, a native of Cowbridge in Wales, of which school his father, Editor of a very valuable Welsh Dictionary, was Master; as was also his brother David Walters, a very superior classic, who died young.—John Walters was appointed to Ruthin School by Dr. Warren, Bishop of Bangor, a very old establishment of considerable repute, having produced in modern times those eminent Judges, Kenyon, Maddox, Lloyd, and the late Chief Baron Richards. Dean Tucker, and the late good man, Dr. Hughes, Prebendary of Westminster, and subsequently Canon of St. Paul's, were educated there.—John Walters was a person of extraordinary abilities and eccentricity, in some measure heightened by a love affair; an Oxford lady of considerable fortune having discarded him for a brother Fellow. He married a Miss Davies of Wrexham, but left no children.

RUTHINIENSIS.

There are some inaccuracies in the Obituary of the Rev. Edward Bromhead (p. 329). He had two daughters: the eldest, Catharine, was married a second time in 1820 to the Rev. Thomas Butt, Rector of Kynnersley, Shropshire, and Domestic Chaplain to the late Duke of Sutherland. As this clergyman has never been engaged in the useful labours of tuition, public or private, our informant must have confounded him with some other person. Mr. Bromhead's second

daughter, Maria, was married to Major Brackenbury, of Skendleby, Lincolnshire. She died in 1834, leaving two sons, the youngest of whom died a few days after his mother. The family of Bromhead is a very ancient one, established first in Nottinghamshire and afterwards in Lincolnshire.

Mr. HARVEY EGINTON remarks, on the statement of our reviewer in p. 182, with respect to the pavement tiles found in churches,—that the pattern is *indented* in the tile and then filled up with clay of a different colour,—that "the contrary, as far as the Malvern tiles are concerned, is the fact; in these the pattern is *painted* on the *surface*, and in this respect are different to any I have elsewhere examined. I may here remark, in addition to the printer's error of inserting the word "Roman" in Dr. Card's work, two sentences are curtailed, which ought to have read thus, "from the circumstance of a quantity of horns and charcoal being found in the immediate vicinity of the kiln, *it is not unlikely the former was used in the preparation of the clay, and the latter in the process of burning them*;" and again, in the concluding sentence, "it is probable that the same taste and skill which designed this church, has discovered this means of ornamenting it *at a less expense than importing them*."

B. would feel obliged to any of our Correspondents who could refer him to a portrait, either painted or engraved, of Sir Christopher Yelverton, one of the Judges of the King's Bench, in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I. or of Sir Henry Yelverton, son of Sir Christopher, who was also a Judge in the reign of Charles I.

P. Q. remarks: "In your July number, VICARIUS solicited information on *Privy Tithes*. I beg to state that at Eling in the new Forest, Hants, the living is a vicarage, embracing an extent of about 28,000 acres of land, and it is an almost universal practice with the farmers there, to pay the Vicar a stipulated sum per acre in lieu of his taking the tithes in kind; this is called settling the *Privy Tithe*, and each person who so compounds is assessed in the poor-rate book, in addition to the land he occupies, a proportionate charge according to value for the *Privy Tithe*, and, if the Vicar takes the tithe in kind, he then is assessed to the poor for such *Privy Tithe*. I am not able to inform your correspondent as to the origin of the term; but it appears in records at Eling of old date. I am not aware of its being used in any of the adjoining parishes, neither did I ever hear of it elsewhere until noticed by VICARIUS."

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

The History of the BOROUGHs and MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS of the UNITED KINGDOM, from the earliest to the present time: with an Examination of Records, Charters, and other Documents, illustrative of their Constitution and Powers. By HENRY ALWORTH MEREWETHER, Serjeant-at-Law, Solicitor-General to the Queen; and ARCHIBALD JOHN STEPHENS, M.A. F.R.S., Barrister-at-Law. 3 vols. 8vo.

FROM the Saxon period of our history, there have existed amongst us various towns distinguished by the appellation of 'boroughs.' Whether we are to assign a Greek or a Teutonic origin to this appellation, is a matter of dispute; and equally disputable is it whether the Saxon 'býrig,' or 'buph,' was so called from the possession of some peculiarity either of situation or of privilege, or whether it was not a general name applied to every city and town of importance. Of the Saxon towns some were at once indicated to be 'boroughs' by their names, as 'Cantwara-byrig,' 'Eadmundesbyrig,' 'Searobyrig,' 'Beranbyrig;' others are stated by Saxon writers to have been 'boroughs,' although there is nothing in their names to denote the fact. Of the latter class were 'Oxford,' 'York,' 'Cambridge,' and very many other cities and towns. All foreign cities were called indiscriminately 'burghs;' thus Rome was 'Rome-burh;' Athens was described as a 'burgh' of Greece; and mention may be found in Anglo-Saxon writings of the venerable 'burghs' of Troy, Tyre, Syracuse, and Babylon. The modern names of Saxon towns ending in 'byrig,' have been changed either by the conversion of 'byrig' into 'bury,' as Canterbury, Edmond'sbury, Salisbury, Banbury; or by casting off the termination 'byrig' altogether, retaining only the preceding, and, generally speaking, the more ancient portion of their Saxon names; thus the metropolis was termed 'Londonbyrig,' Bangor 'Bancoronabyrig,' and so on.

The people of the 'burghs' are indicated in the Saxon Chronicle by the general title of 'burghwaru;' 'the burghers,' a title which in that work does not seem to denote an exclusive class, possessed of any peculiar legal rights, but the general body of the people of the town, comprehending all descriptions of persons. It is difficult to discover the exact standing of the 'burghers' in Saxon society; but probably they were originally a very inferior class of persons, possessed of little personal freedom and few privileges. Increasing commerce brought with it considerable wealth, the possession of which raised the 'burghers' into persons of importance, and enabled them to purchase from their lords many valuable privileges, and exemption from many servile duties. In this manner they became 'law-worthy;' were answerable to the law for themselves, and not their Lords for them; and were admitted into the general system of pledges, by means of which freemen became responsible for the conduct of each other. In one word, they were raised to 'freo-dom,' or 'freedom,' which amongst the Anglo-Saxons meant the state, dignity, or condition of a freeman in opposition to that of a slave; in the same manner 'Cyne-dom' meant the dig-

nity of a king ; ' theow-dom, a word which has happily become obsolete amongst us, the state of a slave. At this time the free ' burghers' seem to have been pretty much in the condition of the '*liberi homines commendati*' of Domesday ; free men who paid an annual rent to their Lords as an acknowledgment of superiority and the price of protection ; with this difference, that it is doubtful whether the burghers could transfer their homage from Lord to Lord at pleasure, which the '*liberi homines commendati*' could generally do.

Distinguished from the general body of the burghers, there were in most boroughs some persons who united themselves into mercantile societies, termed ' Guilds.' They were probably in their origin mere voluntary associations for mutual protection and assistance in the conduct of commercial enterprizes, although afterwards sanctioned by authority, and their members invested with many important privileges. The establishment of mercantile guilds not merely benefited the individuals who belonged to them ; but by the force of union gave additional vigour to commerce, and thus added to the importance of the boroughs in which they were erected. Upon this account it probably was, that boroughs possessed of mercantile guilds are found to have been the earliest distinguished by peculiar privileges guaranteed to them by custom or grant. This was in all probability the condition of ' burghs' at the time of Domesday, which, valuable upon this as upon every other subject of inquiry, makes mention of '*burgenses*,' or burghers, and enumerates many of the peculiar customs of the burghs. We find in it and in other documents relating to the Saxon times, indications of the possession by the burgesses of common property, held for the benefit of the body of the town's people—property which sometimes appears to have been enjoyed by the people in common, and at others to have been let out to persons who paid rent to the burgesses, as landlords. It is clear that, from a very early period, the burghs were separate jurisdictions, having courts within themselves, and altogether independent of the courts of the hundred and shire ; and many writers have thought they have discovered traces of something like a municipal jurisdiction over the affairs of the burghs, vested, not in an officer appointed by the king, but in magistrates probably chosen by the ' burghers' themselves. It is true that Domesday may be regarded as nearly silent upon these questions : there is no certain indication in it of the existence of any such magistrates : but, on the other hand, it may be said that this record was taken for a purpose which was merely fiscal, and altogether distinct from any inquiry into municipal jurisdictions ; and, therefore, that its silence affords no conclusive argument against their existence. The possession of common property by an aggregate body, seems to render some sort of magistracy necessary for its management ; and, although magistrates chosen for that specific purpose would not necessarily have any jurisdiction over the persons of the burghers, or the general affairs of the boroughs, it is highly probable that out of that source may have arisen much municipal authority. The history of all boroughs proves to demonstration that it is more easy to extend a jurisdiction than to create one.

Our early sovereigns, and especially King John, granted many charters to boroughs, principally confirmatory of their ancient privileges. As a specimen as well of the general nature of these charters, as of the manner of abstracting these documents adopted by our authors, we shall extract their account of King John's Charter to Dunwich :

“ In the same year¹ of this King's reign, a charter was also given to the *burgesses* of Dunwich, granting that it should be a *free borough*; and have soc and sac² toll, them, and infangthef.

“ That the burgesses should be free of toll, lastage, and passage, &c.;³ with all other customs, saving the liberty of the City of London. That they should render their accustomed farm by their own hand. That they should do no suit of counties or hundreds, unless before the king's justices. And when summoned before them, they might send for themselves *twelve lawful men of their borough*, who might be for them all. And if by chance they ought to be amerced, they should be amerced by six just men *of their own borough* and by six honest men *without* the borough.

“ That their sons and daughters might freely marry where they willed; and widows, in the same manner, by the counsel of their friends.

“ That they might give or sell their purchases of land and buildings in the town, or do therewith what and when they willed.

“ And *also* might have a house and a guild-merchant as they might have been accustomed.” Merewether and Stephens, p. 402, vol. I.

Notwithstanding the variety of immunities granted by this and the other charters of this period, they do not appear to have in any instance directly comprehended those peculiar privileges which are necessary in the eye of the law to constitute a corporation; that is, the power of suing and being sued by some corporate name, and the power of holding property in perpetuity by succession. The first direct charter of municipal incorporation was granted, as the authors of this work seem to prove, in the reign of Henry VI. In the following reign it first became the practice of the courts of law to infer the existence of corporations from grants of immunities similar to the one we have quoted. At a subsequent period they began to declare in favour of corporations by prescription; that is, such corporations as they could infer to have existed before the time of legal memory. These doctrines have prevailed in our courts until the present day; they are settled principles of our law; and have been over and over again sanctioned by the House of Commons. It is by means of inference and prescription that the origin of the greater number of the existing corporations is legally accounted for and defended; and, upon the same grounds, are founded very many of the various usages prevalent in corporations, and the want of uniformity in the nature and mode of election of their governing bodies, and the description of persons entitled to become burgesses or freemen.

This short outline of the history of Boroughs will prepare our readers for the consideration of the present volumes, which contain various doctrines with which the public are not as yet familiarized. The work consists of a compilation of passages relative to boroughs, burgesses, corporations and their privileges, extracted from records and legal and historical works from the earliest period to the present time. Every thing which the research of the authors could discover in any way applicable to their subject, is here collected in a condensed form, from the Saxon laws, from

¹ It is difficult to connect this statement with any preceding date in the text: but in the margin is the date ‘1199.’ The charter was granted 29th June, 1 John. A.D. 1199. Madox. Excheq. vol. i. p. 402.

² Under the technical words, ‘soc and sac,’ were granted a jurisdiction independent of the county. ‘Toll’ here means a right to hold a market; ‘them,’ was the forfeiture of stolen goods; ‘infangthef,’ a jurisdiction over theft; ‘lestage,’ a payment for permission to travel about to markets and fairs with merchandizes for sale; ‘passage,’ a payment upon passing through gates, towns, or other privileged places.

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Domesday, Glanville, Britton, Bracton, Fleta, The Mirror, The Charter Rolls, The Year Books, The Parliament Rolls, The Statutes, The Law Reports, Brady on Boroughs, The Paston Letters, and various municipal documents and other matters less common than those we have enumerated. All this is accompanied by a running commentary, in which the peculiar opinions of the authors are brought forward and supported. There is also a summing up of their 'case' at the conclusion of every reign, and at various other stages of their progress; and a general Introduction, in which all the results are presented to the reader at one view.

Of the Introduction we would speak in terms of high commendation; it is an able condensation of the views of the authors, and presents a skilful summary of the information scattered through their bulky volumes. We cannot extend the same praise to the compilation itself. It is too cumbersome and laboured; the authors appear too anxious to keep the points of their argument perpetually in the sight of their readers; and, above all, and more than all, they are careless and incorrect in their statements of facts. We have, indeed, been surprised at the number of mistakes which have occurred to us on going through their volumes. Many of them are not of very great importance; they do not, that is, materially affect the argument of the work; but their number has gone far to destroy our confidence in the authors, and to prove to us that they have written either in extreme haste, or with very little acquaintance with the historical and antiquarian portion of their subject. In some instances, indeed, haste is as palpable as it can be. The authors seem to have been running a race, whether with the Municipal Corporation Commissioners, or any other candidates for public favour, they have not informed us; but 'haste, post haste,' is as clearly impressed upon their pages, as it used to be upon the epistolary broad sheets of our forefathers. And yet in some respects one would think these pages had been compiled years ago; for much, we believe we might say the greater part, of the 2413 pages, which the continued paging of the volumes reminds us they contain, refers to a state of things now altogether at an end, and to the exercise of franchises which the Reform Act has taken away for ever. Of course, some remarks upon the ancient Parliamentary franchise were not merely desirable,—they were necessary; but the minute and reiterated investigation of cases before Parliamentary Committees, which have now, to say the least of them, lost half their interest, was altogether misplaced. Probably we have no right to hazard conjectures in such a matter; but it really seems to us as if the greater part of these volumes had been compiled some time ago for a history of Boroughs, with reference principally to the Parliamentary franchise. Its utility in that shape was probably put an end to by the Reform Act; but, to prevent a total disappointment of the authors and the public, it has been dished up in a new form, and sent in a hurry into the world, to pre-occupy, we had almost said to prejudice, the public mind upon the subject of the Corporation Commission. Let us not be understood to have any great partiality for that Commission. It seems to us that it was extremely improper to put the Great Seal to a document which confessedly contained some things which were illegal; that it was a bad precedent, and ought not to be followed:—but the inquiry has been taken; as far as we have heard, the Commissioners generally executed their task with discretion; the country is waiting anxiously for their report; and nothing ought to be done which can in any manner interfere with the fair and unbiassed consideration of their suggestions.

It is always disagreeable to dwell upon defects; but in our own justifi-

cation we must select a few passages, which we fear our readers will think quite sufficient to prove that, however excellent these gentlemen may be as practical lawyers, they have no great merit as historical antiquaries.

The first passage which occurs to us relates to the Winchester Domesday. Our authors say :

“ This King [Henry I.] seems to have followed the steps of his brother in compiling the Domesday Book of Winchester, called the ‘ Winton Dom Boc’ ; and it appears to have been formed upon the oaths of 80 *burgesses*—no doubt of Winchester. A copy of this record has been recently made from the original, and is in the possession of the Society of Antiquaries.’—p. 304.

Here is a curious collection of blunders ! 1. Henry I. was, as all the world knows, the son and not the brother of William the Conqueror, in whose steps he followed in the compilation of this Domesday. 2. The volume referred to is no where called the ‘ Winton Dom Boc’. 3. It appears to have been found upon the oaths of ‘ four score and six’ *burgesses*, and not of 80. 4. We are not left to infer that they were *burgesses* of Winchester ; they are expressly stated to be ‘ *superior burgesses*’ of that city. 5. The manuscript of this record, in the possession of the Society of Antiquaries, cannot be a recent copy, for it has been many years in their library. 6. Instead of a copy recently made, it is a manuscript of very high antiquity ; and not merely so, but it is the only manuscript of this important record known to be in existence.

If we pass on a few pages we find,

“ We have before mentioned a pipe roll, which by some is attributed to the reign of Henry I. ; but which, in point of fact, is appended to those of the fifth year of this King [Stephen], from which time there is a regular succession of them.”

And then in a note,

“ These rolls are now deposited in the British Museum.”—Vol. I. p. 320.

Now the well-known Pipe Roll here spoken of, although generally quoted by early antiquaries as the ‘ Rot. 5ti Steph.’ was proved long ago by Madox to belong to the reign of Henry I., and was lately published with an Introduction by Mr. Hunter, in which it is traced to the 31 Henry I. That it is not appended to ‘ those,’ that is, the Pipe Rolls of the 5th year of King Stephen, appears from this simple fact, that there are no Pipe Rolls of that year. Nor is there a regular succession of these Rolls from the 5th of Stephen—the earliest of them, with the exception of the one of 31st Henry I., not going beyond the 2d Henry II. Nor are the original Pipe Rolls now in the British Museum, but an incomplete series of copies of them, known as ‘ The Chancellor’s Rolls.’

If we proceed onwards to the extracts from the Roll itself, we shall not find the authors much more fortunate. Restoldus, the Sheriff of Oxfordshire, is the person they designate ‘ Bestoldus,’ p. 320. ‘ The Corvesarii,’ they tell us, ‘ render an account of *Queen’s silver* for a regrant of their guild.’—*ibid.* The entry on the Roll may be thus translated :—‘ The Corvesarii of Oxford render an account of five ounces of gold on account of their fine for having their guild again.’ Where the authors found their ‘ *Queen’s silver*,’ or what ‘ *Queen’s silver*’ is, we do not know. There is ‘ *Queen’s gold*,’ and ‘ *King’s silver*,’ but this is neither of them. ‘ The toll of the market of Salisbury is mentioned as belonging to the town of Wilton.’—p. 321. The Roll states this toll to have belonged to the ‘ *farm*’ of Wilton, a very different matter. The next passage stands thus. ‘ A

sum is pardoned to the burgesses of *Dorchester* on the ground of their poverty.'—p. 321. The entry is, 'To the Burgesses of *Dorchester* 40s.,' without any mention of their poverty. Preceding it, however, is a pardon to the Burgesses of *St. Edward* upon that ground; so that the authors have confused the two entries. 'Thomas of Worcester has a debet that he might be *alderman* in the guild of the merchants of *Worcester*.'—p. 321. We cannot find any such entry, but there is one like it in the accounts of *Yorkshire*, relating to 'Thomas de *Everic*,' or *York*, which we presume the authors have mistaken for Worcester. 'Robert of Hastings [renders an account] of the lestage of Hastings and Rye.'—p. 321. This account was rendered by *William, the son of Robert of Hastings*. 'The aid of *Tamworth* is excused upon account of poverty.'—p. 321. Only 25s. part of the aid of *Tamworth* was excused. 'The Burgesses of *Durham* account for 100s. of a plea, and 50s. given to them as a free gift on account of the burning of their houses.'—p. 321. The entry stands thus, 'The Burgesses of *Durham* render account of 100s. of the pleas of *Eustace Fitz John*. By money 40s., and by a pardon by the King's writ to the same Burgesses 60s., on account of the burning of their houses.'

All these passages relating to the Pipe Rolls occur in two pages. Dipping again into the volume, we find

"The King [John] also immediately upon his ascending the throne, for he succeeded to the crown on the 5th of April, and on the 25th of the next month he granted to the *Burgesses of Ipswich*, the borough," &c.—p. 391.

We shall abstain, as we have done with the passages we have quoted before, from any remarks upon the composition of this sentence: grammar is a branch of polite learning with which antiquaries are not presumed to have much acquaintance; but how stand the facts? Richard I. died on the 6th of April, 1199. The reign of John was calculated to commence on Ascension Day, 1199, that is, the 27th May, the day of his Coronation, and the years of his reign were reckoned from Ascension Day to Ascension Day. The 25th of May, subsequent to the death of his brother, was before the commencement of his reign. In the 1st year of his reign, it happened that there was no 27th of May. If, therefore, the *Ipswich* charter bears date on the first 27th of May which occurred in John's reign, it was granted 12 months, and not in the next month, after his accession. We have no means of referring to the Charter Roll, but amidst all their blundering our authors help us to the fact, for at the bottom of page 392 there is a reference to the Charter Rolls of the 2d John, but without any mark in the text indicative of the fact asserted upon the authority referred to; and upon looking at the calendar of the Charter Rolls, we find that this is a reference to the very Charter stated to be granted to *Ipswich*, and that it is dated, not in the next month after his accession, but in the second year of his reign. Surely such a mistake could not have occurred, if the Charter Rolls themselves had been inspected.

Instances of mistakes equally singular occur throughout the antiquarian portions of the work. We will however mention but one more.

"In the same book [Ryley's *Plac. Parl.*] there is a petition from Scotland, stating, that their Representatives were elected by the whole community of the kingdom."—p. 441.

This passage is rather startling, and upon first reading it we turned to the authority for a corroboration of the fact, having already learnt that we

could not entirely depend upon these authors. We found, not a petition from Scotland, but a memorandum of a conference with certain persons of importance in that country respecting the holding of a Parliament for Scotland. The persons consulted delivered their advice, and then petitioned the King, that the 'men who should be elected for the Commonalty of Scotland' should have their expences. It is needless to point out the discrepancies between this statement and that of our authors.

We might multiply instances beyond number, but we forbear. Enough has been done to shew that the authors are entirely strangers to that minute accuracy of statement, which at the present time is so peculiarly studied by all antiquarian authors of any name. Many of the misstatements are foolish in the extreme, and occur in documents which have really little to do with the subject of the work, and seem to have been introduced more by way of exhibiting the learning of the authors, than with any view of aiding their argument;—a motive which we trust will be duly appreciated.

One half of the first volume is occupied by a commentary upon the various passages relating to 'burghers' scattered throughout Domesday. As might be expected from its extreme length, this commentary is of too rambling and discursive a character to be very effective. Much of the subsequent history of the Boroughs, with details of proceedings upon Committees relating to their Parliamentary franchises, is injudiciously interwoven with this part of the work, where it is completely out of place, and merely mars the effect of some occasionally very judicious remarks upon that which is here the main subject of inquiry—Domesday itself. The question has never been treated in the minute manner in which it is here investigated; and although we occasionally meet with startling passages, such as that Domesday was *eight* years in the compilation, there are probably forty or fifty pages upon this subject which deserve more attention than we can at present bestow upon them.

But let us pass to the results at which the authors have arrived. We shall here quote their own words.

1st. "That Boroughs existed in this country from the earliest periods of our authentic history; and that, although all Boroughs were not Cities, all Cities were Boroughs, and had their municipal rights in that character alone.

2d. "That they were all essentially alike in their object, constitution, and general character, as well in England, as in Wales, Scotland, and Ireland.

3d. "That the same class of persons originally formed the body of Burgesses in all Boroughs.

4th. "That this class has never been directly changed from the earliest time to the present moment.

5th. "That the Burgesses were the permanent free-inhabitants of the Boroughs, performing their duties, and enjoying their privileges—as the free inhabitant householders paying scot and bearing lot; presented, sworn, and enrolled at the Court Leet.

6th. "That they had no other character till the reign of Henry VI., when the first Charter of Municipal Incorporation was granted, which superinduced upon the original character of Burgesses that of Corporators also—for the purpose of giving them the power of taking and inheriting lands by succession; and of suing and being sued by their corporate name. But the class of persons continued still the same.

7th. "That the power of selecting the Burgesses, now exercised by the Corporations or their select bodies, by which, in some places, the numbers are reduced to the smallest—and in others, increased to an equally improper amount, is a manifest usurpation, and only supported by modern decisions.

8th. "That non-resident Burgesses were first introduced in direct defiance of the Parliamentary writ, and the Statutes of the Realm, in the instances of the persons

elected as representatives, and afterwards extended by usurpation to the electors; particularly on the Restoration of Charles II., when, under the Statute of the 13th year of that reign, the resident corporators were expelled from their offices by the King's commissions; and the great officers of state, and other persons, were introduced in their stead—another manifest encroachment upon the ancient simplicity of these institutions.

9th. "That although these usurpations were in some places corrected after the Restoration, yet in others they were improperly continued, and were subsequently sanctioned by legal authority.

10th. "That the result of supporting these usurpations, and the various usages which in different places have sprung out of them, has produced an anomalous, complicated, and unintelligible system, which has given birth to a distinct branch of the law, relative to Corporations—more intricate and mysterious than any other; not known by those who act under it, altogether hid from the unlearned, and but partially revealed to the learned.

11th. "That nothing can restore these municipal institutions to a reasonable and practical form, but re-establishing the ancient uniformity of their rights and privileges; by which means they may be equally known and understood by all classes; and any abuse, or departure from the general principle, would be instantly corrected by the influence of public opinion, or by uniform judicial determinations."—*Introd.* p. v.—vi.

The learned Serjeant, whose name stands first upon the title page, has already, in two or three publications, and, especially, in his *Report of the West Looe Case*, published in 1823, endeavoured, rather unsuccessfully, to draw the public attention to his opinions upon this subject. For ourselves, we are somewhat inclined to favour his notions as to the persons who were anciently denominated burgesses; and, we think, if the facts are to be depended upon, it is pretty clearly made out that the first direct Charter of Incorporation, according to the legal meaning of that word, was granted in the reign of Henry VI. Further than this we cannot go; and our confidence in the correctness of even these conclusions, so far as that confidence rests upon the present volumes, would be much stronger if the authors had arrived at them as the results of a purely literary inquiry. Here it is not so. The object of the authors is not literary but political. Their work constitutes the 'case' of one of the parties in a great political contest; and on that account, as well as on account of the carelessness of its authors as to facts, ought to be received with extreme caution. If no direct incorporation took place until the reign of Henry VI., we cannot think the authors have shewn that the thing meant was not well known, and, in substance, practised long anterior to that time. Many of the arguments of our authors upon these points, and especially that relating to grants to burgesses and their '*heirs*,' instead of to them and their '*successors*,' seem to us ('not to speak it profanely') mere quibbles. For any thing we have found in these volumes, we cannot consent to overturn the old doctrine of inferring the existence of Corporate privileges from the nature of the ancient grants of liberties;—a doctrine first sanctioned by our Courts when the subject must have been full within their knowledge, and only 27 years (not 127 years, as erroneously stated by our authors in the *Introd.* p. xxxiii.), after the grant of the first Charter of direct incorporation.

But after all, the main point in these volumes is the political question, and there the object of the authors is to establish in all corporations a general suffrage of inhabitant householders. "These persons," say they, "were the burgesses at the Common Law; by our antiquarian skill we have discovered them in the Saxon Laws, we have disinterred them from Domesday;—their right could not legally be lost by non-use, or lapse of time; nor can there be any prescription against it in Corporations, because

Corporations did not exist until after the reign of Richard I., the legal period of prescription ; nor can it be taken away by Charter, being a right over which the Executive has no control. Go back then to the institutions of your ancestors ; revive the practices of a people whom you are foolishly accustomed to disregard ; our scheme once existed amongst your forefathers, and where is the person bold or conceited enough to suppose that he can devise any thing better ?" We fear a great deal of this reasoning is too refined 'for ears profane,' and even to those who can fully enter into it, we do not imagine it will be found very convincing. The science of government, it has been over and over again remarked, in the spirit if not in the very words of Burke, is eminently practical. It is a science in which the means ought to be studied almost solely with a view to the end proposed, and remedies applied with a direct aim at the evil intended to be eradicated. Can it be wise policy to adopt a scheme, the fitness of which is not shewn, but merely that it existed many centuries ago ? Can it be good argument, that because at an early period of our history the inhabitants were the burgesses, therefore they ought to be the burgesses now ?

"Many a slow century since that day hath fill'd
Its course,"

and produced such changes in the whole framework of society, that it is easier for us to imagine the condition of almost any other people than that of our own Saxon ancestors. A nation, the bulk of whose population were slaves, has purified from slavery even the very air it breathes ; a people sunk in superstition have had their minds cleansed by the influences of a better faith ; a country which successively became the prey of every bold invader, has risen to the dignity of one of 'the foremost states in all the world ;' men comparatively unskilled in arts, manufactures, and commerce, have been succeeded by a race who, retaining their hereditary love of enterprise, are yet distinguished for ingenuity and refinement : but all these incontestable differences are to be as mere dust in the balance, the faulty institutions of the present day are to be replaced by others with respect to which all that is contended is that they existed in a by-gone state of society. This is indeed to clothe the man in the habiliments of the child ! As reasonable would it be in case of the repair of one of our stately cathedrals, to replace it with a timber church erected after the fashion of the Saxons, —a heresy which if proposed would doubtless find

—————"Some sober brow
To bless it, and approve it with a text ;"

as reasonable to impose upon us the shackles of the free-borh or pledge system because some persons complain of our police. 'The wisdom of our ancestors' has become a bye-word, a phrase of ridicule and contempt, solely in consequence of follies like this. Their wisdom was truly shown in permitting their worn-out systems to fall into desuetude, and in gradually adapting their institutions to the increasing wants and altered situations of the people. The antiquary may find delight in reviving the faded images of their peculiarities, the statesman may derive practical lessons from tracing the rise and fall of their jurisdictions ; but it never can be wise to reconstruct, in altered circumstances, institutions which were permitted to sink gradually into decay by people who for several centuries had experience of their practical effects, merely because the politicians of the present day are dissatisfied with the existing form of municipal government. Useful institutions are seldom permitted to fall into disuse, and the

mere fact that any usage has become obsolete, goes far towards showing that society has outgrown it, and that it has become inapplicable to the circumstances and condition of the people.

But the argument against this scheme can be carried much further than this. No general attempt is made in this work to prove that any practical benefit would be likely to result from this contemplated return to ancient institutions;—the authors have limited themselves upon this head to a few remarks, inferences, and assertions, scattered throughout their work. Indeed, the practical grievances complained of are not explained, and therefore the authors could not very well discuss their proposed remedy. In the few instances in which they have entered into anything like a defence of their schemes, we find them about as correct in their facts as we have shewn them to be in their antiquarian details. Southwold happens to be a borough in which all the inhabitants are burgesses. It is a small town situate upon the coast of Suffolk, considerably frequented as a watering place, but remarkable for nothing, that we ever heard of, but the battle of Solebay fought near it in the year 1672. The peculiarity in its municipal constitution gave it favour in the eyes of our authors, and occasioned a passage in their work more explanatory upon the advantages of household suffrage than any other we have found.

“Southwold never was a parliamentary borough, and had nothing to boast of but its separate jurisdiction from the county, which was given to it by the Act of Henry VII. and under which it has been most effectively governed to the present day, affording one of the best specimens of the practical effect of our ancient institutions, whilst unperverted and unabused, that is to be met with in the kingdom; scarcely presenting an instance of a criminal trial, or a civil law-suit, for many years. Property is respected and protected by the local administration of the law, and order and good government preserved in the most exemplary manner, under the local authorities.

“Other places may perhaps vie with it in this particular; but the observation is material with respect to Southwold, because, as there has been no temptation for parliamentary or political purposes, to pervert or abuse its exclusive privileges, they have continued in their original, unaltered purity, and consequently their efficacy can be distinctly ascertained.”*—Vol. ii. p. 1057.

A more unfortunate statement could not possibly have been made. Southwold is situate in an agricultural district, where there are few temptations to crime, and consequently, it is undoubtedly true, that as to criminal trials they seldom occur, and that the offences committed are generally trivial;—a statement which would be found correct of any other similar town; but for ‘civil law suits’ it has dealt in them by wholesale from the very earliest times. Where was the learned Serjeant when Westminster Hall was lately called upon solemnly to determine the right to a cask of whiskey litigated by this Corporation? They failed in their suit, but rather than pay the expense to which they had put their opponents, this ‘honourable Corporation’ permitted their servant, against whom the action had been brought, and whom they had defended at their own cost, to take the benefit of the Insolvent Act; by which manœuvre they threw the expense of their litigious conduct upon

* That these gentlemen have no great local knowledge of Southwold, is evident from their having described it as ‘eleven’ miles distant from Dunwich, a mistake arising out of their having misunderstood the Roman numerals II. to mean eleven. The same mistake has, in the next page, converted a boat with ‘two’ oars into a boat with ‘eleven’ oars!—Vide vol. II. p. 1053. The ‘two miles’ mentioned in the document referred to, are the long miles of our ancestors. Southwold and Dunwich are between four and five miles apart.

the persons wronged. When the report of the Corporation Commissioners is made, we shall be surprised if a sum between four and five hundred pounds be not inserted for the expenses paid by the Corporation of Southwold, for the defence of this action. This whiskey case 'followed hard' upon some other trials in which the Corporation expended 231*l.*, and for some time past they have been involved in another litigation of a very expensive character;—we trust the Serjeant and his coadjutor will have gratitude briefs. It will probably be thought that a town thus prone to litigation must have 'a well-stockit mailen,' and that this indulgence in legal luxuries is merely an indication of an over-filled town chest. Alas! they have considerable estates—but they are deeply mortgaged; they have an extensive and valuable common—but they have depreciated it by mismanagement; they have revenues—but they are decreasing. Perhaps they give attention to improvements, and adorn their town with public buildings? Bear witness for them their 'New Town Hall,' erected at a comparatively enormous expence, and which is 'at once a wonder and disgrace;' perhaps they expend money in the maintenance of institutions for education, and other useful public purposes? They had a Burgh school, but learning and litigation were opposed; both were costly, and both could not therefore be maintained. In Southwold litigation has ever thriven, but the school has been discontinued. There is scarcely a branch of their expenditure in which the public has not suffered from mismanagement; and, notwithstanding their love of litigation, the appearance of that portion of the town nearest to the sea, indicates how much the public rights have suffered from encroachments. Party feuds prevail to an extent which certainly equals that to which they are carried in most parliamentary boroughs. Their assemblies are disorderly meetings, in which 'the sweet voices' of the burgesses are sometimes swayed by interested cunning and sometimes by mere dreamers of dreams. Nothing is certain amongst them but disagreement and misgovernment; as a public body they have all the vices of a democracy without its strength. No borough indeed can exhibit a more entire and total practical refutation of the household burgess scheme than Southwold the Pure! And is this surprising? Is it unequalled? On the contrary, does it not agree with the experience of every day? It is within the knowledge of every man, and has been established before Parliamentary Committees, that the most popular Corporations are not the purest, or the best governed; and when the results of the late enquiry are laid before the public, which will probably be the case before these pages see the light, we are confident it will be found that the power of governing by select bodies in Corporations, which it is the fashion of the times to call 'an abuse,' has been generally exercised in a satisfactory manner, and been attended with considerable practical advantages. That such bodies have imperfections,—that, if it be so, there is in their nature a tendency to abuse, does not furnish any argument exclusively against them. It is unfortunately equally applicable to all forms of government. At any event, they have not the peculiar and fatal instability which must attend government by popular assemblies, in which opinions are hastily formed, adopted at once without consideration or judgment, and just as capriciously abandoned.

We might multiply remarks upon these volumes, but must forbear. Our observations have already extended to a length which nothing but the great importance of the subject can justify. We join cordially with the public at large in their estimation of the professional talents of these

authors; we cheerfully bear our testimony to the excellent manner in which justice is administered by the learned Serjeant, as a local judge, in several places; but for the reasons we have given, and many others which could be adduced, we do not think that, either historically or politically, this work is entitled to any great share of public confidence.

Amongst the municipal and other manuscript documents first printed in these volumes, there are some which we should like to have submitted to our readers, but we have not left ourselves room. Any one who will take the trouble to go through the work will occasionally find some new and curious matter; as for instance, the account of the proceedings at Ipswich upon the acceptance of King John's Charter; the Yarmouth Leet Rolls; and various letters and documents relating to the recommendation and nomination of members for boroughs. Some of these would have been far better printed entire in an appendix; but, with due caution as to the accuracy of the authors, they may be found useful.

DIARY OF A LOVER OF LITERATURE.

(Continued from p. 133.)

1809.

June 17. Read Sir Robert Naunton's *Fragmenta Regalia*, consisting of remarks on Queen Elizabeth and her principal favourites, interesting as coming from a contemporary, but written with such affectation and quaintness, as often render the narrative provokingly obscure. Lord Hunsdon's Letter to Lord Burleigh appended to Carey's Memoirs, evinces more spirit than we should have supposed would have been shown towards the Royal termagant Queen.

June 19. Parr, in his Notes to his Letter on Fox, p. 200, is for abolishing, *undå liturå*, our *Penal Code*, and substituting a better; and he seems to think that all objection to this sweeping annihilation of old statutes will be removed by the instantaneous operation of new ones ready prepared for the purpose. I hope I am above that pedantic professional technical horror at innovation in our laws, which is the provoking let to all improvements, but I cannot forget that with the old statutes must be removed all those contentions upon them by which dissension has been limited, where we would most wish to see it restricted; and that with the new ones, let them be penned with what accuracy and precision they may, interpretation must expatiate for a long time very much at large—a most formidable difficulty surely in the minds of all considerate men.—Fearn assured me it was Parr* to whom Boswell alludes, as the eminent literary character who said of Herbert Croft's Life of Young—'It has all Johnson's pomp without his force,' &c.

June 25. Read Lord Holland's *Introduction to Fox's History*, admirably well written. I cannot help thinking, that Fox's restriction of history exclusively to narrative, is pedantic and irrational: that nothing contentious or disquisitionary should be admitted into the body of the narrative, I readily allow; and in this respect both Hume and Robertson and Gibbon are occasionally in some measure faulty: but what just objection can there possibly be to throwing such matter, with notes, into a separate dissertation? I am better pleased

* See Boswell's Johnson, by Croker, vol. iv. p. 429, where this speech is given by Mr. Malone to Mr. Burke, not to Dr. Parr, though it is much in the Doctor's best manner. The criticism on the work alluded to, is as just in its decision, as it is forcible in its expression. Nothing but indolence could have made Johnson adopt it.—ED.

with Fox's History, than on the first perusal. If history is merely to narrate, how does Fox justify his pausing to review? From the supposed theoretical perfection of our constitution in 1679, and the wretched system of government that followed, Fox infers the falsity and the danger of presuming that the *laws* can do every thing; and that measures, not men, are to be attended to. In reviewing the proceedings on the proposed bill for excluding the Duke of York, he remarked, the *Whigs*, conformably to their principles, regarding the prerogatives of the Crown as a trust for the people, and, in effect, a part of their rights, advocated a change in person in preference to a diminution of power; the *Tories*, conformably to theirs, regarding more the person of the Prince, leaned to a limitation in power, rather than a change in the succession. And he applies this doctrine, by a side stroke, to defend the conduct of Opposition respecting the regency during this reign: but I much doubt whether such refinements operated in Charles the Second's reign. Fox contends, with more earnestness, I think, than the point—a doubtful one—deserves, that the primary object of James the Second was the establishment, not of Popery, but of arbitrary power; the Whigs he regards as completely overpowered; and the Tories, holding the doctrine of non-resistance, *except where the Church was concerned*, but for James's subsequent attack on the Establishment, our liberties would have been extinguished for ever. Who, after this, will say that prejudices may not be salutary? Fox's reflection, from the contemptible figure made by the *future worthies*—Godolphin and Churchill, in this reign, "how essential a free and popular government is to furnish an opening for the gratification of a generous ambition in a subject," is just and fine.

July 21. Parr gives a remark from Voltaire, 'That all men die with fortitude who die in company:' a striking exemplification of the re-action of sympathy. Who is Parr's unhappy friend, whom he dissuaded from committing an act of suicide on the day appointed for his execution? Coigley? This note affords abundant proof of the goodness of the Doctor's heart, but exhibits lamentable evidence of the want of clear and enlarged views in his head. Parr, in his note on the Penal Code, is, I think, if possible, too tender over life as affected by the laws. Parr quotes Paley as remarking, that in interpreting laws, we determine upon contingencies which the composer of the law did not foresee; yet we act in these cases as if we were searching out the legislator's intention. *Hale's arguments, quoted from his considerations touching the amendment of the law, in favour of laws and institutions improved and approved by time, over any new regulations, however sagaciously framed, are most powerfully urged, and must surely startle inconsiderate reformists.* Parr's Notes, which I have finished, exhibit great power of mind and force of discrimination, in particular passages; but, for the want of a presiding principle, the effect of the general assemblage is feeble. Does he mean to deny that Fox was an unbeliever?

July 25. Mr. Pugh mentioned in the evening, that the Pretender* took refuge in this country (near Dolgelle) after his defeat; that there was an old gentleman at Bala, now 86, who well remembered him there; that he was advertised as having a wart in his hand, and that he wore a black ribbon on this account round it; that he was at last conveyed away by the Welsh gentry, who harboured him. His friends used to have a secret

* See Gent. Mag. 1788, p. 393, and Selections from Gent. Mag. vol. iii. p. 65, where is Hume's account of the Pretender being in London in 1753. The fact is

correspondence with him in the summer-house belong to Nanney, overlooking the Bamouth vale, now neglected. Can this be true?

Aug. 2. Dined at Mr. Reveley's. After tea looked over portfolios of drawings by Barret, Gilpin, and Marlow, and prints from Rubens and Swaneveldt. Gilpin praised one by *Waterloo*, as the best composition he ever met with. Gilpin was grave in manner, a simple primitive divine, wearing his silk robe. At a party where each was to declare what he liked best, when it came to Fox's turn, he hesitated; Fitzpatrick said, 'I will speak for him; he likes best to be *much'd* by his friends.' 'You have hit it,' said Fox. Adolphus states, that Fox preferred Demosthenes to Cicero: this was natural: but I believe the fact was just the reverse.

Aug. 5. Read the first article in the "*Selections from the Gentleman's Magazine*," an Account of a Debate between a Committee of the House and *Cromwell*, on his being petitioned to assume the title of King. This is drawn up in a most masterly manner, from very slender documents I suspect, and with much original matter, as the arguments on both sides are infinitely more enlarged and liberal, and the style and mode of putting them more correct and accomplished, than we can probably suppose employed by the real actors on this occasion. The argument in favour of *old* over *new* institutions, is forcibly given early in the business. "*It is never prudent to make useless alterations, because we are always acquainted with all the consequences of known establishments, and ancient forms; but new methods of administration may produce evils which the most prudent cannot foresee, nor the most diligent rectify.*" I strongly suspect *Johnson* to be the composer. It appeared Feb. and March 1741.

Sept. 6. Mr. Manney called and sate till near four; said he had often met *Johnson*, and imitated his manner very happily. *Johnson* came on a visit to the President of his College (*Jesus*) at Oxford, Dr. Bernard. Dr. B. ventured to put a joke upon *Johnson*, but being terrified by a tremendous snarl, 'Indeed, indeed, Doctor, believe me,' said he, 'I meant nothing.' 'Sir,' said *Johnson*, 'if you *mean* nothing, *say nothing!*' and was quiet for the rest of the evening.

Sept. 28. Finished the narrative of *Sir John Moore's Campaign*. I was at first a little tempted to accuse him of a tendency to despondency; but subsequent events fully justify all his forebodings; and he appears, from his dispatches and journal, to have been pre-eminently gifted with the faculty of forming just views, and anticipating true results, even from the slenderest and most deceptive data. The manly spirit and independent tone of his communications to Lord Castlereagh, pleased me much; and I am glad to see the pert pretensions of Mr. Frere ultimately crouch to the solid sense and sagacity of this unaffected hero. The account of his last moments is most naturally and touchingly given; nor could the afflicted spirit of this brave, but unfortunate commander, wish for any other monument to his memory, than what has been erected by the pious hand of brotherly affection, in this interesting exposition of his character and conduct in the service in which he fell.

Oct. 4. Finished "*Selections from the Gentleman's Magazine*." The great chesnut-tree at Tortworth* is stated to be 52 feet in girth; a wych elm, at Field, in Staffordshire, is stated by Dr. Plot to have been 51 feet girth at the but, 25½ in girth in the middle, to have fallen 120 feet in

fully established. I think he was at the house of Lady Primrose. The King was acquainted with his abode and actions.—ED.

* See Gent. Mag. 1766, p. 321.

length, and to have yielded at least 100 ton of neat timber. At Hendon, near London, was a cedar, (1779) 71 feet in height, branching to a circumference 100 feet diameter, 16 feet in girth 7 feet from the ground, and 20 at 12, when it began to branch. The largest at Chelsea is 85 feet high, girthing $18\frac{1}{2}$ feet close to the ground, at 2 feet 15, at 10 feet 16; planted in 1663, then three feet high. Fairlop oak, in Epping Forest, spreads with its branches over an area of near 330 feet in circuit, and measures 36 feet in girth.

Oct. 20. Perused Selections from Gentleman's Magazine. Dr. Johnson's Letter (No. 38) to Mr. Wilson, of Clitherna, dated Dec. 31, 1782, and his dedication of Adams on the Globes to the King, exhibit both the concrete essences of the peculiar character of this writer's manner. His improvement of a passage in the Rambler, from endeavouring to give it as recollected (49), is very curious. The misrepresentation of a most suspicious sentence, is satisfactorily cleared up.

Oct. 23. Bishop Horne, in a letter, Jan. 6, 1764, mentions, from the authority of Sir James Macdonald, that the French philosophers liked *Hume* much; but thought that he maintained too many religious prejudices!

Nov. 1. Called at Christ Church, and sate with Mr. Fonnereau; he is the most exhilarating example of cheerful, pleasant, and sensible old age I have ever met with. In the evening attended a musical party at the Studds's; felt the want of that stimulus from the pleasure of numerous and competent judges, which becomes, by habit, necessary to displays of personal exertion, and to which I am tempted to ascribe as one, and that a principal one, the frequent failure of eloquent *speakers* in *written* composition.

Nov. 13. A Letter is quoted from the 58th Volume of the Gentleman's Magazine, dated Dublin, Feb. 25, 1788, which asserts that Lord Oxford when confined in the Tower, was the author of the first volume of Robinson Crusoe, and gave the MS. to De Foe, who added another, and published the whole as his own.*

Nov. 18. Began No. II. of the Edinburgh Review. They do not, I think, render justice to Dr. Paley's inimitable *naïveté* of manner, vivacity of style, and felicity of illustration in his Natural Theology. They object to his founding the *absolute* goodness of the Deity upon the marks of his beneficence in a great *plurality* of instances; concluding that his benevolence must be *infinite*, because exerted upon such an incalculable great number of objects. Yet what other argument have we for it, but this preponderance?

Nov. 20. Upon Scott's Minstrelsy, the Edinburgh Review remarks, that 'the legitimate aim of *history and poetry* is the same—to improve man-

* This anecdote has been long current; but appears to rest on no authority better than the following. See Naufragia, by G. Stanier Clarke; (and Gent. Mag. 1788, LVIII. 208.) 'The present Earl of Oxford has done me the honour of informing me that his family had always considered the first Earl of Oxford to have been the author of Robinson Crusoe.' See also Annual Review, vol. v. p. 72. The MS. of Robinson Crusoe ran through the whole trade, nor would any one print it, though De Foe was in good repute as an author. One bookseller, at last, not remarkable for his discernment, but for his speculative turn, engaged in this speculation: he got above a thousand guineas by it. See D'Israeli's Curiosities of Literature, vol. II. p. 1. A short account of the adventures of Alexander Selkirk, by Sir R. Steele, occurs in the Englishman, No. 26, Dec. 3, 1713.—ED.

kind *delectando pariterque monendo* : but the object is attained by different means. *History* follows human events through the course of time. Poetry seizes their prominent features ; their permanent principles : the same yesterday, to-day, and for ever.' This is profound and just.

Nov. 21. Dined with Lieut.-Col. de Tobin of the German Legion. He knew *General Mack* well, and speaks of him as an officer of great skill and high honour ; but nervous and depressed to a degree that would excite pity, and carrying into the field much of the bureau to which he was bred. His advancement to a favourite regiment gave great offence to the Austrian nobility.

Nov. 26. Perused *Parr's Character of Fox*. What a number of brilliant thoughts, and just discriminations, which in their place would be felicitous and fine, forcibly expressed as they are with all the energy and exactness of *Parr's* sentiment and diction ; but which, having no direct and well-connected relation to the subject in discussion, only perplex with their variety, and glare what they were designed to illustrate ; and exhibit the distracting spectacle of a confused assemblage of luminous objects seen through a multiplying glass. The elaborate endeavour to explain away *Fox's* strange deportment during the French Revolution, though true, is very unsatisfactory, and forms but a sorry defence.

Dec. 7. I am afraid that I discern some traits of resemblance in my own character to that which the Edinburgh Reviewers ascribe to *Single-speech Hamilton* : their strictures on the absurdity of pretending to teach the arts of reasoning and speaking in the same volume, strike me as perfectly just.

Dec. 12. *Wit* discovers real relations that are not apparent ; *puns* admit of apparent relations that are not real. The pleasure of the former results from a sudden and unexpected discovery, that two things are similar which are deemed unlike ; of the latter, that things are unlike where we expected resemblance. In *wit*, there is an apparent incongruity and a real relation ; in *puns*, there is an apparent relation and a real incongruity, and this in both cases, whether the *wit* or the *puns* be practical or verbal.

Dec. 26. In reading *Warburton's Letters*, I find that *Hurd* stands confessedly indebted to Warburton for many important hints in his Dialogues, (see particularly Letter 8) on the preaching of the doctrine of non-resistance by our divines on the Reformation. Warburton very happily describes the different qualities of his own and his friend's powers in the 101st Letter—' If I have any force in the first rude beating out of the mass, you are the best able to give it an elegance of form and splendour of polish.' I watch in Warburton's latter Letters the gradual decay and extinction of that fire which has blazed so long and so gloriously, with emotions of deep affliction. His remark (Letter 124) that his disposition to alter and amend his works, he should be tempted to ascribe to ' an exuberance of fancy and conceit, if when they were wrought up to a certain degree, the vein of criticism did not dry up and flow no more, which induced him to flatter himself that it was founded on truth and nature,' is very justly and happily expressed. *Hurd*, in his 144th Letter, speaks strangely of *Parliaments*,* as unavoidable evils, because they have a right to dispose of money, and must therefore be submitted to on all sides on that consideration.

* *Hurd* is speaking of the expediency of reviving Convocations, suggested by a treatise of *Atterbury's*. ' I put the question, whether much real service can be done to religion by those synods, which could not as well be done without them ; because if this

Jan. 2. 1810. Read *Hurd's Letter to Dr. Leland*. † A most artful composition, in which he dexterously, and with infinite address, applies the accuracy and precision of his subtle, perspicacious, and discriminating mind to explain and justify Warburton's daring paradox respecting the style of the Inspired Writings, and the rash and sweeping positions by which he defends his extraordinary hypothesis : but all his address and dexterity will not do ; and after many covert emendations, and extracting through his critical alembic meanings that were never meant, he is compelled at last totally to pervert the plain sense of the passage—' Tropes and figures, as they are a deviation from the principles of metaphysics and logic, are frequently vicious, by imparting to ' as ' the sense of ' according as '—to make out a plausible extrication. What must Warburton in his heart have thought of this ?

Jan. 3. Looked into the controversy between Louth and Warburton. ‡ Warburton, in his remarks on Louth's Letter, observes, that ' the supposed *alliance between Church and State*, stands on the same ground as the supposed original compact between the King and the People. No record of such an actual compact exists. It is enough that it is reasonable that the prerogatives of the prince and the liberties of the people should be regulated on the supposition of such a compact, in its virtual execution, and so with the others. This is rational and satisfactory.'

March 25. Received the account of poor ———'s death about a month since, in the madhouse at Exeter—dreadfully shocked by it. Thought of the many interesting hours we had passed together, in social intercourse—in sallies of gaiety—in confidential communications of the most secret and delightful feelings of the heart—in discussions long and late, of almost every important topic in the whole circle of human inquiry—full of promise, full of life—and to find him, unhappy creature ! come to this untimely and most wretched end. Often did he use to repeat with great emphasis a sentence of Burke, which most forcibly occurs to me—' What shadows we are, and what shadows we pursue !'

March 31. Read *Shee's Preface to his Elements of Art*. His perpetual ambition to shine and sparkle becomes intolerably fatiguing, and his affected disdain of all pretensions as a *writer*, betrays the tone of a dependant, instead of declaring the feelings of ingenuous diffidence. We see throughout the strut, and trip, and grimace, and profound *obeissance* of a *bourgeois petit maitre*, rather than the assured ease, courteous grace, and dignified independence of the true gentleman.

be so, there are manifest inconveniences to be apprehended from their meeting. The same inconveniences, no doubt, or greater, may be apprehended from parliaments ; but therefore unavoidable, so long as parliaments have a right to dispose of money, and must therefore be submitted to on all sides, on that consideration ; but a government would not have more of these inconveniences than it needs must, or which are necessary to be endured for the most important ends and purposes'. It will be seen that Mr. Green has not rightly understood this passage of Hurd : which after all, is singularly expressed. Warburton's answer to this Letter is curious.—ED.

† A Letter to Dr. Thomas Leland, Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin, in which his late Dissertation on the Principles of Human Eloquence is criticised, and the Bishop of Gloucester's idea of the nature and character of uninspired language, as delivered in his Lordship's Doctrine of Grace, is vindicated from all the objections of the learned Author of the Dissertation.

‡ In p. 369 of Warburton's and Hurd's Letters, in a letter, (Nov. 14, 1765,) Warburton owns that he *had read Louth's Letter to him, which he had denied*. ' I have neither read, nor seen, nor I believe ever shall, your printed letter,' (Nov. 21, 1765) ; seven days after he had owned to Hurd that he had read it.—ED.

April 24. Forsyth, in his Principles of Moral Science, observes of our passions, neatly and justly, that every one of them leads us to the very same actions, which an enlightened understanding, had we been possessed of it, would have led us to perform. By this we are trained in the way we should go; and when we have acquired extensive views of truth and excellence, are under no necessity of changing our conduct, but continue to perform the same actions with different purposes; reason, or the desire of perfection, being now become the motive, as blind inclination or passion formerly was. It is the first part of this proposition that I unqualifiedly affirm as just.

May 4. The Edinburgh Reviewers, under *Mrs. Opie's Tales*, state it as their opinion, that no character can be natural which is not pretty common, and that all the fine traits of natural expression, noted, quoted, and remembered from the dramatists, and greater poets, which are regarded as examples of originality in the conception of character, consist mainly in the exquisite adaptation of common and familiar feelings to peculiar situations. This is very profound, and I conceive just.

HISTORICAL CHARACTERS. BY SIR JAMES MACKINTOSH.

(Continued from p. 242.)

CHARACTER OF WILLIAM THE THIRD.*

WE possess unsuspected descriptions of his character from observers of more than ordinary sagacity, who had an interest in watching its development before it was surrounded by the dazzling illusions of power and fame. Among the most valuable of these witnesses were some of the subjects and servants of Louis XIV. At the age of eighteen the Prince's good sense, knowledge of affairs, and seasonable concealment of his thoughts, attracted the attention of Gourville, a man of experience and discernment. St. Evremond, though himself distinguished chiefly by vivacity and accomplishments, saw the superiority of William's powers through his silence and coldness. After long intimacy, Sir W. Temple describes his great endowments and excellent qualities: his (then almost singular) combination of charity and religious zeal; his desire, rare in every age, to grow greater rather by the service than the servitude of his country; language so manifestly considerate, discriminating, and unexaggerated, as to bear on it the inimitable stamp of truth, in addition to the weight which it derives from the probity of the writer. But of all those who have given opinions of the young Prince, there is none whose testimony is so important as that of Charles II. That monarch, in the early part of his reign, was desirous of gaining an ascendant in Holland by the restoration of the House of Orange, and of subverting the government of De Witt, whom he never forgave for his share in the Treaty with the English Republic. Some retrospect (of the intrigues of Charles II.) is necessary to explain the experiment by which that monarch both ascertained and made known the ruling principles of his nephew's mind. * * * * *. When the French army had advanced into the heart of Holland, the fortitude of the Prince was unshaken. Louis offered to make him sovereign of the remains of the country, under the protection of France and England.

* See character of William, by Mackintosh, in his Review of Burke's Letters against the Regicide Peace, quoted in his Life, p. xxviii.

But at that moment of extreme peril, he answered with his usual calmness, 'I never will betray a trust, nor sell the liberties of my country, which my ancestors have so long defended.' All around him disappeared. One of his very few confidential friends, after having long expostulated with him on his fruitless obstinacy, at length asked him, if he had considered how and where he should live after Holland was lost. 'I have thought of that,' he replied; 'I am resolved to live on the lands I have left in Germany. I had rather pass my life in hunting there, than sell my country or my liberty to France at any price.' Buckingham and Arlington were sent from England to try, whether, beset by peril, the love of sovereignty might not seduce him. The former often said, 'Do you not see that the country is lost?' The answer of the Prince to the profligate buffoon, spoke the same unmoved resolution with that which he had made to Zuleystein or Fagel; but it naturally rose a few degrees towards animation: 'I see it is in great danger, but there is a sure way of never seeing it lost; and that is, to die in the last ditch.' The perfect simplicity of these declarations may, perhaps, authorize us to rank them among the most genuine specimens of true magnanimity which genuine nature has produced. Perhaps the history of the world does not hold out a better example how high above the reach of fortune the pure principle of obedience to the dictates of conscience, unalloyed by interest, passion, or ostentation, can raise the mind of a virtuous man. To set such an example is an unspeakably more signal service to mankind, than all the outward benefits which flow to them from the most successful virtue. It is independent of events, and it burns most brightly in adversity; the only agent, perhaps, of power to call forth the native greatness of soul which lay hid under the cold and unattractive deportment of the Prince of Orange.

William, who from the peace of Nimeguen was the acknowledged chief of the confederacy gradually forming to protect the remains of Europe, had seen slowly and silently removed all the obstacles to its formation except those which arose from the unhappy jealousies of the friends of liberty at home, and the fatal progress towards absolute monarchy in England. Nothing but an extraordinary union of wariness with perseverance, two qualities which he possessed in a higher degree, and united in greater proportions than perhaps any other man, could have fitted him for that incessant, unwearied, noiseless exertion, which alone suited his difficult situation. His mind, naturally dispassionate, became by degrees stedfastly and intensely fixed upon the single object of his high calling. Brilliant only on the field of battle; loved by none but a few intimate connections; considerate and circumspect in council; in the execution of his designs bold even to rashness, and inflexible to the verge of obstinacy, he held his onward course with a quiet and even pace, which bore down opposition, or blasted the sallies of enthusiasm, and disappointed the subtle contrivances of a refined policy. Good sense, which in so high a degree as his, is one of the rarest of human endowments, had full scope for its exercise in a mind seldom invaded by the disturbing passions of fear and anger. With all his determined firmness, no man was ever more solicitous not to provoke or keep up needless enmity. It is no wonder that he should be influenced by this principle in his dealings with Charles and James, for there are traces of it even in his rare and transient intercourse with Louis XIV. He caused it to be intimated to him, that he was ambitious of being to his Majesty's favour; to which it was haughtily answered that such a disposition was shown in his conduct, the King would

to be done ! Yet Davaux believed that the prince really desired to avoid the enmity of Louis, as far as was compatible with his duties to Holland and his interests in England. In a conversation of Gourville's, which affords one of the most characteristic specimens of intercourse between a practised courtier and a man of plain inoffensive temper, when the minister had spoken to him in more soothing language, he professed his warm wish to please the King, and proved his sincerity by adding, that he never could neglect the safety of Holland, and that the decrees of reunion, together with other marks of projects of universal monarchy, were formidable obstacles to good understanding. It was probably soon after these attempts, that he made the remarkable declaration—'Since I cannot earn his Majesty's favour, I must endeavour to earn his esteem.'

CHARLES THE SECOND.

The death of Charles the Second gave William some hopes of an advantageous change in English policy. Many worse men, and more tyrannical kings than that prince, few persons of more agreeable qualities and brilliant talents, have been seated on a throne. But his transactions with France probably afford the most remarkable instance of a king with no sense of national honour, or of regal independence, the last vestiges which departing virtue might be expected to leave behind in a royal bosom.

DR. ROBERTSON.

Inferior probably to Mr. Gibbon in the vigour of his powers, unequal to him perhaps in comprehension of intellect and variety of knowledge, the Scottish historian has far surpassed him in simplicity and perspicuity of narrative, in picturesque and pathetic description, in the sober use of figurative language, and in the delicate perception of that scarcely discernible boundary which separates ornament from exuberance, and elegance from affectation. He adorns more chastely in addressing the imagination, he narrates more clearly for the understanding, and he describes more affectingly for the heart. The *defects* of Dr. Robertson arise from a less vigorous intellect ; the faults of Mr. Gibbon from a less pure taste. If Mr. Gibbon be the greater man, Dr. Robertson is the better writer.

GROTIUS.

The reduction of the law of nations to a system, was reserved for Grotius. It was by the advice of Lord Bacon and Peiresk that he undertook this arduous task. He produced a work which we now indeed justly deem imperfect, but which is perhaps the most complete that the world has yet owed, at so early a stage in the progress of society, to the genius and learning of one man. So great is the uncertainty of posthumous reputation, and so liable is the fame even of the greatest men to be obscured by those new fashions of thinking and writing, which succeed each other so rapidly among polished nations, that Grotius, who filled so large a space in the eye of his contemporaries, is now perhaps known to some of my readers only by name. Yet if we fairly estimate both his endowments and his virtues, we may justly consider him as one of the most memorable men who have done honour to modern times. He combined the discharge of the most important duties of active and public life with the attainment of that exact and various learning which is generally the portion only of the recluse student. He was distinguished as an advocate and a magistrate, and he composed the most valuable works on the law of his own country ;



he was almost equally celebrated as an historian, a scholar, a poet, and a divine ; a disinterested statesman, a philosophical lawyer, a patriot who united moderation with firmness, and a theologian who was taught candour by his learning. Unmerited exile did not damp his patriotism ; the bitterness of controversy did not extinguish his charity ; the sagacity of his numerous and fierce adversaries could not discover a blot in his character ; and in the midst of all the hard trials and galling provocations of a turbulent political life, he never once deserted his friends when they were unfortunate, nor insulted his enemies when they were weak. In times of the most furious civil and religious faction he preserved his name unspotted ; and he knew how to reconcile fidelity to his own party, with moderation towards his opponents. Such was the man who was destined to give a new form to the law of nations, or rather to create a science of which only rude sketches and indigested materials were scattered over the writings of those who had gone before him. By tracing the laws of his country to their principles, he was led to the contemplation of the law of nature, which he justly considered as the parent of all municipal law.

CLEVEDON COURT, SOMERSETSHIRE.

(With a Plate.)

THIS ancient mansion is the seat of the Rev. Sir Abraham Elton, Bart. beautifully situated on the coast of the Bristol channel, about twelve miles from the city of Bristol. The manor belonged to a family which used the local name from the reign of Henry the Second to that of Edward the Third, and then passed by heiresses through the names of Hogshaw and Lovel, to that of Wake. The first of the latter family here seated, was Sir Thomas Wake, a gentleman of the Privy Chamber to King Edward the Fourth. His descendants were afterwards Baronets, and from a junior branch of them sprang William Wake, Archbishop of Canterbury in 1715—1737. Clevedon passed from the Wakes about the reign of Charles the First, to John Digby, Earl of Bristol ; and from that family it was purchased by Sir Abraham Elton, who was created a Baronet in 1717, and who was great-grandfather to the present possessor.

The county of Somerset abounds with the remains of ancient court and manor-houses, of which the present is unquestionably one of the most valuable, exhibiting a noble simplicity and correctness of design. It was built during the occupancy of the Clevedons, in the reign of Edward the Second. Its external design is remarkable for the breadth and boldness of the porch and the long window,

between which is the only other window by which light is admitted on the south side. The ancient chimneys and turreted pinnacles are interesting specimens of their age. The kitchen was rebuilt in the reign of Elizabeth, and possesses considerable merit ; its prevailing ornaments are imitated from an older style—an example which was neglected by the architect who was afterwards employed on the other side of the building ; whilst, as if to prove that taste in architecture could sink still lower, the west front was, during the last century, rebuilt in the Chinese Gothic fashion.

The interior of the hall has been modernized, excepting the space under the gallery ; which, with the arches of entrance, retains the original triple doorways leading to the kitchen and its offices. On the northern side is the fireplace, with a window immediately above it, now filled with the royal arms of England, from Egbert to George IV. On the western side of the hall, is a carved stone doorway, conducting to the apartments on that side of the mansion, through a wall of great thickness.

The ancient portion still exhibits so solid and durable a character, that the external alterations which the building underwent in the 16th century, must surely be ascribed rather to a preference for the style of architecture which belonged to the period

first named, and which was characterised by broad and lofty windows, with many mullions, than to any decay in the strength of the original edifice, or any deficiency in the dimensions of its apartments; and this opinion seems corroborated by the fact, that the walls of the principal members were not demolished, but only altered, and perhaps a little heightened, and the singularly formed pediments by which they are surmounted, were made to out-top the roof of the magnificent hall, whose gable was never very prominent above the parapet. A far more sweeping alteration was

made on the side of the offices, which were probably enlarged and extended on all sides, beyond their ancient limits; but age has rendered these venerable; and their design is so handsome, that they cannot be viewed without admiration. We will not condescend to describe the alterations of still later date on another side of the house. Walpole, who viewed with admiration his own architectural productions at Strawberry-hill, and those of a kindred genius at Arno's Vale, near Bristol, might have applauded the attempt of his contemporary at Clevedon Court. J. C. B.

THE GLYPTOTHECA AT MUNICH.

(Concluded from p. 126.)

FROM the preceding exposition of the plan, it will be seen that the arrangement of the interior is exceedingly simple, and sufficiently uniform: at the same time regularity is not suffered to lapse into mere monotony. Neither is there any want of variety; the last-mentioned quality being secured, both by the succession of different forms and proportions in the several apartments, and by the change of vista which presents itself on turning at each angle into another suite of galleries. For the same reason, the effect within is, if not quite so striking at the very first glance, more picturesque perhaps, and of far greater seeming extent, than it would be, were all the rooms ranged in one line, or had they been thrown together into a single long gallery, or into one with a few slight divisions at intervals. No two succeeding apartments are similar in form, dimensions, or proportions; and although in all of them the light is admitted from above (with the exception of the Hall of Niobe, and the *Heroen-saal*), in some it proceeds from lateral apertures (spacious semicircular windows) above the cornice, in others from domes in the ceiling; so that in this respect alone much diversity of character is obtained. The Roman Hall, which is judiciously reserved for nearly the last in the suite, is a striking feature in the interior—not too large to make the rest suffer by comparison with it, yet sufficiently spacious to manifest a happy climax in progressive grandeur and splendour.

Equal judgment and taste have likewise been displayed in the embellishment of the different halls; for, without losing sight of that consistency of character which should pervade the whole, and mark all the parts as constituting one ensemble, in his decorative detail and in the choice of colours, the architect has been guided by the desire to make the respective rooms bear some analogy to the style of the works of art they contain. Thus those in which the earlier monuments of sculpture are placed, are less luxuriantly adorned, and more sober in their hues than the others. Still it is only by comparison with the latter, that the former can be called plain: anywhere else they would be thought splendid, both as to materials and colour, and liberally, although not profusely, decorated.

Many will, perhaps, be of opinion, and it has in fact been urged as an objection, that the splendour of the architecture in some degree overpowers what it is intended to set off, attracts too much attention to itself, and causes the sculpture and statues to appear to disadvantage, if not actually unimportant accessories in the scenic view. Undoubtedly it may so operate with those, who, destitute of any real feeling for works of art, and unable to appreciate them, would stare at them only where there was nothing else to be stared at. The true lover of art, on the contrary, while he can admire its productions for their own intrinsic excellencies and beauties, and be charmed with a fine statue or picture, although

are to behold the one in a shed the other in a garret, nevertheless the increased delight, when we meet with them in a worthier situation—one where they are surrounded by what is most calculated to pleasurable emotions. Leaving, therefore, snarling hypercritics and utilitarians, who would not care, if nature were to put on a leaded livery of congenial dulness themselves, to decry the magnificent display in the interior of the Glyptotheca, and the architectural beauties of its walls, we accord with the opinion expressly entertained by Klenze himself, who recommended the degree of embellishment here adopted for a valid reason,—as testifying the reverence due to the precious remains of ancient art here collected, and as giving a certain enthusiastic tone of feeling in the spectator when he thus finds himself enveloped, as it were, by the refinements of architecture, and transported into a region where every thing bespeaks study and taste. A building of this description should be nothing more than a mere repository or warehouse capable of containing a given number of statues or other productions of art: it should be a work in itself, and that both internally as well as externally. A richly carved and painted frame does not add to the intrinsic value of a fine painting;—nay, it may, to a certain degree, cause the colouring, considered as mere colours, to appear brilliant by the contrast of the plainness around them, yet for reasons similar to those just assigned, this must be allowed, upon the whole, to set off a picture. So with regard to statues, not only are they diminished by positive opposition of colour to the walls, or other surfaces, but though they may thus be occasioned to bear the appearance of inferior beauty in point of colour, they possess a charm and an interest so intense, that we are in fact rendered all the more sensible of their inferiority, by finding how much they outshine the other species of beauty.

We have allowed ourselves to express our sentiments rather strongly on this matter, both because some have needily reproached the halls of the Glyptotheca with being far too small for the purpose to which they are destined, thereby eclipsing what

they are destined to display; and because the system here followed is so very contrary to what we observe in our own country. If in the building at Munich there be any error of excess, it is an error at least on the right side—preferable to that of deficiency, into which we almost universally fall. How naked and cold are the new sculpture galleries of the British Museum to those of the Glyptotheca! they look almost desolate in comparison. Even what architectural finishing there is, is of the very plainest description,—Grecian rather as to form, than as to sentiment and ensemble. That the ancients were not averse to variety and brilliancy of colouring, even in external architecture, is now beyond a doubt; is it likely then, that if they had had to build a series of galleries for the reception of works of art, they would have been sparing of embellishment? We are inclined to imagine that they would not.

As little do we agree with those who conceive that magnificence of architecture and decoration, necessarily require corresponding magnificence in regard to extent and dimensions. At any rate, the Greeks do not seem to have entertained any such principle of taste, or if they did, must have departed from it in practice; most of their structures being as little remarkable for grandeur of mere size, as they are admirable for grandeur of style and greatness of manner. The celebrated Temple at Ægina (90 feet by 41) was not larger than many modern rooms; * that of Theseus, at Athens, did not much exceed it in size; and the Parthenon itself did not occupy a site exceeding half of that

* The Roman Hall in the Glyptotheca is about 130 feet by 42—very moderate dimensions compared with those of the King's Library, in the British Museum. Still it is exceedingly spacious if contrasted with the generality of Grecian interiors, although Mr. Bulwer has thought fit to make a chamber in the Temple of Isis at Pompeii, nearly as large as Guildhall, and to represent the walls of the amphitheatre in that city, as little less than five hundred feet high! However, it is one of the qualities of genius to amplify whatever it touches; and Mr. Bulwer's "*genius*" being of a prodigious calibre, it has amplified the buildings of Pompeii accordingly.

on which the Glyptotheca stands. If therefore the last-mentioned building does not possess the extent and spaciousness of many other modern ones, it is upon a scale sufficiently ample for architectural effect; and although, as regards size, it is not calculated to excite vulgar astonishment, hardly can it fail to raise a nobler sentiment of admiration for the no less refined than superb and dignified taste that reigns throughout. All is filled, without anything being crowded or confused. The architecture itself is bold and commanding: the masses and spaces are well defined; and all the detail most exquisitely finished, as well as of the most classical character; designed and composed with as much study, in fact, as if intended for so many separate pieces of ornament, whose very fragments shall be worthy hereafter of being carefully treasured up in future collections of art. We should say that to do justice to the halls of the Glyptotheca would require the pen either of the author of *Corinne*, or of *Vathek*, had not Mrs. Jameson * so eloquently described the impressions she received from them, in the following terms: "First visit to the Glyptothek—just returned—my imagination still filled with the blaze, the splendour, the symmetry, excited as I thought it never could be again excited after seeing the Vatican: but this is the Vatican in miniature. Can it be possible that this glorious edifice was planned by a young prince, and erected out of his yearly savings? I am wonder-struck! I was not pre-

* We are afraid that Mrs. Jameson's enthusiasm and able criticism upon matters of art are thrown away, as far as her reviewers are concerned, for every one of them, at least in all the notices of her work that we have seen, has passed over in silence those interesting and certainly very conspicuous portions, where she speaks of the Galleries, and the new Palace at Munich. There might, however, be some policy in not calling attention to what cannot be particularly flattering to our national vanity, because Klenze's palace and Nash's palace are the very antipodes of each other. Yet the latter is certainly an astonishing work: it being perfectly incomprehensible how such a despicable structure can have cost a million of money!

pared for anything so spacious, so magnificent, so perfect in taste and arrangement." This last sentence discloses to us what constitutes one rare and very striking merit in the building—namely, the perfect combination resulting from all its parts and all its ornaments. The whole is of homogeneous taste, in one well-blended and uniform style, free from those anomalies and disparities which are more or less the alloy of nearly all our modern pseudo-antique.† The eye, as a German critic has remarked, is never shocked by any of those hiatuses (*lücken*) in the ornamental design, which destroy all connexion and unity, and convert what decorations there may happen to be, into preposterous contradictions of the parsimony thus rendered more glaringly mean and offensive.

Pursuing the same order as before while speaking of the general arrangement, we now proceed to give some brief description of the apartments themselves. In the Hall of Egyptian Antiquities, the door from the vestibule is placed within a spacious semicircular tribune, and above this entrance is a bas-relief, also semicircular, representing Isis discovering the dead body of her husband Osiris. As a piece of art, this fine production of Schwanthaler's is worthy of its situation, so poetically does it typify the origin and character of Egyptian sculpture. The floor consists of slabs of white, black, brown, and grey marbles; the walls are of deep sienna in scagliola; and the ceiling is enriched with coffers and stucco ornaments, some in gold, others white. This room contains thirty-one pieces of antiquity, among which are two recumbent sphynxes from the Villa Albani, one of black, the other of greenish basalt;—the colossal figure of Antinous in rosso antico, deified as Osiris (formerly in the Albani collection at Paris, and engraved in Piroli's *Musée Napoleon*) which statue is no less remarkable for its admirable execution than for the

† Even the New Library in the British Museum, to which we have already alluded, offers a disagreeable instance of the kind, in the large oval panels within the centre compartments of the ceiling, the others being decorated with lacunaria.

me rarity and costliness of its material;—and a figure of Isis in black marble.

The adjoining rotunda, or *Incunabulum-Saal* is unusually striking for the beautiful display of colours it exhibits: the pavement is still richer and warmer tones than that in the preceding apartment; the walls in imitation of rosso antico, and the ornaments of the dome as well as those of the frieze and cornice, relieved with gold on a blue, azure, and full green grounds. The effect, although vivid, is not garish, nor vulgarly showy, but on the contrary, affect the eye as do the glowing and brilliant hues of nature in a landscape. In one respect, it certainly is singular enough, it being, as Mr. Hirt observes, in decided opposition to the predilection for either colourless marble, or exceedingly pale and uncoloured tints in architecture, which distinguishes modern from ancient taste. The next apartment, which is, as the name imports, exclusively appropriated to the *Ægina* marbles, has, in the apse, or arch opposite the window, a large bas-relief model of the pediment of the temple from which the statues were taken, and which is a fine relic of the edifice, in regard to its original embellishment,—a taste, however, so utterly at variance with modern notions respecting the simplicity of the earlier Doric temple, that, were any room left for its display, it would hardly be credited.

The walls are in imitation of verd antique; and the ceiling is exceedingly rich, particularly in the part which is vaulted, where are introduced figures of *Æacus*, *Peleus*, *Achilles*, *Neoptolemus*, by *Schwanthaler*, in allusion to the fabulous history of the island, of which *Æacus* was, according to tradition, the first king. The invaluable treasures of sculpture here deposited, were first discovered in 1811, and the following year were purchased by the present king, then prince of Bavaria, who commissioned *Thorvaldsen* to restore such of them as were in a more perfect state.

Of this no less delicate than important task, the artist acquitted himself most admirably, perfectly adhering to the style and sentiment of the original work. These statues consist of

five figures from the east or front pediment, and ten belonging to the western one. The former are conjectured by *Hirt* to have represented the combat of *Hercules* and *Telamon* against the Trojan king *Laomedon*. The figure of *Hercules* is in a kneeling posture, and in the act of shooting an arrow. *Laomedon*, who has been thrown down, is raising himself up by means of his shield; the crest on the helmet, the right leg, and some fingers of the left hand, are restorations. Of the statue of *Telamon* little remained, except the torso; therefore the head, hands, and feet, with some part of the legs, are new. The figures belonging to the other pediment are *Minerva*, *Patroclus*, *Ajax Telamonius*, *Teucer*, *Ajax Oileus*, *Hector*, *Paris*, *Æneas*, and two wounded combatants, one a Grecian, the other a Trojan. According to *Hirt*, they represented the contest for the body of *Patroclus*, although the statue represents him as not dead, but merely fallen, and supporting himself on his shield. Besides the figures, there are several architectural ornaments and sacred utensils from the temple, and forty-nine fragments of sculpture.

In the hall of *Apollo*, so named from its containing the celebrated colossal statue of that deity, formerly known by the name of the *Barberini Muse*, and extolled by *Winckelmann* as a masterpiece of art, in the style immediately preceding that of *Phidias*, are a colossal figure of *Ceres*, from the *Barberini* palace; another statue of that goddess; a *Diana* found at *Gabii* in 1792, and purchased from the *Braschi* collection, and some vases and colossal busts, viz. a bearded *Bacchus*, discovered at *Athens* by the late *Baron Haller*; *Pallas*, *Achilles*, *Æsculapius*, &c. The walls of this room are of *stucco-lustro*, and the ceiling superbly executed in white and gold.

The fifth apartment resembles the preceding in its walls and pavement; nor is the ceiling less splendid, it being enriched with white and gold relief, representing various attributes and bacchanalian emblems, conformably with the name this room bears—the Hall of *Bacchus*—and the sculptures it contains. The fine antique sarcophagus, from the *Braschi* collection,

on which is represented the marriage of Bacchus and Ariadne, may be considered as one of the principal objects, from its determining the particular character of this part of the collection. There is also a bas-relief of the Education of Bacchus. Besides two statues of Bacchus, there are several of Silenus, Satyrs, Fauns, &c. including the celebrated colossal Barberini Faun, and the equally celebrated *Fauno colla macchia*, and the bust known by the name of Winckelmann's Faun; also a Libera, (from the Bevilacqua palace at Verona); and a colossal Ino, who, according to mythology, nursed the infant Bacchus. Not every one of the subjects, however, has reference to Bacchus, since there are two Venuses, an Hermaphroditus, a Ceres, and an exceedingly fine bas-relief, thirty feet long, representing the marriage of Neptune and Amphitrite.

With some variation of design and details, the Hall of the Niobides accords in the style of its architecture, and the refined splendour of its decoration, with the former part of this suite of galleries, which here terminates. The pavement and ceiling are equally rich, and the walls are of stucco-lustro, of a deep yellow tint. There are various statues, busts, and reliefs in this apartment; among others, a duplicate of the well-known Belvidere Mercury or Antinous, a colossal group of Isis and Harpocrates, a Venus in the attitude of the Medicean one, another from the Braschi collection, and presumed to be a copy of the celebrated one by Praxiteles, from its resemblance to the representation of it on the coins of Gnidos; but the most exquisite work of art is a figure conjectured to be that of Ilioneus, the youngest son of Niobe. Unfortunately, the head and both the arms are lost, yet there is a touching expression as well as grace even in the very attitude, that renders it a *chef-d'œuvre* of sculpture. In comparison with this, all the other statues belonging to the group of Niobe seem merely fine copies of the originals, whereas the Ilioneus must have proceeded from the hand of the master himself. There is another statue of one of the sons of Niobe, a repetition of that at Florence and at Dresden. The hair has never

been finished, but all the rest is beautifully executed, particularly the countenance, in which the expression of dying is admirably marked.

Were there no other productions of sculpture in the Glyptotheca, save these two *Niobides*, it would still have sufficient attraction for every real admirer of art, in them alone. So also we may say, that did it possess no works of ancient art at all, it would deserve to be visited for the surpassing richness of its architecture, and for the 'pomp of painting' displayed in the frescoes * and arabesques that deck the walls and ceilings of the two *Fest-saale*, which here intervene between the preceding suite of galleries and the corresponding one along the east side of the building. Merely to enumerate the subjects, would detain us some time,—to particularize any of them, or to make any comments, would very far exceed the limits we have proposed to ourselves. Suffice it then to say, that Grecian mythology, and the Homeric poem, are here magnificently and poetically set forth; the former in the *Götter Saal*, the other in the Hall of the Trojans.

The *Heroen Saal*, corresponding with that of the Niobides, in form

* The number of works executed of late years in Munich by Cornelius, Schnorr, and other artists, is almost incredible. The apartments of the new Palace, the Allerheiligste Capelle, the Arcade of the Hofgarten, the Kaufhaus or Bazaar, the Loggia of the Pinacotheca, &c. abound, or will abound with them, for some of these works are at present only in a state of progress. What has England—powerful, wealthy, luxurious England!—we will not say achieved, but even attempted in the same way? Windsor Castle may be said to have been almost rebuilt; a *royal palace* has been erected in the metropolis; and little more than upholstery, instead of art, has been employed to decorate them. Since we have acquired the Elgin marbles, our painters seem to have done little more than make 'charming' little pictures for Annuals! Should the reader consider these remarks the reverse of patriotic, let him cautiously avoid reading Mrs. Jameson's *con-amore* description of the saloons in the *Neue Residenz* at Munich:—should he be an artist, he would expatriate himself—or hang himself.

and size, as well as situation, differs from it in appearance, the walls being of greyish blue-tinted scagliola; and some of the rosettes in the caissons of the ceiling are white, others gilt, and upon white or gold grounds. From this point a new and striking vista presents itself through the open arch facing the window—that of the Roman Hall into the eastern rotunda at its further end. The walls of this magnificent gallery are in imitation of *fior di persico* marble, and the spacious lunette corresponding with the opposite window in each of the three compartments into which the plan is sub-divided, is entirely filled with a profusion of ornamental sculpture, à l'*arabesque*, of most tasteful design, and richly gilded. Each of the divisions, formed by piers on which are turned spacious arches, is covered by a slightly concave dome, indescribably splendid with colouring, sculpture, and gilding. The smaller arch, which forms the entrance at either end, is supported by two Caryatides from the Albani collection. The refined luxury and grandeur of this piece of architectural scenery, will hardly allow attention, on a first visit, to the works of ancient art it contains; yet it will readily be inferred that it is amply furnished with the latter, when it is said that here are collected upwards of one hundred different specimens of Roman sculpture, some particularly fine, all interesting, and the whole arranged in the most beautiful manner. We shall, however, mention but one, viz. a sarcophagus found at Roma Vecchia in 1824, on which is a bas-relief representing the death of Niobe's children. This is in many respects similar to the Vatican sarcophagus with the same subject, but there are also remarkable discrepancies between the two.

From this hall, the floor of which is somewhat below the level of the other rooms, whereby greater loftiness is obtained, the visitor ascends into the rotunda called the *Saal der Farbigen Bildwerke*, from its containing sculptures in bronze, or coloured marbles. In the centre of the marble pavement is an antique mosaic; the walls are in scagliola, resembling *giallo antico pallido*, whose brilliant yellow tint advantageously

relieves the darker hues and materials of the sculpture; and the coffers of the dome have gilded rosettes and other ornaments on a light green ground. There are very few statues in this apartment, most of the subjects being either busts or candelabra; there is, however, a fine whole-length figure of Ceres seeking her daughter Proserpine; the drapery is of black, the head and arms, and also the torch she holds, of white marble. Among the busts, is one in bronze, supposed to be that of an Athlète, remarkable both for its beauty, and the pure style of Grecian art it displays, and hardly less so for the singularity of the lips having been originally gilded, as is perceptible enough from their present appearance; the hollows for the eyes were undoubtedly once filled either with silver or gems.

The next and last apartment is the Hall of Modern Sculpture, whose walls of *verde pallido* give it a cheerful yet delicate character, harmonizing with the more brilliant hue of the fresh white marble of the figures and busts. These are at present not numerous; but two of them do honour to the modern chisel, and are worthy of being placed in this temple of art,—Canova's Paris, and Thorvaldsen's Adonis. The merits of these well-paired rivals are here so equally poised, that it is not easy to adjudge a decided preference to either. Upon the whole, however, there is, perhaps, more true poetic conception in the work of the Dane: Thorvaldsen exhibits to us not the Adonis of modern painting, but the one of Grecian mythology. There is also another production by the same artist, that ought not to be passed over without mention, it being the bust of the present King of Bavaria, the collector of the various treasures here assembled, and the founder of the noble edifice here so imperfectly sketched by us.

In point of mere size, the Glyptotheca cannot compete with many other galleries, but for completeness in all its parts, for refined elegance of taste, and for consistent variety of display, within the same compass, it has no rival. Neither have the building, and the collection it contains, been the accumulating growth of years. They have not, like those of the Va-

tican, been gradually carried on under a succession of sovereigns ; they have not been formed by a wealthy potentate, or despotic conqueror. No ; within the space of a few years, the whole has been carried into effect by one whom our English newspapers would liberally style 'a petty German kingling!' Let it also be borne in mind that the Glyptotheca is only one of the fine architectural works which Louis I.

of Bavaria has erected. How so much should have been accomplished within so short a period, and with comparatively such limited resources, must appear mysterious to most persons, yet the mystery is only in prudent persevering earnestness of purpose, in real love of art, and in both noble and ennobling views of it.

L.

LETTER WRITTEN FROM ATHENS, IN 1675.

Some account of Francis Vernon, the writer of the following Letter, will be found in Wood's *Athenæ Oxon.* (edit. Bliss, iii. 1133.) He was a student of Christ Church, M.A. 1660, and F.R.S. 1672. He spent nearly all his life, after leaving college, in foreign travel, and was finally assassinated in Persia, in the year 1675. A letter of his to Mr. Oldenburgh, dated from Smyrna, Jan. 10, 1675, was soon after printed in the *Philosophical Transactions*, Numb. 124 ; and the substance of another, written from Athens in the same year (as is that now produced), is given by Dr. Birch in his *History of the Royal Society*, iii. 357. His note book, containing many ancient inscriptions, is preserved among the Royal Society's papers. It does not appear to whom the following letter was addressed :

Athenes,

Oct. 20, 1675.

REVEREND SIR,

I SEND this from a place which I have long desired to see, of which I had heard much—learned Athenes—your sister university. She is now indeed grown old, and I had almost said deformed. Such hath been her hard fortune, and so great the variety of her disasters, of which the worst, (as I suppose) is that she now actually groans under, her subjection to the Turke, who is a proud and a barbarous master—the scourge of the world, and who rends to pieces every thing that falls into his claws. Yet cruelty itself hath some pity on this poor unfortunate city, and there remaine still some shadows of its antient beauty. The temple of Minerva, which stands upon the top of all the fortresse, which fortresse hath its situation upon a rocke of a reasonable height, and which overlooks all the Campagna on all sides of it, will always beare witness that the antient Athenians were an ingenious and a magnificent people. It is of the Dorique order, of that aspect which Vitruvius calls *Peripteros*, having a portico all round about it. This portico hath 8 pillars in front, and 17 in depth ; the whole number is 46 ; it hath a double frontispiece ; that

which lookes towards the *Areopagus*, being the westend, where was the entry of the temple, is filled with figures of a most excellent sculpture. The biggest, which are just in the middle, are Jupiter and Pallas,—Jupiter with a grave majestic countenance stretching out his armes, and Pallas on his right hand, all in armour, holding a lance and her shield at her foot ; but she hath been worse used than Jupiter, for her head is broke of, and one of her armes. The figures which are by, are in postures as looking and pointing to the people which come up to the temple. At the east end there hath been antiently an inscription, but it is gone, for it was plates of brasse fastened on with nailes. The prints of the nailes still remaine ; the brasse is lost. There are great noble figures of horses, and a triumphant chariot, and women with shields, done with great skill. For this temple was built in *Pericles* his time, when architecture and sculpture was at the height among the Greeks, and Ictinus and Callicrates were the master-builders. Round the fregio are several other figures, most relating to Theseus. The figure of the temple is a long square, the length is 170 feet, the breadth I could not take, for it is a garrison, and the Turkes are vexatious, and would scarce let me finish

length. Withinside there are no ornaments, only rows of pillars, which are parallel to those without, and the isles of the temple. Towards the upper end, where the goddesses, there is ascent of some four feet, the rest is all naked. The windows are strangely small for such a temple, and those placed towards the north which makes it very darke. There is more light at the door, than at all the windows together. The temple is very large; I judge it near 100 feet high. The Turkes have made no use of it, and they made no alterations in it, only laide some ugly tiles along the floore. The Christians made a church of it, and added the east end, to make a high altar after their fashion, which is an advancing out. There is nothing, besides, in the castle of Athens, or Acropolis, a temple of Pan, which is but small, (but there are four figures of women, which belong to it, in a Turke's house adjoining of excellent worke), a temple of victory, and an antient palace, in which the Turkish governor made his residence, till part of it was blown up 36 years ago—a most sumptuous and stately structure. The pillars which remaine are Ionique. At the end of the towne are ruines of a fabrique built by Adrian. He had two temples in Athenes, one to Jupiter Olympius, another Pantheon, a library and a portico. One yet sixteen pillars standing of Corinthian order, very vast, with base and capitals, near sixty feet high. I suppose they were remains of this portico. There are several other temples remaining in all parts of the town; one of *Thebes* which is pretty entire, and much the best next to that of Minerva—of *Ceres*, one of *Hercules*, one which they call *ἀνεμωε*, which Vitruvius mentions, a tower built to them, the Winds. The Winds are done in sculpture, withoutside, in very good manner. There is a palace, they call the Palace of Pericles, built with white marble, with a large cornice and pillars of the Corinthian order, after the best manner. There are several other things, broken and scattered, yet worth seeing; but it would be tedious to say all. The sea is near Athenes.

The haven of *Falera* is not above three miles distant; *Munichia* and *Piræum* something above four miles. *Ægina* lies over against Phalera. *Salamis* lies more in the gulf, and is opposite to Eleusis. Since my coming into Greece, I have been round Peloponnesus, and seen what remains of the most remarkable cities there. At *Corinth* there is scarce anything but a piece of a temple. The Acropolis was very vast. The castle is now neere eight miles in compasse, (but that of Athenes is not so big as Windsor), but the situation is wonderfull pleasant, looking upon that gulf which is towards Patras, but the other gulf, which is on the other side of the Isthmus, which is towards Athenes, they can't see from the towne, for it is above twelve miles distant. The isthmus, in the narrowest place, is six miles over. *Argos* lies in a most pleasant plaine, some six miles from the sea, but this plaine is bounded with very high hills, which run across the country. Among them is Mount *Erymanthus*, famous for *Hercules*, and *Cyllene* for *Mercurie*; Mount *Parthenius*, which was dedicated to Pan, I past over in my way to Sparta. It is very high, but *Taygetus* is much higher, and the highest of all I saw in Peloponnesus. It runs out in length above eighty miles, it is some four miles distant from Sparta, which lies upon the river *Eurotas*, which is not quite so large as the *Cherwell* at *Magdalen-bridge*, and much shallower. The towne is now quite forsaken, the inhabitants being at *Μηστρα*, which lies at the foot of Mount *Taygetus*. There remaine in Sparta the ruines of several temples; a great theatre, pretty entire; several towers and fragments of building of the wall. One seeth almost the whole compasse. It would cost a day's time to compasse Mount *Taygetus*; it is a most desperate dangerous rocke, but full of fine springs, and cypresse, and plane trees, and ilexes: *Calamatta* lieth on the other side, in a curious plaine, the richest and pleasantest of all I saw in the *Morea*. Here are great quantity of silks made; it is famous for good figs, and so is *Sparta*; I happened to be here in the season as they gathered them. They exceed all I ever tasted. The wines are very choice, and in general all the fruits.

This was antiently the vale of Messene, between whom and the Spartans were such bloody warres. *Messene* is quite demolished; one seeth some broken buildings, and Mount Ithome, and a piece of a mole, which was their harbour. *Kopown* is in a good condition. That and Athenes are the two great places for oyles, of all Greece, at this time. It lieth near one of the points of the Gulf of Messene; and Tenarus, which is part of Mount Taygetus, makes the other. The Mainotes, which are the remaines of the ancient Lacædemonians, inhabit Tenarus: and they are but lately reduced by the Turkes, since the taking of Candie. The Bassa of the Morea was then at Puzzava, a town of the Mainotes, when I passed the hill, which was well for me, for there is notable thieving in that country. *Μεθων* lieth upon the Ionian Sea; the castle is very strong; the greatest part of it lieth in the sea; all round it towards land, are graves of Turkes who were slaine before it, when they tooke it from the Venetians. That which is now called *Navarrin*, was antiently *Pylos*, where Nestor lived. It is the best part of all Peloponnesus. Here is an antient castle; but no signs of any famous antiquity of those first times. The country hereabouts is very barren, till we came towards *Philatra* and *Arcadia*, which are rich and pleasant: this Arcadia is but a modern towne; but I judge it the pleasantest of the Morea. The antient country of Arcadia lieth in the heart of Peloponnesus, and I passed quite cross it in my voyage between Argos and Sparta. It is now all full of shepherds and cattle; and the plaine of Tegea or Mochlia is a great champagne. Between *Arcadia*, the town, and the river Alpheus, is a great desert, all woods; the most part pines, and lakes made by the rivers Anigrus and Amathus. The river Alpheus itself is the fairest and beautifullest of all I have seen in Greece. I spent a day's time to look for the place where the Olympic games were celebrated. I believe I was at it; for I ranged all about the river, but could find nothing that would prove it. The country people and Albaneses brought me to the ruines of a castle about a quarter of a mile distant from the river, and some two leagues from the sea. God knows

whether it was *Olympia*. I was at another place two leagues from this, where there was the ruine of another castle; but I found neither statue nor inscription. If it was Pisa, I can't affirm; may be it might. The whole country is a delicate plaine, fit for exercises either of men or horses, which in Greece is a rarity, for it is very mountainous. Beyond Gastuna I saw the ruines of a towne. I doo believe it was *Elis*; for these ruines were neare a river, which I don't doubt was Pe-neus of Peloponnesus; (for there is another in Thessaly): the Albaneses shewed a course for horses, which I believe the Elians practised for the Olympic Games; but it was about forty miles distant from the river Alpheus, which distance I believe *Elis* had. Patræ, or Patras, is a flourishing towne now: near it lies a great hill, called the Black Mountain, now by Homer Petra Olenia. From Patras I could see the Echinades, where the battle of Lepanto was fought, and the Turkish fleete went out of the Gulf of Corinth, when they went to the battle. I was at Lepanto, where the castle lieth up the hill, three walls built one above the other, and the maine fortresse on the top. I passed through part of *Phocis*, and went by *Delphos*, where was the oracle of Apollo. It is a hideous situation, all among rocks. I found the ruines of the temple, and several things of worth. I passed though Boeotia, and went to *Thebes*. It is a large towne, almost as big as Athens, situated on a hill which is not high. The Castle of Cadmus is quite ruined, but one sees where it stood, and the fountain where Cadmus killed the serpent, I saw. It is in the way to Athenes.

I present my humble respects to the Provost of Eaton and Dr. Pocock, and the rest of the Chapitre; and am, Reverend Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

F. VERNON.

In the way betweene Lepanto and Salona, a daye's journey from Delphos, my companion died; one Sir Giles Eastcourt, a Wiltshire gentleman, who had beene formerly of Oxford, I think of Edmund Hall. I have written to his friends to give them notice of what hath happened.

RARE AND UNPUBLISHED COINS OF ROMAN EMPERORS, CÆSARS,
AND EMPRESSES, STRUCK IN GREEK CITIES.—LETTER II.

VII. VESPASIANUS.

COTIAEUM IN PHRYGIA.

Obverse. ΟΥΕΣΠΑΣΙΑΝΟΝ . ΚΑΙΣΑΡΑ . ΚΟΤΙΑΕΙΣ. *Vespasianus Cæsar the people of Cotiaenum* (honour). Laureated head of the Emperor to the right.

Reverse. ΕΠΙ . Κ . ΑΡΕΤΙΔΟΣ . ΦΙΛΟΠΑΤΡΙΔ. *Επι Κλαυδίου Αρετιδος Φιλοπατριδος. Under Claudius Aretes, a lover of his country.* Esculapius standing to the left, on the capital of a column, holding a staff, round which a serpent is entwined. Æ. size 6½. (Plate 2. No. 1.) [In the British Museum.]

The obverse of this coin is somewhat remarkable, from its bearing the legend in the accusative case; a form sometimes used on the Imperial Greek coins of this period. The legend of the reverse would seem to imply that a statue of Esculapius was erected at Cotiaenum in the time of Vespasianus, under the Archonship of Aretes.

The ancient authors are not unanimous in their account of this deity, who so often figures on the coins of the Greeks and Romans. The most popular fable seems to be that which describes him as the son of Apollo and Coronis, daughter of Phlegias, a Thessalian. See Pind. Pyth. III. Tarquitiuſ says he was a foundling, and owed his life to the humanity of some hunters. Some say his original name was *Epius*, and that he did not take that of Esculapius until after he had cured an ancient Monarch of Epidaurus. Esculapius was not unfrequently worshipped under the form of a serpent, a symbol of almost universal adoration, and which the Sieur de St. Amant would trace up to the time of Moses, whose brazen serpent saved the murmuring Israelites when they looked upon it. Pausanias^a says the Phocenses called Esculapius *Archagetas*, or the Primæval Deity.

Cotiaenum was a city of Phrygia Epictetos, the northern portion of Phrygia Magna. We have coins of this city from Tiberius to Gallienus; and Cybele, of course, figures on the most of them, this goddess being the favourite deity of the Phrygians: hence her name of *Phrygia Mater*. Other deities, however, often appear, and doubtless had temples in Cotiaenum.

VIII. CARACALLA.

COTIAEUM IN PHRYGIA.

Obverse. ΑΝΤΩΝΙΝΟC . ΑΥΓΟΥCΤΟC. *Antoninus Augustus.* Laureated head of Caracalla to the right.

Reverse. ΚΟΤΙΑΕΩΝ. (Money) of the people of Cotiaenum. Jupiter seated to the left. Æ. size 4. [In the British Museum.]

The execution of this coin is coarse and inelegant, but the highly characteristic features of the tyrant are well preserved.

IX. SEVERUS ALEXANDER.

COTIAEUM IN PHRYGIA.

Obverse. Μ . ΑΥΡ . ΛΕΥΗ . ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟC . ΑΥ . Μαρκος Αυρηλιος Σεουηρος Αλεξανδρος Αυγουστος. *The Emperor Marcus Aurelius Severus Alexander Augustus.* Laureated bust of Alexander to the right.

Reverse. ΕΠΙ ΜΟΥ . ΑΡΧΟΝΤΟC . Α . ΚΟΤΙΑΕΩΝ. (Money) of the people of Cotiaenum, under Archon for the first time. A youthful naked male figure overpowering a stag, which he seizes by the horns, his left knee pressing on the animal's back. Æ. size 7½. [In the Writer's cabinet.]

Among the remarkable exploits of Hercules was the capture of the Hind

^a Book x. c. xxx.

of Œnoe, said to have been furnished with golden horns and brazen feet. V. Pind. vol. iii. 55. This animal was of astonishing swiftness; but was overpowered by the hero, and carried by him to his task-master Eurystheus. Hercules figures on a great number of ancient coins; on a large brass of Antoninus Pius, struck at Alexandria in the twelfth year of that Emperor's reign, he is represented in the same attitude as on the coin under notice. His other 'labours' form the subject of the reverses of those of many Greek cities. According to Apollodorus,^b Hercules was twenty-two years of age when he destroyed the Nemæan lion. His third task was the capture of the Hind while he was still a young man, as he is represented on this coin of Cotiaëum.

X. PHILIPPUS JUNIOR.

COTIAEUM IN PHRYGIA.

Obverse. ΙΟΥΛΙΟΣ . ΦΙΛΙΠΠΙΟΣ . Κ Ιουλιος Φιλίππος Καίσαρ. (M.) *Julius Philippus Cæsar.* Bare head of the younger Philippus to the right.

Reverse. ΚΟΤΙΑΕΩΝ. (money) of the people of Cotiaëum. Æsculapius standing to the left, holding his staff, round which a serpent is entwined. Æ. size 5. [In the British Museum.]

This coin, from its bearing the title of Cæsar, must have been struck before the year of Rome 1000 (A.D. 247), the younger Philip being then associated in the empire with his father as *Augustus*. Of the deity on the reverse, see No. VII.

XI. SEPTIMIUS SEVERUS.

PERGA IN PAMPHYLIA.

Obverse. ΑΥΤ . Κ . Α . CE . CEOΥΗΡΟC . ΠΕ . Αυτοκρατωρ Καίσαρ Λουκιος Σεπτίμιος Σεουήρος Περτιναξ. *The Emperor Cæsar Lucius Septimius Severus Pertinax.* Laureated bust of Severus to the right, with the paludamentum.

Reverse. ΠΕΡΓΑΙΩΝ. (Money) of the people of Perga. Fortune standing to the left, with rudder and cornucopiæ. Æ. size 9½. [In the British Museum.]

The site of this city, celebrated for its Temple of Diana (Diana Pergaea), is indicated by Pomponius Mela.^c It stood upon the river Cestros, about sixty stadia from the sea. To Perga St. Paul proceeded after his encounter with Elymas the Sorcerer.^d The coins of Perga are numerous, and many of them bear the effigy of the favourite goddess Diana. A curious coin of this city is described hereafter (see No. XIV).

XII. GETA.

PERGA IN PAMPHYLIA.

Obverse. CEB(αστος). Bust of Geta, to the right, bare-headed, and with the paludamentum.

Reverse. ΠΕΡΓΑΙΩΝ. (Money) of the people of Perga. Bacchus standing to the left, holding the cantharus or two-handled vase in his right hand, and the thyrsus erect in his left. Æ. size 4. [In the Writer's cabinet.]

I know of no other coin of Perga with the figure of Bacchus, or Dionysus, who is here represented in a very common attitude. The thyrsus and cantharus are the most usual attributes of this deity.

Sidonius Apollinaris, describing the triumphs of the jolly god, says,

“Cantharus et thyrsus dextrâ lævâque feruntur.”

Though the obverse of this coin is much injured, the letters CEBαστος denote that it was struck after he was created *Augustus* A. D. 209, and of course previously to A. D. 212, when he was murdered by his brother Caracalla; unless, indeed, the title was given him by an ignorant moneyer.*

^b 'Οκτώκαιδικαίτης τον Κιθαιρωνιον ἀνέλε λεοντα.'—Lib. 2.

^c Lib. i. c. 14.

^d Acts xiii. v. 13.

* This is not likely to be the case with the coin in question; but colonial brass of *Britannicus* have the title of *Augustus*, which that prince could not have borne.

XIII. SEVERUS ALEXANDER.

PERGA IN PAMPHYLIA.

Obverse. Μ.ΑΥ.ΑΑΕΞΑΝΔΡΟC.ΚΑΙ. *Μαρκος Αυρηλιος Αλεξανδρος Καίσαρ. Marcus Aurelius Alexander Cæsar.* Bust of Alexander to the right, bare-headed, and with the paludamentum: behind the head, ΚΑ.

Reverse. ΠΕΡΓΑΙΩΝ. (Money) of the people of Perga. Diana in a distyle Temple. Æ. size 6½. [In the British Museum.]

This coin is of coarse fabric, and the portrait is not good. The reverse is injured. Alexander was adopted by Elagabalus, and declared Cæsar in the year of Rome 974, A.D. 221, and in the following year succeeded to the empire, so that the exact period at which it was struck may be nearly ascertained. It is difficult to explain the signification of the letters ΚΑ. If they are placed as *numerals*, they stand for 21.

XIV. PHILIPPUS.

PERGA IN PAMPHYLIA.

Obverse. ΑΥ.Κ.Μ.ΙΟΥΛ.ΦΙΛΙΠΠΙΟC.ΣΕΒ. *Αυτοκρατωρ Καίσαρ Μαρκος Ιουλιος Φιλίππος Σεβαστος. The Emperor Cæsar Marcus Julius Philippus Augustus.* Laureated head to the right, with the paludamentum.

Reverse. ΠΕΡΓΑΙΑC.(ΑΡΤ)ΕΜΙΔΙΟC.ΑCΥΛΟΥ. (Temple) of Diana Pergæ, Inviolable. A cone-shaped stone ornamented with bas-reliefs, standing within a distyle Temple, on the front of which is an eagle with expanded wings; above the stone, the sun and moon. Size 7. (Plate 2, No.4.) [In the British Museum].

The cone-shaped image represented on this coin was doubtless the earliest form under which the Diana of Perga was worshipped. We learn from Pausanias that the earliest gods of the Greeks were simply blocks of stone; and this author, who lived in the reign of Commodus, mentions several of these primitive deities as existing in Greek cities in his time. At a later period Elagabalus was as much ridiculed at Rome for bringing his stone god El Gabal to the eternal city, as for his numerous other insane acts; yet nothing was more natural than that one who had been nursed in the grossest superstition, should pay homage to a supposed divinity, of which he had been constituted priest; and the origin of which was lost in remote antiquity. "Jovem lapidem" was, we are told, a most solemn oath among the Romans, doubtless because Jupiter was originally worshipped under the figure of a huge stone. Coins of Seleucia present us with a temple, within which is a cone-shaped stone, the *Zeus Καταιβατης* of the Seleucenses. Others of several Phœnician cities, Tyre, Ascalon, and Sidon, in particular, have the goddess Astarte sometimes as a huge stone placed on a car and surmounted by a head encircled by rays; while on others a perfect figure is given, crowned with the lotus flower, and accompanied by the attributes by which she is generally recognised.¹ Pausanias describes many of these early representations of the Greek deities. He also says that the worship of Astarte or Venus Urania was borrowed from the Phœnicians, who had a temple to that goddess at Ascalon in Palestine. This is the Astoreth of the Phœnicians, and the Ashtaroth of Holy Writ. It seems highly probable that these stones were *aerolites*. If so, the superstitious adoration which was paid to them may at once be accounted for. The ancient writers speak of stones which fell from heaven. The *palladium* is said to have thus descended; and mention is made in the New Testament of "the image that fell down from Jupiter."² Doubtless other descriptions of stones were adopted by artful priests, and regarded with veneration, and such probably was that covered with Persepolitan characters now

¹ Winckelmann traces the progress of ancient art by the improvement in the form of the various deities.—(Hist. de l'Art, livre I.)

² Acts xix. v. 35.

preserved in the *Bibliothèque du Roi* at Paris; but many of them were evidently of an origin which in those times were of course considered celestial: a substance resembling no natural product of the terrestrial globe, suddenly descending in smoke and flame, and accompanied by loud noises, like the crash of thunder, would certainly be looked upon in those ages as the missive of a deity. Until these few years past the accounts of showers of meteoric stones have been treated as fables, but they are now authenticated, and have furnished matter for much scientific speculation. Livy, Plutarch, and Pliny speak of the descent of meteoric stones, and Herodian's description of the stone brought by Elagabalus to Rome agrees with the usual appearance of aerolites. A huge mass of this kind was worshipped by the people of Pessinus in Galatia, as their favourite deity Cybele, and was brought to Rome by Publius Scipio Nasica, and deposited in the temple of the mother of the gods. It is somewhat singular that Burman, who has given us a learned tract on the *Zeus Kataibathes* (Jupiter Descensor) of the Greeks, has not alluded to the descent of meteoric stones. This author shows that *Cataëbates* was used in a sense exactly opposite to that of Milichius: "*Μετακτω comparari ob benevolentiam et clementiam, KATAIBATHN autem dictum fuisse, quia fulmine hostes percellere putabatur.*"^h

Among the various cities of Greece to which the right of *Asylum* was accorded, was Perga, who has commemorated the boasted privilege on many of her coins. As was the case in the middle ages, these privileges were grossly abused, and sanctuary was afforded to the vilest and most abandoned characters. Tacitus says that these asylums multiplied in Greece during the reign of Tiberius, and that they were filled by runaway slaves, fraudulent debtors, and persons convicted of capital crimes.^l It was found necessary to check this evil, and the cities arrogating their right of sanctuary, were commanded to send deputies to establish their claims. Some of them voluntarily relinquished the right they had assumed, while others maintained it on the ground of high antiquity, or their services to the Roman people. Among the latter were the cities of Magnesia, Aphrodisias, Stratonicea, Cyprus, and Hierocæsarea. Stratonicea appealed to a grant of Julius Cæsar, and Hierocæsarea referred to the Temple of Diana Persica, which had been consecrated by Cyrus, claiming also the privilege of sanctuary for two miles around it. At a later period of the same reign, deputies arrived at Rome from Cos and Samos, claiming a confirmation of their privilege of sanctuary. Those of Cos reminded the Senate that the sanctuary afforded by their temple of Esculapius, had preserved many Roman citizens when Mithridates ordered the massacre in Asia.^k Banduri^l thinks that Perga was, with other cities, denied the privilege of an asylum by Tiberius; but that it was granted to her in the reign of Gordianus the Third, upon whose coins the title of Inviolable first appears.^m

XV. PHILIPPUS JUNIOR.

PERGA IN PAMPHYLIA.

Obverse. ΑΥ.Κ.Μ.ΙΟΥ.CEOY. ΦΙΛΙΠΠΙΟC. CE. Αυτοκρατωρ Καισαρ Μαρκος Ιουλιος Σεουηρος Φιλίππος Σεβαστος. *The Emperor Cæsar. Marcus Julius Severus Philippus Augustus.* Laureated head of the younger Philip to the right, with the paludamentum.

Reverse. ΠΕΡΓΑΙΑC. ΑΡΤΕΜΙΔΟC. ΑCΥΛΟY. (Temple) of *Diana Pergæa, Inviolable.* Diana in a hunting dress; in her left hand a bow; her right elevated, as if having just discharged an arrow. Æ. size 6½.

[In the British Museum.]

^h Caput xii. p. 87.^l

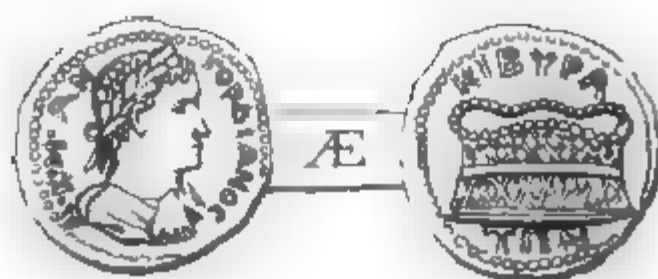
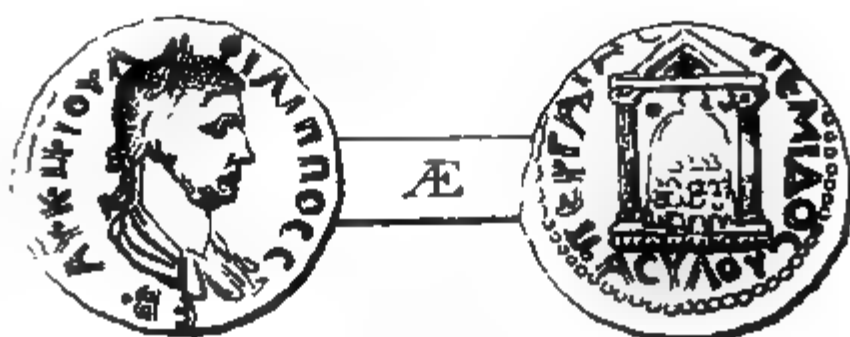
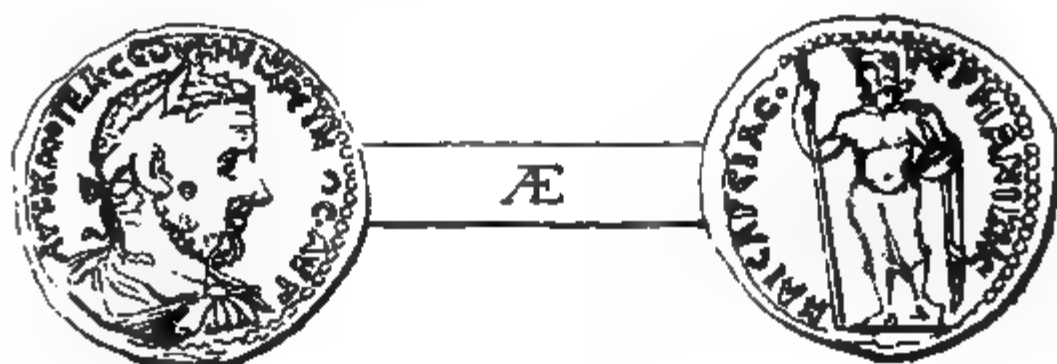
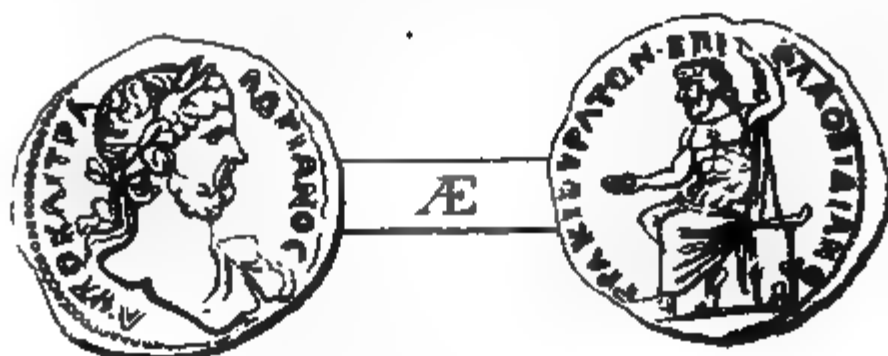
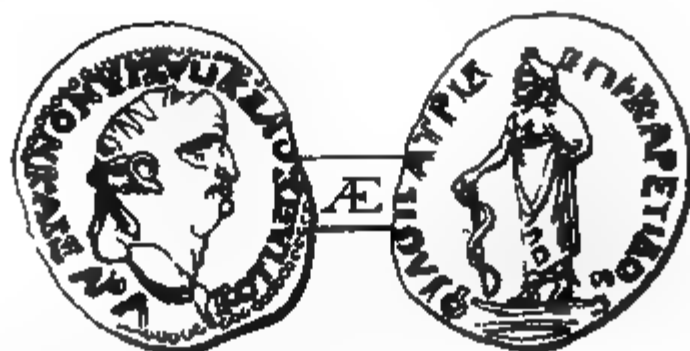
^l Annales, lib. iii. c. 60.

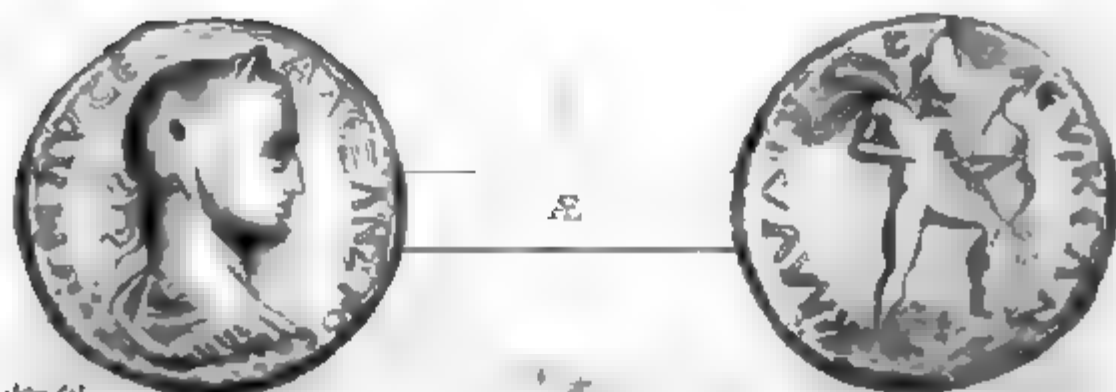
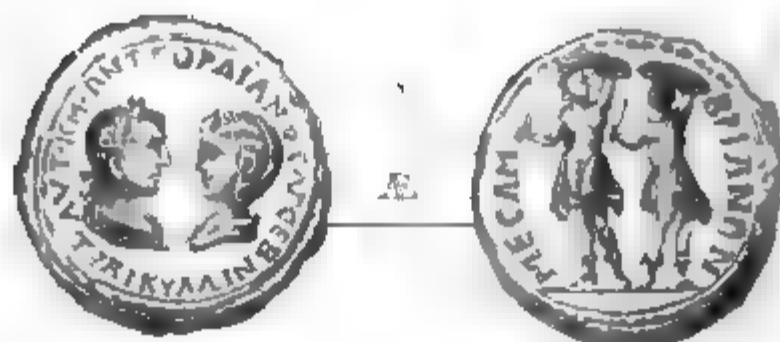
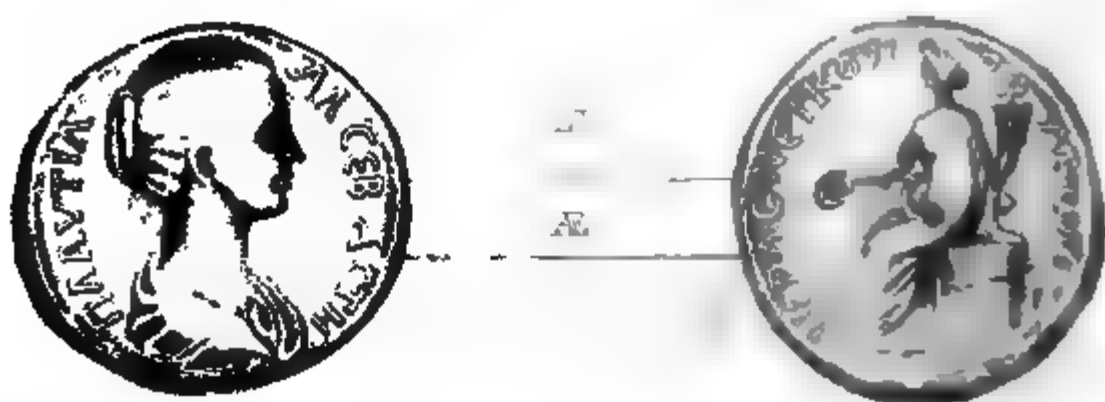
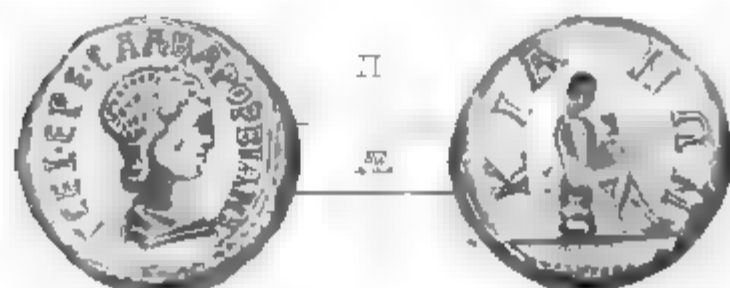
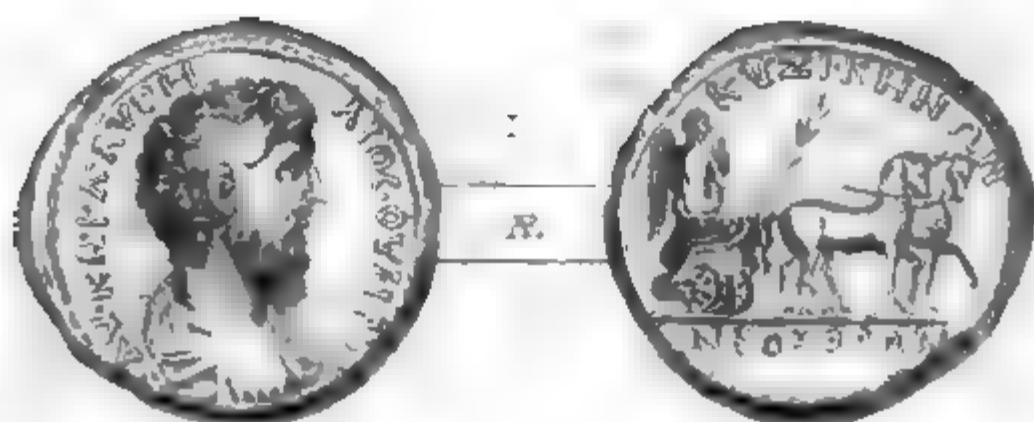
^k Annales, lib. iv. c. 13.

^l Tom. i. p. 189.

^m Mionnet, tome iii. p. 466.

ⁿ The name of *Severus* only occurs on the Greek coins of the younger Philip, and it is not mentioned at all by historians. It was probably a family name, his mother's being *Severa*.





Re day del

IMPERIAL GREEK COINS, HITHERTO UNPUBLISHED.

Ephesus and other Greek cities represent *Diana Venatrix* in a similar attitude. She is represented with various attributes on the *autonomous* coins of Perga, as well as on those of the Emperors.

XVI. SALONINUS.

PERGA IN PAMPHYLIA.

Obverse. ΠΟ . ΛΙΚ . CΑΛΩΝ . ΟΥΑΛΕΡΙΑΝΟC . CΕΒ . Ποβλιος Λικινιος Σαλωνινος Ουαλεριανος Σεβαστος. *Publius Licinius Saloninus Valerianus Augustus.* Laureated head to the right; beneath, an eagle with expanded wings; in the field, I.

Reverse. ΠΕΡΓΑΙΩΝ.....ΝΕΩΚΟΡΩΝ. (Money) of the people of Perga *Neocori.* A female seated on a rock, to the left; in her right hand an ear of corn; at her feet, the prow of a galley. In the field, A. Æ. size 9.

[In the British Museum.]

The seated figure on this coin bears some resemblance to that on the coins of Edessa, and indicates that the city stood on the banks of a river.

This city was proclaimed *Neocora* in the reign of Gallienus, when games were held in honour of the Emperor and his son Saloninus.

XVII. HADRIANUS.

CIBYRA IN PHRYGIA.

Obverse. ΑΥΤΟ . ΚΑΙ . ΤΡΑ . ΑΔΡΙΑΝΟC . Αυτοκρατωρ Καισαρ Τραιανος Αδριανος. *The Emperor Cæsar Trajanus Hadrianus.* Laureated bust of Hadrianus to the right; the shoulders bare.

Reverse. ΕΠΙ . ΦΛΑ . ΟΒΙΔΙΑΝΟΥ ΓΡΑ . ΚΙΒΥΡΑΤΩΝ . Επι Φλαβιου Οβιδιανου Γραμματεως Κιβυρατων. *Under Flavius Obidianus Scribe of the people of Cibyra.* Jupiter seated to the left; in his right hand a patera; in his left, the hasta. Size 7. (Plate 2, No. 2.)

[In the British Museum.]

The *type* of this fine and probably unique coin is similar to that described by Mionnet; ° but the *legend* differs on each side. The money of this city corrects the orthography of Pliny and Ptolemy, who call it *Κιβυρρα*. Cibyra was one of the twelve cities of Asia which suffered by the great earthquake in the reign of Tiberius, and was in consequence of that calamity exempted from all taxes and imposts for three years.^p A well-known large-brass Latin coin commemorates the munificence of that vicious Emperor, whose generosity on this occasion seems inexplicable, since he was a man who certainly despised public opinion. The magistrate's name on this coin is perhaps blundered.

The word *scribe* often occurs, both in the Old and New Testaments. In the second book of Samuel^q there is a list of King David's officers, among whom is "Saraiah, who was the scribe;" and here the title would seem to agree with that which is so frequently found on the coins of the Greeks. In the Acts of the Apostles,^r the Scribe or Γραμματεως (rendered in our version of the New Testament, 'Town Clerk'),^s appeased the clamour against St. Paul, when he preached to the Ephesians. But there were no doubt inferior officers styled Scribes, and such were those who were in the pay of the Roman magistrates in the time of the republic. Festus says, "Scribæ nunc dicuntur Librarii qui rationes publicas scribunt in tabulis." The employment was not considered honourable; and Titus Livius says, that one Flavius, the son of a freedman, being the scribe of an Edile, obtained the Edileship, but was forbidden to exercise the office until he had renounced his profession,—"*jurasse se scriptum non facturum.*" The employment at length was considered reputable, and Cicero applies to it the epithet 'honestus.' With the Greeks, however, the office of Scribe was one of considerable distinction, conferred only on men of acknowledged probity. At Athens there were three scribes, each taking a

° Tome iv. p. 259.

^p Annales, iv. c. 13.

^q Chapter viii. v. 17.

^r Chap. xix. v. 35.

different department in the registration or promulgation of the laws of the Senate. The importance of this office may be inferred from a coin of Augustus struck at Nysa, a city of Caria, upon which Tiberius, at that time Cæsar, is styled Scribe.* Vaillant says, that if the Archon or Prætor of the city died during the time of their magistracy, the name of the *scribe* was placed on the coins for the year, as on the one above described; but Eckhel shows that this was not the case, and that the Scribes were ordinary annual magistrates.†

XVIII. SEVERUS ALEXANDER.

CIBYRA IN PHRYGIA.

Obverse. AY . K . M . AY . ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΣ. Αυτοκρατωρ Καισαρ Μαρκος Αυρηλιος Αλεξανδρος. *The Emperor Cæsar Marcus Aurelius Alexander.* Laureated head of Alexander to the right.

Reverse. KIBYPATΩN. (Money) of the people of Cibyra. The mystic hamper of Bacchus. Size 4. (*Plate 2, No. 5.*) [*In the British Museum.*]

The Phrygians were particularly devoted to the worship of Bacchus, to whose rites the *cistus* or hamper on the reverse of this coin alludes. It would appear by this type that festivals were held in honour of that deity at Cibyra in the reigns of Severus Alexander, and Gordianus. (See No. XIX.) The class of coins termed *cistophori*,^a were doubtless struck upon the same occasions. Many other cities of Asia celebrated festivals in honour of Bacchus; and the *Cistus* was considered as emblematical of that portion of the Roman dominions, as may be inferred from a quinarius of Augustus, upon which Victory is represented standing on a *cistus*, flanked by two serpents; legend, ASIA RECEPTA.

XIX. GORDIANUS THE THIRD.

CIBYRA IN PHRYGIA.

Obverse. A . K . M . AN . ΓΟΡΔΙΑΝΟΣ. Αυτοκρατωρ Καισαρ Μαρκος Αντωνιος Γορδιανος. *The Emperor Cæsar Marcus Antoninus Gordianus.* Laureated bust of Gordianus, with paludamentum, to the right.

Reverse. KIBYPATΩN. (Money) of the people of Cibyra. The mystic hamper of Bacchus. Size 5. [*In the British Museum.*]

The reverse of this coin is exactly similar to that of No. XVIII.

XX. COMMODUS.

GERMANICIA CÆSAREA IN COMMAGENE.†

Obverse. AY . ΚΑΙ . L ΚΟΜΟΔΟΝ . CE. Αυτοκρατορα Καισαρα Λουκιον Κομοδον Σεβαστον. (The people of Germanicia Cæsarea honour) the Emperor Cæsar Lucius Commodus Augustus. Laureated head of Commodus to the right.

Reverse. ΚΑΙΣ . ΓΕΡ . ΚΟΜ . Β. Καισαρειας Γερμανικης Κομμαγενης (year) δυο. In four lines, within a laurel crown. (Money) of Germanicia Cæsarea in Commagene. Year 2. Size 6. [*In the British Museum.*]

The obverse legend is here in the accusative case, as in No. VII. I have followed the best authorities in rendering it into English.

“Les Médailles,” says Tristan, “nous apprenons tousiours quelque chose non remarqué par les anciens auteurs.” Stephanus, Theodoret, and Ptolemy speak of Cæsarea and Germanicia as distinct cities, without supposing that

* Frölich “Quatuor Tentamina,” p. 155.

† Doct. Num. Vet. tom. iv. p. 197.

^a Κιστοφορος vel κιστιφορος, *qui*, vel *quæ*, *cistam gerit*. See Eckhel “De numis Cistophoris.” These baskets were used in the sacrifices to Bacchus, to conceal the mysteries from the people. Catullus alludes to them in his longest poem.

^v There is a coin of this city in the British Museum, with the head of Marcus Aurelius; reverse, a female seated with a figure swimming at her feet, typical of the river Euphrates; but the legends are not perfect; I have therefore omitted it here.

Germanicia was the distinguishing name. The former calls Germanicia *πολις ευφρανης*, which is doubtless this city of Commagene. That it was situated in Commagene, is proved by the coin above described, struck in the second year of the reign of Commodus; namely, A.D. 180, unless we reckon from the time that he was created *Augustus*, A.D. 177.

XXI. MACRINUS.

GERMANICIA CÆSAREA IN COMMAGENE.

Obverse. ΑΥΤ. Κ. Μ. ΟΠΕΛ. CEOYH. ΜΑΚΡΕΙΝΟC. ΑΥΤ. Αυτοκρατωρ Καισαρ Μαρκος Οπελιος Σεουηρος Μακρεινος Αυγουστος. *The Emperor Cæsar Marcus Opellius Severus Macrinus Augustus.* Laureated bust of the Emperor right, with coat of mail and paludamentum.

Reverse. ΚΑΙCΑΡΕΙΑC. ΓΕΡΜΑΝΙΚΗC. (Money) of *Germanicia Cæsarea.* Jupiter, with the pallium, standing to the left, his right hand holding the hasta erect. Size 8. (*Plate 2, No. 3.*) [*In the British Museum.*]

Mionnet gives a coin of this Emperor of the same size, and with the same legend, but it has the figure of Serapis.

XXII. PHILIPPUS.

GERMANICIA CÆSAREA IN COMMAGENE.

Obverse. Μ. ΙΟΥΛΙΟC. ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟC. ΑΥ. Μαρκος Ιουλιος Φιλιππος Αυγουστος. *The Emperor Marcus Julius Philippus Augustus.* Bust of Philippus to the right, with radiated crown.

Reverse. ΚΑΙCΑΡΕΙΑC. ΓΕΡΜΑΝΙΚΗC. (Money) of *Germanicia Cæsarea.* A figure in a military habit, standing full-faced; in his right hand a branch; on his left arm a cornucopiæ. Æ. size 6½. [*In the Writer's cabinet.*]

A coin of a similar type, but with the legend Μ. ΙΟΥΛ. ΦΙΛΙΠΠΟC. ΑΥΤ. is described by Eckhel in his catalogue of the Vienna collection. The legends on both sides of this specimen are perfect; but the portrait, as well as the figure on the reverse, have suffered from detrition, and on this account it has not been considered worthy of an engraving. The profile of the Emperor is good, and agrees with that on his Latin coins; the figure on the reverse is probably his full-length portrait, the branch and cornucopiæ being, no doubt, complimentary attributes.

GILDE OF HOLY CROSS, STRATFORD-ON-AVON.

Extracts translated from the Ledger of the Gilde of Holy Cross, &c. illustrative of the Ecclesiastical History of the Gilde, and of that of the neighbouring country. (See pp. 162-167.)

(fo. i.) A.D. 1406, 8 Henry IV. Thomas Schepard, Chaplain, is received into the fraternity of the Gilde, and makes a fine for continuing Chaplain of the said Gilde during the whole of his life, of 6*l*. 13*s*. 4*d*.

Robert Trowte, received at the same time to be Chaplain for life, on the same terms.

(fo. v.) A.D. 1411, 13 Henry IV. John Elmeley, Chaplain, is received into the fraternity of the Gilde, and makes a fine of 20*s*. of which he pays on his ingress 6*s*. 8*d*. and was to pay at the next communion in next following year 6*s*. 8*d*., and at the communion next following 6*s*. 8*d*.; and the Master and Aldermen, by Robert Trout and Thomas Plenteth, Chaplains, concede to the said John

Elmeley that he shall have the next sacerdotal service that shall happen; or if he prefer it, another presbyter, and that he shall pay to the Master of the Gilde 20*s*. more.

(fo. ix.) A.D. 1414, 2 Henry V. William Boveton, Chaplain of the parish of Stratford, is received into the fraternity of the Gilde, and makes a fine of 20*s*. to be paid on the feast of the nativity of St John Baptist, next following after the above date, for which Robert Trout, Chaplain, is security; and it is granted by the said Robert Trout, on the part of the Master and Aldermen of the said Gilde, and by them conceded to the said William Boveton, that he shall have the next sacerdotal service after John Elmeley shall have been served, according to the agreement with him, provided that Boveton will give as much as any other person, or, in the event of his not consenting, the Master and Aldermen grant him the alternative of relieving him from his fine.

(fo. xiii.) A.D. 1417, 5 Henry V. John Wheler, Chaplain, is admitted and makes a fine of 20 marks: of which 10 marks are paid and put into the Treasury Chest; 6 are to be paid on the feast of the invention of holy cross next ensuing; and 4 are spent on the chimney in Wheeler's chamber.

(fo. xxvi.) A.D. 1426 5 Henry VI. John Palmer, Chaplain, gave the Gilde for the souls of his friends and benefactors 10*l*.

(fo. xxvii.) A.D. 1426, 5 Henry VI. Nicholas Leeke, Chaplain, is received into the fraternity of the Gilde, and admitted to remain one of the priests, paying for himself and progenitors 14*l*. Securities, Hugh Salford, Richard Holle, and Julian Leeke. And the said Julian gives after her decease her greatest brass pot and greatest paten.

(fo. xl.) A.D. 1433, 12 Henry VI. Nicholas Leeke, Chaplain, to be Chaplain to the Gilde during his life; gives on coming in 7 marks and a cup of silver, price 3*l*. and also a house, with appurtenances, in Old Stratford, in which Richard Careless lives, to have and to hold to the Gilde after the death of Agnes Huyron, daughter of John Huyron, of Preston upon Stowre.

(fo. xlviii.) A.D. 1439, 18 Henry VI. Henry Payne, Chaplain, is admitted into the fraternity of the Gilde, and makes a fine of 13*s*. 4*d*. and 20*d*. to the light, and to have the next succession to a Chaplainship.

(fo. lxxiii.) A.D. 1453, 32 Henry VI. John Bosbury, alias Forley, is admitted Chaplain of the Gilde, and makes a fine of 4*l*. 13*s*. 4*d*.

(fo. lxxv.) A.D. 1455, 34 Henry VI. John Buggy, Chaplain of Rotley, is admitted and makes a fine of 8*l*. and to call himself a Chaplain of the said Gilde.

(fo. lxxxii.) A.D. 1459, 38 Henry VI. Robert Alsycher, of Honyburne, Chaplain, is admitted and makes a fine of 13*s*. 4*d*., and for being Chaplain to the Gilde 8*l*.

The fine of Master William Cooke, of Cissetur, for being one of the Chaplains of the Gilde, and for the souls of his father and mother, is 6*l*. 13*s*. 4*d*.

(fo. lxxxiii.) A.D. 1466, 5 Edward IV. John Pyfe is admitted Chaplain to the Gilde on payment of 10 marks.

(fo. cxxii.) A.D. 1488, 3 Henry VII. Sir Thomas Marryman admitted Chaplain to the Gilde, fine 7*l*.

(fo. cxxix.) A.D. 1492, 7 Henry VII. Sir Henry Barns admitted Chaplain of the Gilde and Master of the Gilde, fine 6*s*. 8*d*.

The following further memoranda of entries in the ledger of this ancient

fraternity, illustrate the policy of the Gilde in commuting pecuniary fines for other valuable considerations, or establish other historical facts of general interest.

(fo. i.) A.D. 1406. John Mortemere and his wife, of Milcote, admitted.

(fo. iii.) A.D. 1408. Richard Cowper, Rector of the Church at Little Wilmcote, admitted. [The advowson of that church was given to the Gilde by Henry Lisle, esq. temp. Edw. IV. Dugdale's Warwickshire.]

Simon Gove, Carpenter, admitted on his undertaking to build a porch at the door of the Gilde; and one *couple* at the west end of the Kitchen.

(fo. iiiii.) A.D. 1409. John Iremonger admitted on covenanting to build a house on the Gilde ground at the end of Henley-street, and the Gilde remit his fine of one *cople* at his election, and the fines of Richard his servant and Jone his wife.

(fo. vi.) A.D. 1412. Henry Brouman admitted on agreeing to a fine of 20*s*.; of which 6*s*. 8*d*. is forgiven him on condition that he shall take charge of all the goods and chattels of the Gilde which are in the church; to wit, of the altars of the Holy Cross, the blessed Mary, and St. John Baptist, during his life, or as long as he shall be capable of working; and all the aforesaid goods and chattels to be made over to the aforesaid Henry by indenture between him and the Master and Aldermen, Richard Fretter being security.

(fo. ix.) A.D. 1814. Richard Gylberd, jun. of Lodyngton, and for any woman he may introduce as his wife, makes a fine of 20*d*.

(fo. x.) John Ovyrtton, Cook, of Warwick, and his wife, are received into the fraternity of the Gilde; and for his fine he is to be the Gilde's Cook at their annual communion during his life. Nothing to be taken of the said Gilde but his annual hood and expences when he comes for the accommodation of the said Gilde.

(fo. x.) A.D. 1415. Thomas Barbour and Katherine his wife, are received into the fraternity of the Gilde, and make a fine of 20*s*. to be paid within one year next after the above date. But if the said Thomas shall entirely new make the lights before the altar of the cross and image of the blessed Mary in the chapel of the blessed Mary in the church of Stratford within the year, he is to have remission, otherwise he is to give satisfaction.

He new-made the light, and afterwards every person admitted to the

by made a separate payment the maintenance of that light, in cases where it was remitted.

Kyrton, mason, of Wynched and Johanna his wife, are received into the fraternity of the Gilde and make 40s. to be paid within the year ensuing; but this fine, and the for the light, is remitted by the Master and Aldermen in reward for his service in the chapel of the blessed Mary church of Stratford.

(fo. xiv.) A.D. 1416. Also pray for the soul of Henry Aleyn, John Aleyn, and Sir Robert Setemay. John gave a great pot for frumetty, a sh of mascolyn, one basin, one cloth, and one towale for a fine.

Trynce, Cook, of Warwyck, master of the mansion of the Lord Richard

Warwyck, and Johanna his wife, received into the fraternity of the Gilde and for his fine nothing is given in satisfaction that he shall be always present at the annual Communions of the Gilde, to give council and assistance, as was previously required, annually during the year.

And when he shall come and receive the Communion he shall have for his labour, and if he does not to have no hood.

(fo. xv.) A.D. 1417. John Gibbus, of Stratford, and Margery his wife, and John Hale admitted in the Gilde made a fine of 43s. 4d.; and in satisfaction of one little brass mortar and pestle, and the prompt payment of 4d. the fine for the light is remitted.

The Master and Aldermen order that the common feast of the Gilde should be held annually on the Monday next after the feast of St. Paul the Apostles. The Master and Procurators were to render accounts to the Gilde annually on the Monday next after the feast of the Nativity of St. John the Baptist a penalty of 40s. for the Master and 10s. for each of the Procurators; also to meet for debate in the Hall four times a-year, and to come a-year to inspect the estates of the Gilde, both in Stratford and elsewhere.

Leeke, for his fine, gives to the Gilde a burgage, formerly belonging to him, and by a close and garden of building thereon a house, like to those of the poor (almshouses), for the use of Henry Aleyn and Agnes his wife, of Leeke, and Roger Spencer.

and Agnes his wife, parents of Julian Leeke's wife, are also received; with the same suffrages as other brethren have or are accustomed to have.

(fo. xiii.) A.D. 1419. John Smyth, alias Colyere, first made a clocke in the Drapers' Chamber (then so called), having the hand towards the streete and figures all gilded.

Johanna Jakemon makes a fine of 10s. of which she pays 6s. 8d. at coming in, and the remainder to go in relief of the new building.

(fo. xv.) John Cowper, of Tewe, and Constantia his wife, are received into the Gilde, and make a fine to the Master and Aldermen in the following form:—that the said John shall perform and do all the Covenants for the rebuilding of the tenements, formerly John Brasyer's, within two years next ensuing from this time, or pay his fine of 40s. and 20d. to the light.

John Kymot and Isabel his wife, are admitted on his releasing to the Gilde his right of succession to a place, formerly R. Kymot's, in Church-street, and for giving a silver spoon which weighed 20 pence sterling.

(fo. xvii.) A.D. 1421. William Botulfe and Alice his wife admitted on giving one vestment, and the making of another vestment, and the front of an altar; all made and given for ever to the Gilde; and so he is received.

For the souls of Robert and wife, and Thomas Chastelyn and Johanna his wife, 20s. was given, with 1 silver chalice, or *Geton*, and 1 cote armour, freely to the use of the Gilde.

(fo. xx.) A.D. 1423. Isold Saloway and the soul of John, her late husband, admitted on her making a fine of 26s. 8d. The obit of John to be on the feast of Saint Egvin the Confessor. Margery, the daughter of John and Isold, is also admitted into the sisterhood of the Gilde on her making a fine of 6s. 8d.

(fo. xxi.) A.D. 1424. John Campyon is received into the fraternity of the Gilde by the Master and Aldermen and the whole of the Council on this condition, that he shall appear for them in all negotiations of the Gilde, and in certain causes of the confraternity of the said Gilde.

John Botiller, sub-rector of the Collegiate Church of Stratford, admitted; by which it is evident that there was then a College at Stratford. His fine is 13s. 4d. and 10d. for the light.

(fo. xxiii.) A.D. 1426. Thomas and Alice Elmys, of Berston, admitted; and, they being weak and infirm, it is agreed that they occupy one of the Almshouses

as long as they live, and that all their goods remain to the Gilde after their decease.

William and Margaret Storige admitted on paying a fine of 4 caruc' of plaster-of-paris, and the carriage thereof; and he to work 6 days at his own expense when required by the Master.

(fo. xxiv.) John Balsale and Felice his wife admitted, making a fine of one pair of vestments of Alesander cloth, and 20*d.* to the light.

For the soul of Elizabeth Lady of Harsam, a fine of one pair of vestments, which remain in the hands of Sir Thomas Tommys, Rector of Whicheford.

Henry and Elizabeth Aldebury, of Bynton, and the souls of their parents, and the souls of Simon and Isabelle, and the soul of Christian his wife;—fine 20 rams; price of the whole 30*s.*

John and Margaret Usk, of Warwick, admitted on agreeing to deliver 8 couple of rabbits, annually, at the Communion of the Gilde; the first year to have his hood, afterwards to pay for it.

Richard Dudley, tenant of Henry Aldebury, of Bynton, admitted; and the souls of Walter Dudley, and the ancestors and parents of the same; on giving, as a fine, two ewes with lamb, price 14*s.*, 13*s.* 4*d.* more, and 2*s.* 6*d.* to the light.

(fo. xxv.) Philip and Johanna Scharpe, of Henley, admitted; and to give, as a fine, one boar annually, during their lives, and to receive hoods of the Gilde.

John and Alice Hout, parker of Fulbroke, admitted, and to give as a fine 1 beast, annually, at the Communion of the Gilde during their lives, and for Alice 6*s.* 8*d.*

(fo. xxvi.) A.D. 1427. William Bulkyer, hosier, admitted; giving, as a fine, 10*s.* and 1 silver spoon.

Richard and Alice Phillips, butcher, of Stratford, admitted; and give for themselves and the souls of their parents, 33*s.* 4*d.* and 5*lb.* of wax for the light.

(fo. xxvii.) William Goddys, weaver, of Salisbury, and Alice his wife, admitted; and, for a fine, agreed to be the providers of cloth for outer coverings (hoods); and William made a banner, pictured with an image or images, and so he is free at the next Communion.

John Ravon, carpenter, and Alice his wife, admitted; and, for a fine, to make two houses by the kitchen, in the garden, the whole length of the path, by the next feast of the Passion, and to have, in further remuneration, 2 hoods.

Leonard and Johanna Putte, of Ippersley, admitted; fine 20*s.*, and 20*d.* to the light, and one thousand of laths.

(fo. xxviii.) John Hardyng, of Mers-

ton Sicca, and the souls of Robert and Jone his parents, admitted; fine 13*s.* 4*d.* and 2 quarters of corn.

The souls of John and Aubry Cowper, parents of Thomas Iremonger, and the soul of Richard Fraunces, of Preston Bagot, admitted; fine 14*s.* and 2*lb.* of wax.

(fo. xxix.) A.D. 1428. Thomas and Elizabeth Astwode, of Astwode Muserd, for themselves and parents, 40*s.* and 2*lb.* of wax.

(fo. xxx.) John and Matilda Robyns, of Lamcote; fine 13*s.* 4*d.* and 4 bushells of corn.

John and Margaret Radley, alias Stokys, of Warwyck; fine 4000 tiles.

Robert Goderd, alias Mason, and Margaret, his wife; fine 6*s.* 8*d.* and one trough of stone.

(fo. xxxi.) John Brasyer, son of William Braysyer and Alice his wife, of Stratford; fine 1*lb.* of Saffron, 1*lb.* pepper, and 3*s.* 4*d.* in money.

Margaret Lane, of Bischopiston, and the soul of William Lane; fine 6*s.* 8*d.* and 1*lb.* of corn, and 1*lb.* of wax.

(fo. xxxiii.) A.D. 1429. William and Cecilia Staton, of Whatcote, and the souls of Ralph and Felicia Staton; fine 20*s.* and $\frac{1}{2}$ quarter of corn, and after his decease 6*s.* 8*d.* more.

William Rogger, alias Hopper, and Agnes his wife; fine 26*s.* 8*d.* and to bring a handkerchief, yearly, at the Communion, until the 26*s.* 8*d.* is paid.

(fo. xxxiv.) Eminencia Chebuere, of Petworth, and the soul of Rose her parent; fine 1 lead containing 7 bushels troy weight, 1 brass pot, price 13*s.* 4*d.* and 1 basin with washing place or lavatory.

William Tommis, of Petworth, an unmarried man; fine 20*s.* 10*d.* and for his wife, if he takes one, 6*s.* 10*d.* more.

(fo. xxxv.) A.D. 1430. Henry and Margaret Lyttelton, of Handy; fine 20 quarters of lime.

Lady Johanna Clopton; fine one canopy.

Robert and Johanna Page, of Wolford; fine 13*s.* 4*d.* and 4 bushels of corn, and 4 bushels of malt.

(fo. xxxviij.) A.D. 1431. Hugh Clonne, Master of the school of Stratford; fine 10*s.*

(fo. xl.) A.D. 1431. Thomas At-Wode de la Wyche, and the soul of his mother; fine three quarters of salt.

(fo. xlii.) A.D. 1436. Thomas Trevet, of Gloucester, *pardon*er, and Isold, his wife, admitted; fine 20*s.* and 20*d.* to the light.

William and Alice Purdon, of Clyfford, 13*s.* 4*d.* and 10*d.* to the light, and 4 bushels of corn.

(fo. xlii.) A.D. 1437. John and Mar-

garet Hudde, of Wyklysford, and the soul of John Smyth, of the same; fine 1 pair of vestments and one chalice in the chapel, in the hands of John Palmer, Chaplain.

(fo. xlv.) A.D. 1438. Thomas and Alice Trewman of Tedington; fine 10s. and a woollen cloth.

(fo. xlvi.) A.D. 1439. Margaret Bartillot, of Wilneford, and the soul of Richard Bartillot, her husband; fine 4s. and four silver spoons, given to Mr John Webbe.

(fo. xlviii.) A.D. 1440. Richard and Alice Westynton, of Stratford; fine 6s. 8d. and 20d. to the light, and an alabaster image.

John and Margaret Colyer of the Forest of Fakynham; fine 6s. 8d. and 1 beast at the next Communion, and one every year after for four years.

(fo. xlix.) John Wydbury, Rector of the Church of Stretton; fine 6 quarters of barley, price 16s.

(fo. l.) A.D. 1441. Thomas Leeke, Master of the Gilde, ordered to rebuild the Gilde's house, in High-street, within one year, to which he consented.

(fo. li.) John and Margery Bultys of Tutebarowe; fine one pair of vestments for the use of the Chapel

Richard and Katharine Dowle of Ippersley; fine 2000 laths, price 10s.

(fo. lvii.) A.D. 1443. William Pyers, son of Robert Pyers, of Thornbury, and Emmot, and the souls of Robert and Johanna Pyers; fine a hogshead of red wine.

(fo. lix.) John Rawlin, eremit of the Chapel of the Blessed Mary Magdalen, at the end of Stratford bridge.

This entry proves that there was a bridge, and a chapel at the end of it, 48 years before the present bridge was erected.

Symon and Agnes Hykks of Aston; fine one hogshead of white wine.

(fo. lrv.) A.D. 1446. Johanna Clopton, formerly servant of John Hannys; fine 3s. 4d. and one brass pot price 3s. 4d.

Christiana Coton, otherwise called Christiana the Hermit, of Stratford; fine 6s. 8d. and 10d. to the light.

(fo. lrvii.) A.D. 1448. William and Christiana Lyllynge of Bristol, merchant, and the soul of Jone his mother; fine one hogshead of red wine, and 1 cwt. rosin, price together 24s.

George and Agnes Roche of Bristol, merchant; fine one hogshead of wine, price 20s.

(fo. lrxix.) A.D. 1449. John and Agnes Swyfte, jun. of Grafton; fine ten copul of ewes and lambes.

John and Matilda Baker, alias Botiller,

of Stratford, 16s. and he to have a hood given him *prima facie*.

(fo. lxx.) A.D. 1450. Richard Aubrey of Coventry, glazier, and Agnes, his wife, are received into the fraternity of the Gilde, and their fines remitted by the Council of the Gilde.

John Goode, of Coventry, glazier, and Margaret his wife, are received into the fraternity of the Gilde, and their fines remitted by the Council of the Gilde.

No reason is assigned for the remission of the fines of these glaziers; but those Antiquaries who have read Dugdale's account of the painted glass formerly in the chapel window, will be at no loss to surmise a reason for the introduction of such useful characters into the fraternity.

(fo. lxxi.) A.D. 1451. John Aldewynkel of Peterborough, Mercer; fine a cloth of red palle.

(fo. lxxiii.) A.D. 1453. Robert Wyncote, Scolemayster, of Stratford; fine 6s. 8d. and 10d. for the light.

(fo. lxxiv.) A.D. 1454. Henry Newport, alias Brewis, of Daventre, Fishmonger, and Joanna his wife admitted. He gave as a fine a lavatre with 4 cocks, for the use of the Chaplains and others to wash at.

(fo. lxxv.) A.D. 1455. The souls of Richard and Alice Cook of Intebarowe, to be prayed for for the space of 30 years; fine 6s. 8d.

(fo. lxxx.) A.D. 1458. John and Joanna Stanley, of Bristol, Merchant; fine six silver spoons, one gilt.

John Hannys, Master, gave and paid to the Gilde for the fine for the souls of Richard and Agnes Hannys, of Hulcote, his parents, 2 silver spoons.

(fo. lxxxiii.) A.D. 1463. William Willys of Bloxham, Chaplain, admitted; and for his fine gives 4l. and a missal, price 5l.

(fo. lxxxiv.) A.D. 1464. Thomas and Agnes Grene, of Stratford, broker; fine 13s. 4d. and 20d. for the light; of which the said Thomas to have the said sum in regard to the reparation of his house in which he lives, called *Paynes Place*.

(fo. xcii.) A.D. 1470. Thomas Throgmorton, gent. Seneschal of Stratford, and Margaret his wife admitted; fine 15s.

Robert Wonley of Coventre, Merchant of the staple of Calais, and Matilda his wife; fine 15s.

Robert Tate and John Tate, his brother, of London, Merchant of the staple of Calais; fine 20s.

Hugh Clopton of London, Merchant; fine 10s.

Thomas ffabyan of London, Merchant, and Margaret his wife, fine 15s.

(fo. xcviij.) A.D. 1472. John Whythede, hermit of the chapel of the blessed Mary Magdalene of Stratford; fine 6s. 8d.

(fo. xcix.) A.D. 1473. Thomas Caunter, monitor of the school, and Alice his wife; fine 13s. 4d.

(fo. civ.) A.D. 1474. The soul of Thomas Decon of Stamford, pewterer; fine 7 pewter dishes, and 10 pewter saucers.

(fo. cvij.) A.D. 1477. Richard Fox, Grammar Master and Bachelor of Arts, now of Stratford; fine 6s. 8d.

(fo. cix.) A.D. 1478. John Hues of Stratford, and the soul of Elizabeth his wife, and their parents; fine, a shop in the middle rowe, to remain to the Gilde after his death.

(fo. cxi.) A.D. 1479. Sir Thomas Lytelson, Justice of the King's Bench, admitted; fine 6s. 8d.

(fo. cxiiij.) A.D. 1480. Thomas Payne, Cooke; fine 6s. 8d. It is concluded by the Master and Aldermen that Thomas Payne shall be the Master Cooke at the Communion every year, as long as he is able to work.

(fo. cxviij.) A.D. 1483. Sir William Smith, Bachelor of Arts and grammar master *pro tempore*; fine 6s. 8d.

(fo. cxxiiij.) A.D. 1490. Sir Richard Whateley, Master of Arts, and the souls of Philip and Elizabeth his parents, and of Elizabeth, Jone, Alice, and William, his sisters and brother; fine 1 pair of black velvet vestments.

(fo. cxxvij.) A.D. 1491. The soul of William Pynke, formerly husband to Margaret Pynke, of Wallesley; fine a pan containing 21 gallons.

(fo. cxxviii.) A.D. 1492. Margery More of Ryon Clifford, and the soul of John More, her former husband, and Isabell their daughter; fine a black cow.

(fo. cxxix.) Sir Henry Barnes, Chaplain of the Gilde and Master of the school; fine 6s. 8d.

(fo. cxlj.) A.D. 1497. John Buttelen, hermite of the chapel of the blessed Mary Magdalen of Stratford; fine 6s. 8d. and 20d.

(fo. clxxj.) A.D. 1530. Sir Humphry Guynysoye, Knight, one of the King's Judges, is elected into this fraternity; fine 6s. 8d.

In addition to the foregoing notes of entries in the Stratford Gilde Ledger, many others might be here given, which show the respectability, magnitude, and consequent importance and influence of this very ancient and once flourishing fraternity; a fraternity which, at one period of its history, enrolled among its members the names of persons of the greatest distinction and celebrity in the surrounding country; but a list of these would now be of less interest to general readers than to the local antiquary.

THOMAS FISHER.

REMARKS ON THE CURRENCY,

IN A LETTER TO THE RT. HON. SIR ROBERT PEEL, BART. BY YLLOSS.

THE ingenuousness with which, when you were introducing the Bill for terminating the Restriction Act, you took shame to yourself for having supported that measure, makes me think the following attempt to exculpate your former conduct will not be ungratifying to you if it should prove successful, and that with the same openness to conviction you will pay deliberate attention to a narrative drawn up to justify your father's predilections, by vindicating his friend Mr. Pitt as a financier, against the misrepresentations of Mr. Huskisson. The manifest object of that unfortunate gentleman, in his pamphlet of 1810, was to facilitate his own return to office by flattering the private sentiments of Lord Liverpool, for which purpose the reputation of his father's rival in the Cabinet, the patron of Mr. Huskisson, was sacrificed as a peace

offering. The basis of Mr. Huskisson's pamphlet is a *rechauffé* of the delusions in the Report drawn up by the first Earl of Liverpool in 1798, and published by him several years after, under the title of a Letter to the King on the Coins of the Realm. This Report was directly opposed to the views and measures of Mr. Pitt; it attributed the difficulties of the Bank to an excess of paper currency. The Earl claimed to himself the merit of having been instrumental in suppressing the circulation of small notes during the American war; he added, it had been thought the prohibition ought to have included five-pound notes. By locking up the resources of the Empire, his Lordship seems to have contributed materially towards what is now generally called a great national benefit, *getting rid of America*.

A Report containing such views,

was inconsistent with Mr. Pitt's determination to persevere in a more arduous contest, on the necessity of which opinions remain divided. It must be admitted that if Lord Liverpool's Report had been acted upon immediately, instead of having its benefits reserved for the conclusion of the war, we could not have been so lavish in our expenditure of blood and treasure, and should not have to reproach ourselves for the *march to Paris*.

The task of rejecting Lord Liverpool's Report, was undertaken for Mr. Pitt by a high law officer, who could not be divested of his functions by the Peer who held the key of the Cabinet. Immediately after the shock of his discomfiture, for which we have been subjected by his son to so long a penance, this personal friend and most confidential servant of the King became incapacitated (as we are told by himself) from attending to public business; the few exertions of which he was at length capable, when his life verged toward its close, were devoted to preparing his Report for the press, and dedicating to the King *as his last service*. He had resigned his seat at the Board of Trade, where the views of Mr. Pitt were acted upon by Mr. George Rose. The ruling passion which the Earl felt so strong at the near prospect of death, did not expire with him; passing over to his son it soon attained despotic sway, for Mr. Pitt had also ended his earthly career, and it appears his mantle was buried with him.

In establishing the authority of the Liverpool opinions, which has not been relaxed by the change in our political system, the lead was taken by a Stock Jobber, who did not suspect he was applauded by the prime minister while he assailed the validity of our paper currency, hoping to promote his own speculations by lowering the public funds. The more powerful effect of Mr. Huskisson's pamphlet arose from assumptions which have obtained almost universal assent, although they are at variance with truth and common sense. The following is the manner in which Mr. Huskisson stated the first and most popular of the false maxims in his pamphlet. "Suppose the currency of a country to consist of gold—if the quantity of gold in such

a country should be increased, the quantity of other articles and the *demand* for them remaining *the same*, the value of any given commodity, measured in the coin of that country, would be increased, or in other words the relative value of gold to other commodities would be decreased in the same proportion." The notion that prices are regulated by the quantity of goods and of money that are *in* a country, and not by the *demand*, is supposed to have been established as an axiom by the combined authority of Locke and Hume, who certainly appear to have entertained this opinion when they first contemplated the subject, but after further consideration its fallacy was admitted by each of them. Mr. Hume declared "It is also evident that the prices do not so much depend on the absolute quantity of money and of goods that are *in* a country, as on that of the commodities that come or may come to market, and of the money that circulates." Mr. Hume shewed that no increase in the quantity of money could raise prices unless it increased the *demand*. Mr. Locke had observed that the quantity of money necessary to trade, depended on the quickness of its circulation; he pointed out in what manner it was retarded by *stops*, and detained in *standing pools*. This being contrary to the practice, was beyond the comprehension of the great Stock Jobber before alluded to; he could not comprehend that money would allow itself to remain unemployed, and he argued that the effect of the same total or absolute quantity was uniformly the same; his success as a money dealer enabled him to make his friends and pupils among the Whigs, join with their political opponents in assenting to this Liverpool maxim, which has become the fundamental principle of our legislation on the Currency. In the history of commerce it appears that the trade round the Cape of Good Hope, which reduced our stock of the precious metals but accelerated their circulation, contributed more than the discovery of America to the rise of prices attributed to that cause. One of the great advantages of establishing the Bank was that it enabled us to send our silver to India; strictly speaking, bank notes are not money, they are only

contrivances for accelerating the circulation of money. The vast accumulation of gold and silver in the Mahometan empires have not been accompanied by a proportionate rise of prices, because their circulation was very slow, the greater part being locked up. Neither is Mexico a dear country; the profit on its mines depends on the cheapness of working them.

Mr. Huskisson's words represent gold and silver as having an innate, perhaps *magnetic* power of raising prices, the *demand remaining the same*; he also supposed our paper currency had the same power, and his theory of its depreciation is founded on this assumption. To corroborate his theory he found it convenient to assume that gold bullion was our sole legal measure of value, for which purpose he identified coin with bullion, asserting "there is not, neither *can there be*, any difference whatever between any given coin, and an uncoined piece of the same metal of equal weight and fineness, except that the quantity of the former is accurately ascertained, and publicly proclaimed to all the world by the stamp it bears." Very nearly the same thing had been said by Locke, whose words were quoted in the Letter to the King, and declared to be eternally true; but the Earl proceeded to mention occurrences in Mr. Locke's day, which *seemed to shew* there may be other circumstances which regulate the value of coin *as such*, besides the intrinsic value of the metal it contains. It may perhaps be said the Earl's words mark the difference which makes Mr. Locke's assertion true or not true. *As bullion*, any given weight of silver must possess nearly the same value under every form, and Mr. Locke declared coin to be bullion of which the workmanship had no value, because no charge was made for it. In this manner he corrected the assertion by which he had misled Mr. Montague during the controversy with Mr. Lowndes. Mr. Locke admitted a difference might be made between coin and bullion, and he recommended that a charge should be made for the workmanship, as the only means of preventing the melting down of our coin. It is wonderful this recommendation from so high an authority should have remained so long

unnoticed. Mr. Huskisson's assertion, that no difference can exist between coin and bullion, is like identifying with a sword blade the material out of which it is made—a bar of steel. If, when the pupil of Mr. Pitt paid this homage to a bias of Lord Liverpool, he had read the whole statement of Mr. Locke, to whom he particularly referred his readers, he may by his friends be commended for his subtlety and ingenuity, although his enemies represent him as one of the meanest time-serving sycophants that ever existed. By one daring political act, he certainly did assume a spirit of independence; but his life paid forfeit for it shortly after, through his eagerness to be reconciled to the Duke of Wellington. Who would be a political aspirant, if such are the difficulties and dangers of his task, and if duplicity is to be his essential qualification? Can Mr. Huskisson have been in earnest, when, to gratify Lord Liverpool, he outdid his father's commendation of Mr. Locke's fallacy, by converting it into an absurdity? The intemperate zeal by which he endeavoured to prove his sincerity as a proselyte, caused him to be charged with apostacy by the truest friends of Mr. Pitt; but his errors and their motives were never publicly exposed during his lifetime. What was the powerful *ægis* which afforded him shelter and protection? the solution must be sought among the sons of Oxford. If Mr. Huskisson had insisted that his silversmith ought to accept, in payment of a spoon, a lump of silver of equal weight and fineness, and had contended that there was not, *neither could there be*, any difference between them, excepting that the quantity of silver in the former had been accurately ascertained, and publicly proclaimed to all the world by the stamp of the Goldsmith's company,—what would have been the decision of Professors Senior and Whately on this parallel case? I shall have to shew the chief tendency of the Liverpool maxims is to raise the interest of money, for which reason they were adopted by the great (christianized) Stock Jobber. The success of his speculations induced some of the most influential money-lenders to form a club, and establish a professorship in London under the sanction of his

name, and another professorship has been established at Oxford by one of them. The money-lenders expected to increase their influence by the Reform of Parliament, and laboured hard by personal exertions as well as pecuniary contributions; but they owe their influence principally to their success in rendering the aristocracy blind to their interests and rights as landowners; the result is, that some of the finest estates of staunch adherents of Lord Liverpool have been transferred to the money lenders. Have the friends of Lord Grey been more fortunate? A simple narrative of facts is able fully to controvert the false maxims which, under the specious title of political economy, form a part of public and general education. By this means I have compelled Professor Senior to abandon one of the Liverpool maxims, which formed the basis of his articles in the Quarterly Review, hostile to the agricultural interest. I have made him acknowledge in his Drummond Lectures the true principle of agricultural prosperity, the increase in the value of labour.

It was by augmenting the demand for labour, our small-note currency increased the consumption and raised the price of corn. The truth of this the majority of the labourers throughout the greater part of England are able to testify. This digression I considered necessary to point out the importance of the purpose for which this narrative is undertaken. Facts are the proper weapons to oppose to argument founded on ambiguous abstract maxims. It is therefore necessary to mention that Queen Elizabeth did make a charge for the workmanship of the shillings which constituted her pound sterling. She issued only sixty shillings in exchange for the 12 ounces of silver, which she coined into sixty-two shillings. Charles II. the founder of the Royal Society, abandoned this seignorage, probably at the instigation of some of his brother philosophers; and the value of the shillings which, until the year 1816, continued to constitute the pound sterling, had ceased to be increased by the stamp when the charge for it was discontinued.

This may be considered as an alteration of the standard of our measures of value; the cost price of our money

in bullion, which is the only principle whereby the uniformity of its value can be strictly maintained, was lessened to the extent of one-thirtieth part, by the abandonment of the seignorage. But if the value of our money ceased to be raised by the stamp, it continued to be sustained by it; this fact, which completely refutes his maxim, was acknowledged by Mr. Huskisson to be true with our gold coin, which did not cease to be a *legal tender* until it had undergone a diminution of one per cent. Upon the same principle, a light shilling was always worth as much as a heavy one *us coin*, as long as it was a legal tender—this did not escape the notice of Mr. Locke. It was necessary for Mr. Huskisson to consider our gold coin as bullion, or merchandise, whose workmanship had no value, and, without any regard to truth, to call it our sole legal measure; because, if the shilling was a legal measure, the pound note was not depreciated so long as twenty shillings could be obtained for it, which was the case during the whole period of the Bank Restriction Act.

At the time of its commencement, our light silver coin was a legal tender in all payments, as the Act of 1774, which restricted the use of it to payments not exceeding 25*l.*, had been allowed to expire in 1783. The noble author of the Letters on the Coins seems to have recommended that measure, and wished to have it considered as an acknowledgment that the standard of our currency had been transferred from silver to gold, a delusion he strained to establish by the most futile reasoning. This alteration never was established by law until an act was passed in 1816, making gold our sole legal tender in all payments exceeding forty shillings, and until finally the circulation of all notes payable in silver was prohibited. The abolition of our ancient standard measure of value, is one of the grossest impositions that was ever practised by any minister upon the credulity of a nation. It is surprising that the falsehoods which were asserted for the purpose, should not have been immediately and generally perceived; it is mortifying to hear those falsehoods repeated for the purpose of silencing every remonstrance, and rejecting every petition. By as-

senting to his assumptions, Lord Western and Mr. Attwood justified the personal abuse with which Mr. Huskisson represented them, as recommending robbery when they asked redress for the real wrongs of their constituents. They calumniated Mr. Pitt's measure, while they asked for a renewal of it; and attributed to your bill, which brought it to a termination, all the evils occasioned by Lord Liverpool's alteration of the standard. The coinage act of 1816, was the keystone of the edifice to make room for which Lord Liverpool laboured so assiduously to demolish the chief pillar of Mr. Pitt's reputation as a financier; it was the principal means of making our paper currency appear to be excessive, after it had carried us safely through the war.

All the diminution in the value of property which ensued, appears to Lord Liverpool to be only the evanescence of fallacious wealth acquired under a fraudulent system. The increase of our population, cultivation, and commerce, he called over-population, over-production, and overtrading; these terms supplied him with a ready answer to all complaints. The alteration of the standard was particularly assisted by Mr. Huskisson's asserting that the act of 1798 made gold our sole legal tender; he said (p. 6), "I assume as admitted, that in Great Britain gold is the scale to which all prices are referred; and since the 39th of the King, the sole legal tender, except for payments below 25*l*." He afterwards spoke of it as being in force when the restriction commenced, saying, "It made no alteration, in the 39th of the King." The fact is, that in 1798, by means of a great increase in our exportation of merchandise, to which an abundant paper currency had materially contributed, as Mr. Pitt foretold it would, the value of our money in exchange with that of other countries, had risen above par, because they purchased, and had to pay for a greater amount of our goods than we purchased of their goods: the difference which we had to receive beyond what we had to pay, was sent us in bullion, which became a cheaper remittance

than bills of exchange on London, when they were selling at more than five per cent. above the par value of our money. Therefore the large importation of silver made it fall to the mint price, and 62 of our shillings, worn down below the weight of 10 ounces, became equal in value to 12 ounces of silver of equal fineness. This was a proper opportunity for a re-coinage. But Lord Liverpool, who was Chairman of the Committee, mixed up with his report a recommendation of the mischievous transfer of our standard, which was afterwards accomplished by his son in 1816, in conformity with a crude suggestion of Adam Smith. This whim, together with his animadversions on our paper currency, caused his report to be rejected.

In the mean time, as a preliminary for the re-coinage, the act of 1774 was revived; but the avowed object of it, impress on the title, was only to prevent the importation of light silver coin; it imposed no limitation on the use or circulation of full-weight silver. It declared a pound troy to be the proper weight of 62 shillings, and they were not to circulate at a less weight for payments exceeding 25*l*. This restraint upon silver coin was not so severe as that to which gold was subject. How then can it be said it gave a preference to the latter, and made it our standard or principal measure? It was necessary to check the importation and circulation of light silver, because government would have to give full-weight coin for it after the re-coinage. By this practice, the government had constantly sustained the value of the shilling *as coin*, and maintained the par of our exchange with foreign countries, in which 62 shillings were always computed as equal in value to a pound of bullion, because this was the cost price below which their quantity could not be increased. Sixty-two shillings could not be obtained at the Mint for less than 12 ounces of silver; accordingly this became their value in bullion, whenever it was necessary for other countries to purchase them with bullion, as was the case in the year 1798.

MR. URBAN, *Brook-street,*

A COPY of a Letter of mine, to the Archbishop of Canterbury, having found its way, *without my knowledge*, into your Magazine, I owe it to the gentleman, "the Editor of Lowth," as he calls himself, as well as to myself, to notice the observations which he has made respecting those "facts which involve," he says, "more or less directly every statement of importance in that letter."

I have stated that the copy of my letter was sent to you without my permission, because the second head of the Editor's complaint may well have arisen, in part, from the word "swear" having been printed in capital letters. This would not have been the case had the copy been furnished by me. For neither in the original letter, nor in the copy which any gentleman received from me, was that word, or any part of the sentence to which it belongs, scored under, or distinguished any way to show that peculiar stress was laid upon it: for the truth is, I designed only to convey the impressions which I had from the various statements of the Editor, both in writing and in print, that he felt perfect confidence in his own opinion respecting the Bishop's handwriting. I had not before me at the time the sentence quoted by the Editor: and I readily admit that I ought to have used the word "speak" instead of "swear;" and with this substitution of that one word for the other, my statement will be quite correct. I must add, that I said the words in no invidious sense; and the Editor is undoubtedly entitled to any benefit that he can derive from this correction of my statement.

On the other four heads of complaint I cannot give the Editor the same satisfaction; and the statement which he compels me to make will be painful to me, considering the station he holds as a Minister of the Church of England, and not very pleasant to him.

1. He complains that I informed the Archbishop that he had asserted in print, that *from twenty-five to thirty volumes* of MS. annotations had been sold by auction by the Bishop's representatives. He should, to quote me accurately, have stated, that I re-

presented him as "having asserted (to me) as he has since done in print." I am further accused of representing him as having said, "that these two MS. volumes of Sermons might have been amongst them." He then refers to a printed letter, to show that "the number specified by him was *eight lots*, and that no mention was made of the two (vols. of) Sermons, as supposed to have existed among them; on the contrary, they are distinctly described *as composed exclusively of "annotations and remarks."* I will now state my authority for having so informed the Archbishop; and lest it should appear incredible that an Editor should so soon have forgotten what he has written as well as printed, I have shown to the printer of your miscellany, the passage in the Editor's letter, which I am about to quote. On the 22d of April, 1834, the Editor sent to me a letter, containing the following statement:

"You say you know that nothing would have tempted the Bishop's descendants to have parted with such documents. Here, again, I can by no means coincide with your belief. Why else did the Bishop's family submit by public auction at Mr. Evans's, in the year 1823, not only the general library of their ancestor, but his own copies of his own publications, &c.; and what *is most of all to the purpose, from twenty to thirty volumes* of MS. annotations and remarks, drawn up in the course of his reading, in the handwriting of the Bishop himself. Mr. Thorpe's Catalogue for the following year was full of the spoils, printed and MS. collected from that sale, and others were dispersed among other booksellers. Does this look like that tenacious regard for the Bishop's remains of which you speak? Does it not rather afford by no means an improbable *surmise*, that *the Sermons in question* may have escaped from the hands of the Bishop's family not altogether without their consent?"

So much for what the Editor has written to me. What has he stated in print? Why, in the second page of the Memoir, he says, in a note: "It is a circumstance much to be regretted, that a variety of unpublished MSS. (not MS. annotations) both of the Bishop and his father were sold by auction, together with the family library, in 1823." He

further states, in the printed letter to which he himself refers, that these MS. annotations consisted of *eight lots*. Can any man doubt, who reads these MS. and printed statements of the Editor, that they relate to the same *MS. annotations and MSS.*, and to the same sale? If I had charged the Editor with a discrepancy between his written and printed statement, the one describing *volumes*, the other *lots*, should I not have been told that I was guilty of a most unworthy quibble; for that the larger number of volumes might well have been comprised, as is usual, in the smaller number of lots? Am I then to be charged with asserting falsely that the number stated by the Reverend Editor to be sold, was *from twenty-five to thirty volumes of MS. annotations?* And even his assertions in writing and in print confined “*exclusively to annotations and remarks?*” And is it true that these two *MS. volumes of Sermons* were not mentioned? But to show how well founded was this *surmise* of the Editor, that these MS. Sermons might “have escaped not altogether without the consent of the family,” he has made it necessary for me to expose the following statement of his in the same letter to me. He says, “The Sermons in question were offered for *public sale by auction at Mr. Sotheby's, in 1830 or 1831.*” It is scarcely credible, but I have been informed and believe, that each of these assertions is an error, arising, no doubt, from some strange misinformation; that they were not sold by public auction, but privately; nor at Mr. Sotheby's, but at Mr. Baynes's; nor in 1830 or 1831, but in the year 1819. It is this last *error* which alone is of importance, because that year preceded by four years the sale of any one volume of the Bishop's books, his son being then living, and destroys altogether the Editor's invidious surmise; and it shows the looseness of this gentleman's assertions, when casting imputations on others. I have also been told, and believe, that the price put by Mr. Baynes on these MS. volumes of Sermons, was ten times less than he would have required of a purchaser, if he had concurred with the Editor in thinking them the Sermons of Bishop Lowth.

3. With respect to the third complaint, I find, by the Editor's own

showing, that I have nothing to correct. I presume I am not to be called to account for what he is pleased to denominate a “*typographical oversight.*” For he asserts, with a boldness that must surprise those who possess his volume, that the titles are *not* cancelled. And to prove this assertion, he refers to the text of his Memoir in page 2, in which it is narrated, neither in the form nor character of a title, that, of the ten Sermons, the former six were delivered at St. James's church, London; the latter four in that of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields; a statement with the omission of which I never charged the Editor. The title prefixed to the MS. Sermons is admitted to be “Sermons preached at St. Martin's-in-the-Fields (or St. James's) by Robert Lowth, D.D., 1767.” But the title prefixed to the Ten Sermons in the usual place, the blank page which precedes them, is “Ten Sermons of Bishop Lowth, now first printed from the original Manuscripts,” omitting altogether the date 1767, and the other suspicious circumstances attending such a designation of a bishop. I used therefore the word *cancelled*, I conceive, quite correctly. And I should feel myself justified in repeating my assertion as far as respects any copy of the volume which I have yet seen. Indeed, I called at the respectable publishers of this volume, desiring to see a copy, and telling my reason; and the copy produced was, like every other I have seen, without the correction of this strange “*typographical oversight,*” which is of so much importance with respect to the genuineness of these Sermons.

But the Rev. Editor thinks it important to his case to represent me as incompetent to form a judgment on comparative handwriting, because the title-pages to these MS. volumes are quite evidently written by a different person. Now I do not pretend to any particular skill in this respect—fortunately it was not required in this case—but I have nowhere asserted that the title and the rest of the MSS. were written by the same person, or that all the pages of the MSS. were written by the same hand; but what I have maintained and still maintain successfully, as I know, is, that not one word in those volumes was written by Bishop Lowth. And is it the

Editor who reproaches me with not seeing the dissimilarity of writing in these volumes, when I have it under his own hand that they "were prepared for the press by the Bishop's own hand," and when, neither in writing nor in print, has he alluded to any difference of writing in different parts of the MSS.? And was it quite correct, after being aware of this circumstance, not to state plainly that the assertion that the Sermons were preached any where by Bishop Lowth, was not in his handwriting?

4. In his fourth complaint the Editor states, that I represent him as "having *first* suppressed the date, and then assigned the period of the Sermons to Bishop Lowth's possession of the See of London." The words *first* and *then* are used not correctly, and I know not for what purpose. A reference to my letter will show that I narrated the substance of what had passed between the Editor and myself, and laid stress on his assertion, that the Sermons were preached by the Bishop while in the See of London. And this assertion I made first (if that is of any consequence), and before I referred at all to the date or the omission of it. I then contrasted the assertion of the MSS. that the Sermons were preached in 1767, when the Bishop held the See of Oxford, with the Editor's assertion to me, which was as follows, in a letter written on the 14th April, 1834: "With respect to the portion now first printed, it consists of ten Sermons, preached by the Bishop *while in the See of London*, at two of the principal churches of the metropolis." These two statements appeared to me then, as they do now, quite irreconcilable with each other; and either the one or the other could not be true. But the Editor has, it seems, now contradicted in print his own assertion to me in writing, by adding to the correction of his "typographical oversight" the words "*while his Lordship held the See of Oxford*." So he now compels me to state, that the contradiction is no longer between his assertions and those of the MSS., but between the Editor's letter to me and his corrected statement to the public. Can both his own assertions be true? Are either of them so?

5. The Editor lastly complains, that

I "inform His Grace that the Rev. Peter Hall has represented himself to be a sounder theologian than Bishop Lowth." I have made no such statement. In this case again the Editor does not choose to quote me accurately. My statement was, and is, not that he "represented himself," but that he "evidently supposes himself to be." Whether this be or be not a fair inference, I leave others to judge; but when a gentleman, a Theologian by profession, pronounces judgment, and in the tone assumed by this comparatively young divine, on another, almost as eminent as himself, as deficient both in theology and in faith, can it be supposed that he thinks himself equally deficient in either? I find the Editor's work in so few hands, that I think it necessary, in consequence of this last complaint, to give a specimen to those who may not see his volume, of the Christian humility with which this Rev. Gentleman "judges another man's servant." In the same page in which he professes "to do tardy justice to the memory of one of the most famous of the sons of Wykeham, by rescuing his forgotten relics," he uses the following words: "Of the fundamental doctrine of Christian faith, the glory of God, manifested in the salvation of his people by the blood of Christ, we hear but too little, *even in his best and latest sermons*!" Is it credible that this should be stated by a Divine who has never seen one more of his Sermons than the eight which he has re-published, and which were all delivered on occasions of Charities, Visitations, Assizes, the 30th of January, and Ash-Wednesday; though he has published, as the Bishop's, ten spurious sermons, from which he deduces the same heavy imputations. He immediately follows the passage last quoted, by the ensuing words. "A profound veneration for the sublimity of the Word of God, especially the mysterious and solemn language of prophecy, may be sometimes found to exalt the capacities of the mind, without either purifying the corruptions of human will, or softening the *asperities of human temper*." I say nothing of this most extraordinary opinion, but I must observe that this "asperity of temper" is thus insi-

nuated against this Bishop, by a person as ignorant of his character as he has proved himself to be of his person and handwriting; and in despite of the high testimony of one who knew him intimately, and to whom he was recommended by those very virtues of which it is thus posthumously attempted to deprive him. I refer to that character of him by Bishop Porteus, which, having been printed by the Editor, might well have corrected the uncharitable imputations in which he has thought fit to indulge.

"With such various and distinguished talents in almost every branch of literature, with a conduct perfectly inoffensive and irreproachable, with a *temper naturally mild and even, with manners most gentle, unassuming, and conciliating*, it can be no wonder," &c.

I thus finally take my leave of the work of this—can I say, as has been said of the object of his calumnies, "unassuming" editor? Others, however, I trust, will yet call upon him to explain what he means by a statement in this Magazine of Sept. 1834, to which he himself refers, and in which is the following most mysterious passage:

"It was not until I had made a *promise* to abstain from entering overmuch into the particulars of Bishop Lowth's biography, that His Grace's apprehensions for *the dignity of the See of London*, were abated."

In using these "voces ambiguas," he might be deemed to allude even to dishonest or immoral actions. I trust therefore it will be required of him to state plainly what *promise* was ever enacted and made, and to what act of Bishop Lowth's life he alludes, that could in any way have affected "the dignity of the See of London?"

Yours, &c.

W. STURGES BOURNE.

MR. URBAN,

HAVING been precluded, by accidental circumstances, from perusing your valuable Miscellany for a considerable time, I was not till recently aware of the publication of a letter in the Gentleman's Magazine of September last, from the "Editor of Lowth," as he is pleased to designate himself. The statements of the writer appeared to demand an immediate reply, for the

insertion of which I was prepared to trespass once more on your indulgence. A letter, however, in the mean time, addressed by Mr. Sturges Bourne to the Archbishop of Canterbury, anticipated my arguments; and by a communication from "The Editor of Lowth," in the last Magazine, it should seem that he no longer contends for the identity of the writing of "the MS. Sermons of Bishop Lowth."

It is therefore unnecessary to dwell on the extraordinary reasoning in his former letter, such as "The constant *tradition* of the identity of the MS. Sermons." *Tradition!* respecting ten ordinary parochial sermons preached 70 years ago in two London churches! Or the want of "ostensible purpose" in any man to attribute their Sermons falsely to the Bishop. What! Have those who sell Sermons, either in MS. or print, no interest in ascribing them to an eminent author? The knowledge of the parishioners is also added. May we ask who is the parishioner now living who ever saw Bishop Lowth in the pulpit?

We know what must be the opinion of every man who has read these spurious Sermons. We need therefore only refer those who may still have any doubts, to the internal evidence which they afford. But if style, &c. is to be put out of the question, according to the Editor, perhaps he will allow *grammar* to be some criterion of Lowth's writings? Does he then think he would have used the word "sure" as an adverb? Matters of *taste* are also, it seems, proscribed by the Editor; otherwise it might be asked whether the Bishop would have used the expression of "*spewing up the price of innocent blood*?"

Leaving these matters therefore as no longer in dispute, it is necessary to advert to a much more serious subject, because if there be a man in the country, except the said Editor, who would defame the Bishop's character, that man might indulge his disposition to any extent, under the obscure and mysterious insinuations contained in the following paragraph, which I cannot pass over without the most unqualified reprobation.

The Editor states, "I have the best authority for suspecting that it was *not only* the reserve of Bishop Lowth's

family, but *also* the *scruples* of Bishop Porteus's successor" (by the successor of Dr. Porteus is meant to be designated, not his immediate successor, but the present Archbishop of Canterbury) "which prevented the publication alluded to. And it was not till I had made a promise in that quarter, to abstain from entering over-much into the particulars of Bishop Lowth's biography, that his Grace's apprehensions for the dignity of the See of London were abated."

Now, sir, I ask, would not any of the most sanguine admirers of the Bishop's genius and character be prepared to expect some disclosure so startling, some act so degrading, as to prove fatal to his reputation? I ask, what was this act of Bishop Lowth, which was so to affect the dignity of the See of London? Was there in fact any promise exacted on this occasion by the Archbishop of Canterbury, or given by the "Editor of Lowth," of the tendency stated by that gentleman? Did indeed any conversation, or discussion, as might be inferred, take place between him and the Archbishop, respecting the "particularity of Bishop Lowth's biography?"

I think, sir, you will feel some surprise at the boldness of this charge on Bishop Lowth's character—at the *hollowness* of this insinuation, when I assert—without fear of contradiction, and can establish **UNDENIABLY**, that the distinguished Prelate, to whom the editor imparted his intention, expressed nothing that could warrant such a conclusion; his Grace's reply being a brief one *in writing*, simply containing a caution, customary with him when consulted on such occasions, against the posthumous publication of papers, which the author had not intended for the public eye, and a recommendation to avoid the "Warburtonian controversy."

This, then, is the amount of the Archbishop's apprehensions, a caution against the publication of private letters on trivial subjects, and an expression of opinion, that it would be better to allow an angry correspondence between two eminent men, which took place before Lowth was on the Bench, to be buried in oblivion; and it is

scarcely possible to imagine that such an admonition could be distorted, not only into an intimation that the particulars of the Bishop's biography would not bear the test of publicity, but would even cast discredit on the dignity of the See of London.

I now leave the Editor to his own feelings. If indeed he has, in the judgment of your readers, sustained his assertions, let him enjoy the triumph of having stigmatized a Prelate, who had deserved so highly of the public and of the church, as "the warlike Metropolitan;" and of having been influenced by the ambition of victory to conduct his argument in a manner little consonant to his professions of "that veneration which had inspired him, even in early life, with the desire of doing an act of tardy justice to his memory;" an act, be it observed, which "he was prepared to believe would evince his gratitude in the form most acceptable to the college of Winton, as a tribute to the *fame* of one of the most illustrious of her sons."

Yours, &c.

VERAX.

MR. URBAN,

THE notice taken in your last number (pp. 294-5) of the lately published *Rules for the Ovidian Distich*, may justify the calling of your attention to a piece of literary history apparently very little known.

In the Preface to those Rules, "Micyllus" is mentioned as "the friend of Melancthon." And so he certainly was, to an extent and depth of attachment on both sides; which, while it shows the benevolence of Melancthon's nature, ought to give some distinction to Micyllus also, as the object of such a man's affection and esteem.

Camerarius, the common friend of those excellent persons, in his *Life of "the most amiable of the Reformers,"* published within the year (1560) of Melancthon's death, devotes part of one chapter (the viith) to Micyllus's memory, *Jacobi Micylli mors*: from which, amongst other things, it appears, that accomplished scholar (though of a family called *Melcher* or *Moltzer*) derived another surname—that by which he is known—from a singular cause enough.



At Erfurt, in Thuringia, where Camerarius was his schoolfellow, in a scenic representation of Lucian's celebrated dialogue, Micyllus and the Cock, our young student, it seems, personated the former of those characters so cleverly, that he got the appellation of Micyllus at the time: and he never either lost it or dropped it afterwards.

Allusively to the signification of humility in that adopted name (as a diminutive from μικρός), in his Epistle to Melancthon, which begins thus,

“ Ecquid ubi aspecta est notæ tibi littera dextræ,
Et volucrum cristis cera notata tribus, &c.”

when speaking of his own delicate and timid disposition, he himself states the fact:

“ Fortuito quondam Micylli nomina casu
Repperi, et in mores transiit ille meos.”

James Micyllus was a native of Strassburgh, as we learn from Camerarius, u. s.; and after many vicissitudes in his early years, of which his Elegiac verses in the *Sylvæ* hereafter named,

“ (His fama, et toto siquid bene contigit ævo,
His scripta est vitæ pagina tota meæ.”)

often supply the direct or occasional narrative, he finally settled at Heidelberg, as professor of Greek literature in the University there. The words of his son *Julius*, in dedicating his *Sylvarum Libri quinque*, 1564, (for that was a posthumous collection,) appeal to the fact, that he had greatly recommended himself to the Electors Palatine, *cum publice literas Græcas, tum privatim etiam Latinas docendo.*

Besides the story of his own domestic life, in parts pathetically told, and the joys or sorrows of his patrons and friends in several pieces commemorated, those *Sylvæ* contain two poems which may deserve more particular description.

The *Hodæporicon*, consisting of more than 600 lines, relates his long journey, with many characteristic incidents and reflections, from Wittem-

berg on the Elbe, where he parted with his friend the good Philip, to Frankfort on the Main. It was written probably in the year 1526: and it expresses with a classical air the date of the journey when concluded.

“ Sexta calendarum, quæ lux est dicta,
Novembris,
Illa dedit finem versibus, illa viæ.”

By Melancthon's solicitation, to whom the poem was originally addressed,

“ Fortunamque viæ quæris tempusque,
Philippe,
Qualibus et ventis nostra sit usaratis,”

he was persuaded to publish the *Hodæporicon*; and we trace its first appearance in a little volume, *Farrago aliquot Epigrammatum Philippi Melancthonis et aliorum quorundam eruditum. Opusculum sane elegans et novum.* Haganoæ. M.D. XXVIII.

Johannes Reifenstein (whose name with that of his brothers is familiar to the pages of the *Sylvæ*) thus introduces the MSS. to *Secerius*, the printer. *Diu apud me retinui quædam epigrammata a Philippo Melancthone et studiosis quibusdam ejus contubernalibus composita, quæ quidem alioqui peritura erant, nisi meâ curâ adservata essent.*

In this *Farrago* the *Hodæporicon* first appeared, with a few pages of recommendation from Melancthon to a young man of rank, *Justiniano ab Holtzhausen*, which end with this beautiful compliment:

Est autem Micylli non tantum eruditio digna favore, sed mores etiam sic sunt amabiles, ut ornare eruditionem queant. Quorundam mores officiunt existimationi literarum. At Micylli modestia et diligentia in omni genere multo cariores reddere literas omnibus bonis viris possit. Præclare igitur facies, si quam familiarissime doctissimum hominem complexus fueris. Nec erit inhonestum tibi uti poetarum amicitia, cum in Scipionis et Catonis et multorum aliorum summorum virorum laudibus hæc quoque connumeretur, quod doctorum et poetarum consuetudine usi sint. Vale.

The second of the Poems alluded to, in the *Sylvæ*, entitled, *Conflagratio*

Arcis veteris Heidelbergensis ad Joachim. Camerarium, and consisting of 300 lines, was written probably about the year 1530. In a curious work, of which it forms a part, published at Basle in 1541, *Opus Historicum circa Urbes, Arces, &c.* that title is thus expanded: *Narratio Stragis Heidelbergensis editæ disjectâ turri veteris arcis in quam fulmen adactum fuisset, exposita Epistolâ Jacobi Micylli, antepositâ etiam Epistolâ Joachimi Camerarii, cui Micyllea respondet.*

Having thus demonstrated the high respect and kind affection entertained for Micyllus by those eminent men, Camerarius and Melancthon, let me proceed to notice the *Bibliotheca Parriana*, pp. 252—626, where that learned Scholar, though he does not over-estimate either in value or in rarity, the two metrical works of Micyllus, yet betrays a much slighter acquaintance with the literary history to which they belong, than from his store of general erudition, might otherwise be suspected.

Of these works then, in such copies, as by the courtesy of certain ministers of the muses in Pall-mall and Henrietta-street, I have seen and examined, the following is a brief but sufficient description:

1. *Ratio Examinandorum versuum, ad usum et exercitationem puerorum, jam recens composita, Authore Jacobo Micyllo.* Francofurti, 1539. To Dr. Parr's copy of this *liber rarissimus*, the date 1535 is, to all appearance, erroneously attributed. Along with the *Ratio Examinandorum*, &c. in the only copy which I have seen, there is bound up an ingenious work, itself perhaps not very common. *Georgii Fabricii Chemnicensis de Re Poeticâ Libri vii.* Lipsiæ. M. D. LXXX. In the prefatory verses, *Joanni Sculteto Piranensi*, after honourable mention made of HESSUS, SABINUS, HUTTENUS, for their skill in Latin poetry, there occurs this complimentary distich,

“Quicquid ubique fuit, corpus collegit in unum
Ille tui nemoris, Phœbe, MICYLLUS, honor.”

(The slight error in prosody here will be forgiven by those ears, at any rate, which have been accustomed to

the name of that letter betwixt Ξ and Π , as it is commonly pronounced.)

In p. 808 of Fabricius's main work, a still more striking, because more distinct, compliment is paid to Micyllus's memory.

De omnium carminum generibus scripserunt accurate nostrâ memoriâ vir plane optimus Jacobus Micyllus, et præstantissimus Cæsar Scaliger, ad quos adolescentes studiosos rejicio.

2. *De Re Metricâ Libri Tres Jacobi Micylli Argentoratensis cum Præfatione* PHIL. MEL. Francofort. apud Chr. Egen. in the year M.D. XXXIX. as in the last page it is dated.

Not only the preface of kind and friendly recommendation is here given from Melancthon's pen, but two pages also of Elegiac verse, *Ad Adolescentes Epigramma Philippi Melancthonis*, devoted to the very same purpose. The epistle dedicatory is addressed by Micyllus himself to Justinian of Holtzhausen already mentioned, in the year 1539, *Senatori Urbis Francoforten.*

The date of *Basil.* 1535, attached to Dr. Parr's copy of this work, (*Bib. Parr.* p. 252) under these circumstances appears quite incomprehensible. How the error originated, I have no means to ascertain.

The next edition, the only one which I have seen after that of 1539, has the following title:

De Re Metricâ Libri Tres, per Jacobum Micylum Argentoratensem, jam multo castigatius quam antehac in lucem editi, cum Præfatione PHILIPPI Melan. FRANC. apud Hær. Chr. Ege. M. D. LXI.

(Chr. Ege. means *Christianus Egenolphus.*)

In this edition, equally with that of 1539, there appear the preface and verses of Melancthon and the epistle dedicatory to Justinian from the pen of Micyllus.

I remain, Mr. Urban,
Yours, &c.

S. P. 9 March, 1835. J. T.

P.S. Since writing the above, I have again consulted Mr. Bohn's valuable stock of classical books. And I have there seen additional proofs, not only of the learning of Micyllus, but of the connection of his name as a fellow labourer with those of Camerarius and

contrivances for accelerating the circulation of money. The vast accumulation of gold and silver in the Mahometan empires have not been accompanied by a proportionate rise of prices, because their circulation was very slow, the greater part being locked up. Neither is Mexico a dear country; the profit on its mines depends on the cheapness of working them.

Mr. Huskisson's words represent gold and silver as having an innate, perhaps *magnetic* power of raising prices, the *demand remaining the same*; he also supposed our paper currency had the same power, and his theory of its depreciation is founded on this assumption. To corroborate his theory he found it convenient to assume that gold bullion was our sole legal measure of value, for which purpose he identified coin with bullion, asserting "there is not, neither *can there be*, any difference whatever between any given coin, and an uncoined piece of the same metal of equal weight and fineness, except that the quantity of the former is accurately ascertained, and publicly proclaimed to all the world by the stamp it bears." Very nearly the same thing had been said by Locke, whose words were quoted in the Letter to the King, and declared to be eternally true; but the Earl proceeded to mention occurrences in Mr. Locke's day, which *seemed to shew* there may be other circumstances which regulate the value of coin *as such*, besides the intrinsic value of the metal it contains. It may perhaps be said the Earl's words mark the difference which makes Mr. Locke's assertion true or not true. *As bullion*, any given weight of silver must possess nearly the same value under every form, and Mr. Locke declared coin to be bullion of which the workmanship had no value, because no charge was made for it. In this manner he corrected the assertion by which he had misled Mr. Montague during the controversy with Mr. Lowndes. Mr. Locke admitted a difference might be made between coin and bullion, and he recommended that a charge should be made for the workmanship, as the only means of preventing the melting down of our coin. It is wonderful this recommendation from so high an authority should have remained so long

unnoticed. Mr. Huskisson's assertion, that no difference can exist between coin and bullion, is like identifying with a sword blade the material out of which it is made—a bar of steel. If, when the pupil of Mr. Pitt paid this homage to a bias of Lord Liverpool, he had read the whole statement of Mr. Locke, to whom he particularly referred his readers, he may by his friends be commended for his subtlety and ingenuity, although his enemies represent him as one of the meanest time-serving sycophants that ever existed. By one daring political act, he certainly did assume a spirit of independence; but his life paid forfeit for it shortly after, through his eagerness to be reconciled to the Duke of Wellington. Who would be a political aspirant, if such are the difficulties and dangers of his task, and if duplicity is to be his essential qualification? Can Mr. Huskisson have been in earnest, when, to gratify Lord Liverpool, he outdid his father's commendation of Mr. Locke's fallacy, by converting it into an absurdity? The intemperate zeal by which he endeavoured to prove his sincerity as a proselyte, caused him to be charged with apostacy by the truest friends of Mr. Pitt; but his errors and their motives were never publicly exposed during his lifetime. What was the powerful ægis which afforded him shelter and protection? the solution must be sought among the sons of Oxford. If Mr. Huskisson had insisted that his silversmith ought to accept, in payment of a spoon, a lump of silver of equal weight and fineness, and had contended that there was not, *neither could there be*, any difference between them, excepting that the quantity of silver in the former had been accurately ascertained, and publicly proclaimed to all the world by the stamp of the Goldsmith's company,—what would have been the decision of Professors Senior and Whately on this parallel case? I shall have to shew the chief tendency of the Liverpool maxims is to raise the interest of money, for which reason they were adopted by the great (christianized) Stock Jobber. The success of his speculations induced some of the most influential money-lenders to form a club, and establish a professorship in London under the sanction of his

name, and another professorship has been established at Oxford by one of them. The money-lenders expected to increase their influence by the Reform of Parliament, and laboured hard by personal exertions as well as pecuniary contributions; but they owe their influence principally to their success in rendering the aristocracy blind to their interests and rights as landowners; the result is, that some of the finest estates of staunch adherents of Lord Liverpool have been transferred to the money lenders. Have the friends of Lord Grey been more fortunate? A simple narrative of facts is able fully to controvert the false maxims which, under the specious title of political economy, form a part of public and general education. By this means I have compelled Professor Senior to abandon one of the Liverpool maxims, which formed the basis of his articles in the Quarterly Review, hostile to the agricultural interest. I have made him acknowledge in his Drummond Lectures the true principle of agricultural prosperity, the increase in the value of labour.

It was by augmenting the demand for labour, our small-note currency increased the consumption and raised the price of corn. The truth of this the majority of the labourers throughout the greater part of England are able to testify. This digression I considered necessary to point out the importance of the purpose for which this narrative is undertaken. Facts are the proper weapons to oppose to argument founded on ambiguous abstract maxims. It is therefore necessary to mention that Queen Elizabeth did make a charge for the workmanship of the shillings which constituted her pound sterling. She issued only sixty shillings in exchange for the 12 ounces of silver, which she coined into sixty-two shillings. Charles II. the founder of the Royal Society, abandoned this seignorage, probably at the instigation of some of his brother philosophers; and the value of the shillings which, until the year 1816, continued to constitute the pound sterling, had ceased to be increased by the stamp when the charge for it was discontinued.

This may be considered as an alteration of the standard of our measures of value; the cost price of our money

in bullion, which is the only principle whereby the uniformity of its value can be strictly maintained, was lessened to the extent of one-thirtieth part, by the abandonment of the seignorage. But if the value of our money ceased to be raised by the stamp, it continued to be sustained by it; this fact, which completely refutes his maxim, was acknowledged by Mr. Huskisson to be true with our gold coin, which did not cease to be a *legal tender* until it had undergone a diminution of one per cent. Upon the same principle, a light shilling was always worth as much as a heavy one *us coin*, as long as it was a legal tender—this did not escape the notice of Mr. Locke. It was necessary for Mr. Huskisson to consider our gold coin as bullion, or merchandise, whose workmanship had no value, and, without any regard to truth, to call it our sole legal measure; because, if the shilling was a legal measure, the pound note was not depreciated so long as twenty shillings could be obtained for it, which was the case during the whole period of the Bank Restriction Act.

At the time of its commencement, our light silver coin was a legal tender in all payments, as the Act of 1774, which restricted the use of it to payments not exceeding 25*l.*, had been allowed to expire in 1783. The noble author of the Letters on the Coins seems to have recommended that measure, and wished to have it considered as an acknowledgment that the standard of our currency had been transferred from silver to gold, a delusion he strained to establish by the most futile reasoning. This alteration never was established by law until an act was passed in 1816, making gold our sole legal tender in all payments exceeding forty shillings, and until finally the circulation of all notes payable in silver was prohibited. The abolition of our ancient standard measure of value, is one of the grossest impositions that was ever practised by any minister upon the credulity of a nation. It is surprising that the falsehoods which were asserted for the purpose, should not have been immediately and generally perceived; it is mortifying to hear those falsehoods repeated for the purpose of silencing every remonstrance, and rejecting every petition. By as-

senting to his assumptions, Lord Western and Mr. Attwood justified the personal abuse with which Mr. Huskisson represented them, as recommending robbery when they asked redress for the real wrongs of their constituents. They calumniated Mr. Pitt's measure, while they asked for a renewal of it; and attributed to your bill, which brought it to a termination, all the evils occasioned by Lord Liverpool's alteration of the standard. The coinage act of 1816, was the keystone of the edifice to make room for which Lord Liverpool laboured so assiduously to demolish the chief pillar of Mr. Pitt's reputation as a financier; it was the principal means of making our paper currency appear to be excessive, after it had carried us safely through the war.

All the diminution in the value of property which ensued, appears to Lord Liverpool to be only the evanescence of fallacious wealth acquired under a fraudulent system. The increase of our population, cultivation, and commerce, he called over-population, over-production, and overtrading; these terms supplied him with a ready answer to all complaints. The alteration of the standard was particularly assisted by Mr. Huskisson's asserting that the act of 1798 made gold our sole legal tender; he said (p. 6), "I assume as admitted, that in Great Britain gold is the scale to which all prices are referred; and since the 39th of the King, the sole legal tender, except for payments below 25*l*." He afterwards spoke of it as being in force when the restriction commenced, saying, "It made no alteration in the 39th of the King." The fact is, that in 1798, by means of a great increase in our exportation of merchandise, to which an abundant paper currency had materially contributed, as Mr. Pitt foretold it would, the value of our money in exchange with that of other countries, had risen above par, because they purchased, and had to pay for a greater amount of our goods than we purchased of their goods: the difference which we had to receive beyond what we had to pay, was sent us in bullion, which became a cheaper remittance

than bills of exchange on London, when they were selling at more than five per cent. above the par value of our money. Therefore the large importation of silver made it fall to the mint price, and 62 of our shillings, worn down below the weight of 10 ounces, became equal in value to 12 ounces of silver of equal fineness. This was a proper opportunity for a re-coinage. But Lord Liverpool, who was Chairman of the Committee, mixed up with his report a recommendation of the mischievous transfer of our standard, which was afterwards accomplished by his son in 1816, in conformity with a crude suggestion of Adam Smith. This whim, together with his animadversions on our paper currency, caused his report to be rejected.

In the mean time, as a preliminary for the re-coinage, the act of 1774 was revived; but the avowed object of it, imprest on the title, was only to prevent the importation of light silver coin; it imposed no limitation on the use or circulation of full-weight silver. It declared a pound troy to be the proper weight of 62 shillings, and they were not to circulate at a less weight for payments exceeding 25*l*. This restraint upon silver coin was not so severe as that to which gold was subject. How then can it be said it gave a preference to the latter, and made it our standard or principal measure? It was necessary to check the importation and circulation of light silver, because government would have to give full-weight coin for it after the re-coinage. By this practice, the government had constantly sustained the value of the shilling *as coin*, and maintained the par of our exchange with foreign countries, in which 62 shillings were always computed as equal in value to a pound of bullion, because this was the cost price below which their quantity could not be increased. Sixty-two shillings could not be obtained at the Mint for less than 12 ounces of silver; accordingly this became their value in bullion, whenever it was necessary for other countries to purchase them with bullion, as was the case in the year 1798.

MR. URBAN, *Brook-street,*

A COPY of a Letter of mine, to the Archbishop of Canterbury, having found its way, *without my knowledge*, into your Magazine, I owe it to the gentleman, "the Editor of Lowth," as he calls himself, as well as to myself, to notice the observations which he has made respecting those "facts which involve," he says, "more or less directly every statement of importance in that letter."

I have stated that the copy of my letter was sent to you without my permission, because the second head of the Editor's complaint may well have arisen, in part, from the word "swear" having been printed in capital letters. This would not have been the case had the copy been furnished by me. For neither in the original letter, nor in the copy which any gentleman received from me, was that word, or any part of the sentence to which it belongs, scored under, or distinguished any way to show that peculiar stress was laid upon it: for the truth is, I designed only to convey the impressions which I had from the various statements of the Editor, both in writing and in print, that he felt perfect confidence in his own opinion respecting the Bishop's handwriting. I had not before me at the time the sentence quoted by the Editor: and I readily admit that I ought to have used the word "speak" instead of "swear;" and with this substitution of that one word for the other, my statement will be quite correct. I must add, that I said the words in no invidious sense; and the Editor is undoubtedly entitled to any benefit that he can derive from this correction of my statement.

On the other four heads of complaint I cannot give the Editor the same satisfaction; and the statement which he compels me to make will be painful to me, considering the station he holds as a Minister of the Church of England, and not very pleasant to him.

1. He complains that I informed the Archbishop that he had asserted in print, that *from twenty-five to thirty volumes* of MS. annotations had been sold by auction by the Bishop's representatives. He should, to quote me accurately, have stated, that I re-

presented him as "having asserted (to me) as he has since done in print." I am further accused of representing him as having said, "that these two MS. volumes of Sermons might have been amongst them." He then refers to a printed letter, to show that "the number specified by him was *eight lots*, and that no mention was made of the two (vols. of) Sermons, as supposed to have existed among them; on the contrary, they are distinctly described *as composed exclusively of "annotations and remarks."* I will now state my authority for having so informed the Archbishop; and lest it should appear incredible that an Editor should so soon have forgotten what he has written as well as printed, I have shown to the printer of your miscellany, the passage in the Editor's letter, which I am about to quote. On the 22d of April, 1834, the Editor sent to me a letter, containing the following statement:

"You say you know that nothing would have tempted the Bishop's descendants to have parted with such documents. Here, again, I can by no means coincide with your belief. Why else did the Bishop's family submit by public auction at Mr. Evans's, in the year 1823, not only the general library of their ancestor, but his own copies of his own publications, &c.; and what *is most of all to the purpose, from twenty to thirty volumes* of MS. annotations and remarks, drawn up in the course of his reading, in the handwriting of the Bishop himself. Mr. Thorpe's Catalogue for the following year was full of the spoils, printed and MS. collected from that sale, and others were dispersed among other booksellers. Does this look like that tenacious regard for the Bishop's remains of which you speak? Does it not rather afford by no means an improbable *surmise*, that *the Sermons in question* may have escaped from the hands of the Bishop's family not altogether without their consent?"

So much for what the Editor has written to me. What has he stated in print? Why, in the second page of the Memoir, he says, in a note: "It is a circumstance much to be regretted, that a variety of unpublished MSS. (not MS. annotations) both of the Bishop and his father were sold by auction, together with the family library, in 1823." He

further states, in the printed letter to which he himself refers, that these MS. annotations consisted of *eight lots*. Can any man doubt, who reads these MS. and printed statements of the Editor, that they relate to the same *MS. annotations and MSS.*, and to the same sale? If I had charged the Editor with a discrepancy between his written and printed statement, the one describing *volumes*, the other *lots*, should I not have been told that I was guilty of a most unworthy quibble; for that the larger number of volumes might well have been comprised, as is usual, in the smaller number of lots? Am I then to be charged with asserting falsely that the number stated by the Reverend Editor to be sold, was *from twenty-five to thirty volumes of MS. annotations?* And even his assertions in writing and in print confined “*exclusively to annotations and remarks?*” And is it true that these two *MS. volumes of Sermons* were not mentioned? But to show how well founded was this surmise of the Editor, that these MS. Sermons might “have escaped not altogether without the consent of the family,” he has made it necessary for me to expose the following statement of his in the same letter to me. He says, “The Sermons in question were offered for *public sale by auction at Mr. Sotheby's, in 1830 or 1831.*” It is scarcely credible, but I have been informed and believe, that each of these assertions is an error, arising, no doubt, from some strange misinformation; that they were not sold by public auction, but privately; nor at Mr. Sotheby's, but at Mr. Baynes's; nor in 1830 or 1831, but in the year 1819. It is this last error which alone is of importance, because that year preceded by four years the sale of any one volume of the Bishop's books, his son being then living, and destroys altogether the Editor's invidious surmise; and it shows the looseness of this gentleman's assertions, when casting imputations on others. I have also been told, and believe, that the price put by Mr. Baynes on these MS. volumes of Sermons, was ten times less than he would have required of a purchaser, if he had concurred with the Editor in thinking them the Sermons of Bishop Lowth.

3. With respect to the third complaint, I find, by the Editor's own

showing, that I have nothing to correct. I presume I am not to be called to account for what he is pleased to denominate a “*typographical oversight.*” For he asserts, with a boldness that must surprise those who possess his volume, that the titles are *not* cancelled. And to prove this assertion, he refers to the text of his Memoir in page 2, in which it is narrated, neither in the form nor character of a title, that, of the ten Sermons, the former six were delivered at St. James's church, London; the latter four in that of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields; a statement with the omission of which I never charged the Editor. The title prefixed to the MS. Sermons is admitted to be “Sermons preached at St. Martin's-in-the-Fields (or St. James's) by Robert Lowth, D.D., 1767.” But the title prefixed to the Ten Sermons in the usual place, the blank page which precedes them, is “Ten Sermons of Bishop Lowth, now first printed from the original Manuscripts,” omitting altogether the date 1767, and the other suspicious circumstances attending such a designation of a bishop. I used therefore the word *cancelled*, I conceive, quite correctly. And I should feel myself justified in repeating my assertion as far as respects any copy of the volume which I have yet seen. Indeed, I called at the respectable publishers of this volume, desiring to see a copy, and telling my reason; and the copy produced was, like every other I have seen, without the correction of this strange “*typographical oversight,*” which is of so much importance with respect to the genuineness of these Sermons.

But the Rev. Editor thinks it important to his case to represent me as incompetent to form a judgment on comparative handwriting, because the title-pages to these MS. volumes are quite evidently written by a different person. Now I do not pretend to any particular skill in this respect—fortunately it was not required in this case—but I have nowhere asserted that the title and the rest of the MSS. were written by the same person, or that all the pages of the MSS. were written by the same hand; but what I have maintained and still maintain successfully, as I know, is, that not one word in those volumes was written by Bishop Lowth. And is it the

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Wanderings in New South Wales, Batavia, Pedir Coast, Sumatra, and China. By George Bennett, Esq., 2 vols. 1834.

WITH pleasure and instruction have we perused these volumes of a very active traveller and well-informed naturalist: and seldom have we gained from any modern voyages so much information on subjects connected with the zoology and botany of distant lands: but, to say the truth, we hardly know whether Mr. Bennett has given to the world the knowledge which he has so diligently collected, in the best and most convenient form. He has made his voyage subservient to the purposes of science in those branches with which he was the best acquainted: and he has justly disdained to render it attractive by the low details of ordinary events, and every-day occurrences. Would it not, therefore, have been more convenient to have arranged his book in a different form, so as to present the botany or zoology of each country in such a manner as could be viewed at once, and referred to with facility? At any rate, a copious index, which is entirely wanting, should have accompanied the work: and which might be extended in the next edition, into a sort of tabular synopsis of the scientific parts.

1. The phosphoric light of the ocean in tropical regions arises from two causes: either the marine molluscs and crustaceous animals, such as salpa, pyrosoma, cancer, medusæ; or, the dead animal matter with which seawater is usually loaded.*

“ Perhaps the beauty of this luminous effect is seen to the greatest advantage, when, the ship lying in a bay or harbour,

* Mr. Bennett succeeded in capturing with his towing net, when passing through a phosphorescent shoal, a great number of the *pyrosoma Atlanticum*, which shone with a beautiful, pale, greenish light; also the *phyllosoma*, an animal allied to *leptocephalus*, and several crustaceous species.

in tropical climates, the water around has the appearance of a sea of milk. An opportunity was afforded me when at Carité, near Manilla, in 1830, of witnessing for the first time this beautiful scene. As far as the eye could reach on the extensive bay of Manilla, the surface of the tranquil water was one sheet of this dull, pale phosphorescence, and brilliant flashes were emitted instantly on any heavy body being cast into the water, or when fish sprang from it, or swam about. The ship seemed, on looking over its side, to be anchored in a sea of liquid phosphorus; whilst in the distance the resemblance was that of an ocean of milk. The night to which I allude, when this magnificent appearance presented itself to our observation, was exceedingly dark, which, by the contrast, gave an increased sublimity to the scene. The canopy of the heavens was dark and gloomy, not even the glimmering of a star was to be seen, while the sea of liquid fire cast deadly pale light over every part of the vessel; her masts, yards, and hull; the fish, meanwhile, sporting about in numbers, varying the scene by the brilliant flashes they emitted. It must not be conceived, that the light described as brilliant, and like to a sea of liquid fire, is of the same character as the flashes produced by a volcano, or by lightning, or by meteors. No; it is the light of phosphorus; pale, dull, approaching to a white, or very pale yellow; casting a melancholy light on objects around, only emitting flashes by collision. To read by it, is possible, but not pleasant; and on an attempt being made, it is almost always found that the eyes will not endure the peculiar light for any length of time, as head-ache and sickness are occasioned by it. I have frequently observed at Singapore, that although the *tranquil* water exhibits no luminosity, yet when disturbed by the passage of a boat, it gives phosphoric matter, leaving a brilliant hue in the boat's wake; and the blades of the oars, when loosened from the water, seem to be dripping with liquid phosphorus.”

2. Mr. Bennett captured several of that condor of the sea, the *albatross*, by means of a hook and line, baited with fat pork. The largest species measured fourteen feet from tip to tip of the wing. The formation of the word *albatross* is curious. The first Portuguese navigators called boobies

and other sea-birds, *alcatros*. Dampier applied the word to a particular kind; Grew changed it to *albitress*; and Edwards to *albatress*. The French called the bird "mouton de cap." It is said that specimens have been shot, the expanded wings of which measured twenty feet across. Cuvier enumerates five species of this bird; but is unable to ascertain *varieties* from *species*.

3. There is a peculiar character in the vegetation of New South Wales; the foliage of the trees having a dry appearance, and being destitute of the lustre so observable in those of other countries. The want of lustre is attributed by Dr. Brown to the *equal existence of cutaneous glands on both surfaces of the leaf*; and another peculiarity is, the trees attaining a great elevation, with branches only at the summit, and shedding their bark; some of the trees being seen perfectly decorticated, and appearing in a smooth new bark, whilst others have the outer bark not yet quite thrown off, but hanging in large stripes from the trunk. These peculiarities convey to us, in combination with others, different ideas from those formed from the vegetation of other countries. All the different species of the eucalyptus (the blue gum, stringy bark, box, and iron bark, mountain ash, red, spotted, and white gum, corymbosa, or bastard apple tree) possess this dull dark foliage, as well as the casuarina, a forest oak, and *tristania albicans*, or turpentine tree: but what the former wants in beauty, is compensated by some valuable qualities; for it is supposed that a finer aromatic oil than the famous *cajeput*, could be extracted from them.* The gum-resin, called *kino*, is produced from this tree and a tree of the *ptero-carpus* genus. The *cajaput* is derived from the *melaleuca leucadendron*. (*Kayu*, wood; *puti*, white.)

4. Mr. Bennett has some interesting observations on the culture of the *phormium tenax*, or New Zealand flax,

of which there are two kinds, indigenous also in Norfolk island; the ropes made of it are much in use with the South-sea whalers. Captain G. Harris, the member for Grimsby, has been manufacturing ropes and cables of this plant, and instead of tar covering them with gum, or caoutchouc: thus should we be, in case of war, independent of the hemp and tar of Russia. The price of *hemp* per ton is 38*l.*; of New Zealand flax, 28*l.* The experiments made at Woolwich on their comparative strength produced the following results:

1. 4-inch-and- $\frac{1}{2}$ hemp rope broke at 3 tons 8 cwt. 10lbs.; 2. 4-inch-and- $\frac{1}{2}$ New Zealand flax broke at 5 tons 10 cwt.; 3. 4-inch hempen rope with coal tar, broke at 3 tons 7 cwt. 56lbs.; 4. 4-inch New Zealand flax with gum, broke at 5 tons 16 cwt. 70lbs.

The strongest proof is thus given of its strength: its power, however, to resist wet, and its durability, are yet to be ascertained. We believe it to be much used of late in the French navy. The plant is named *koradi* by the natives; and when the flax is prepared, it is named *muka*; besides being used for cordage of the best varieties, and selected in regard to the fineness of their fibres, and proper attention bestowed upon the cleaning—there can be no doubt but it could be employed in the manufacture of linen of a very fine quality; but its manufacture at present seems to be in an imperfect state. Before we close our account of Australia, we must give the following account of the estimation in which its inhabitants stand in the Celestial Empire:

"A ship arriving at China from Australia, the commander when asked by the Chinese where the ship came from, jocosely answered, 'From New South Wales, where all the English thieves are sent.' The inhabitants of the Empire, taking the joke seriously, reported this, and every other ship which arrived from that country, to the Mandarin, 'as ship from *thiefo* country; one *thiefo* captain, three *thiefo* officers; twenty-five *thiefo* crew:' and when the Hooghly arrived with the late Governor of New South Wales, it was 'One *thiefo* viceroy of *thiefo* country, with several *thiefo* attendants; and the *thiefo* viceroy's lady,

* The different trees of the eucalyptus genus are confused: many termed *species* are only *varieties*; and the botanical character of but few species are accurately known.

ing at Macao, was not even reported by the Mandarins."

At Batavia Mr. Bennett was disappointed in the flavour of the various fruits of the East.

Our after-dinner display disappointed from having heard mentioned so much of the delicious fruits of Batavia, for flavour and variety. The desert was miserable. The rambutan (fruit of *Euphoria echinatum*) or hairy fruit, (not signifying hairy) and some mangos, were good. The oranges were good; and the sour-sop introduced from the West Indies, was the best fruit on the table. Indeed, I may observe with truth that I hardly tasted a good fruit during my stay at Batavia, except the apple and mangoos-teen: but it is not that particular fruits arrive at Batavia in particular districts of the island of Java. The far-famed mangoos-teen is certainly an agreeable fruit; but I cannot join the various writers who have lavished such praises on it. It may not be of taste in me; and probably the fruit will still retain 'its luscious quality,' surpassing all other fruits in the East, combining the excellence of the apple and mangoos-teen. But I must candidly confess I am not so great an admirer of this, or of other tropical fruits, although I at the same time allow many to have excellent taste; yet none can bear comparison with the delightful acidulated European fruit; and the mangoos-teen is even, in my opinion, beneath the orange or apple, although a very agreeable fruit.

There are few parts of Mr. Bennett's volume which we have more enthusiasm for than his account of Mr. Beale's bird museum and collection of birds and plants at Macao. Though a little clouded at the recollection of how few among the thousands of Europeans who reside in India, dedicate their minds to anything but the mere acquisition of money, and the hope of spending it in luxury on their return to England. A large collection of the birds of the East, brought from all countries, is assembled in a state only a little degraded of their native liberty, and for the first time in our lives we received the most interesting account of the habits of *Paradise* domesticated (the *Alcedo apoda* of Linnæus). Beautiful indeed must it be! for Mr. Bennett describes the variety as well as in-

conceivable delicacy of its plumage and tints; and he calls it 'an aerial creation of fairy form decked in nature's most delicate and beautiful colours.' This bird had been in Mr. Beale's possession for nine years, and was brought from the island of Bourbo, one of the Molucca group. The Portuguese call these birds 'Passaros da Sol,' birds of the Sun; and the inhabitants of Ternate, 'Manuco dewata,' the bird of God.

"For the delicacy and harmony of the arrangement of its colour, as well as its remarkably light and delicate appearance, it might well be named the bird of the Sun, or of Paradise, for it surpasses in beauty the whole of the feathered creation, appearing more like a celestial inhabitant than one of earth. This elegant creature has a light, playful, and graceful manner, with an arch and impudent look, dances about when a visitor approaches the cage, and seems delighted at being made an object of admiration. It rarely alights on the ground, and so proud is the creature of its elegant dress, that it never permits a soil to remain on it, and it may frequently be seen spreading out its wings and feathers, and regarding its splendid self in every direction, to observe whether the whole of its plumage is in an unsullied condition. One of the best opportunities of seeing this splendid bird in all its beauty of action, as well as display of plumage, is early in the morning, when he makes his toilet. The beautiful tubular plumage is then thrown out and cleaned from any spot that may sully its purity, by being passed gently through the bill. The short chocolate-coloured wings are extended to the utmost, and he keeps them in a steady flapping motion, as if in imitation of their use in flight, at the same time raising up the delicate long feathers over the back, which are spread in a chaste and elegant manner, floating like fibres in the ambient air. In this position the bird will remain for a short time, seemingly proud of its heavenly beauty, and in raptures of delight with its most enchanting self. It will then assume various attitudes, so as to regard its plumage in every direction. I never yet beheld a soil on its feathers. Having completed its toilet, he utters the usual cawing notes, at the same time looking anxiously on the spectators, as if ready to receive all the admiration that it considers its elegant form and display of plumage demands. It then takes exercise by hopping in a rapid and graceful manner from one end of the upper perch to the other, and descends suddenly upon

the second perch, close to the bars of the cage, looking out for the grasshoppers which it is accustomed to receive at this time. Its food in confinement is boiled rice, with soft egg, together with plantain, and living insects of the grasshopper tribe."

7. We once had an opportunity of seeing at Windsor a few of the *dwarf trees* of China; one in particular of perhaps a foot and a half high, resembled a very ancient elm; in the knot-tiness and roughness of its bark, the peculiar formation of its arms, and in its whole growth and appearance, it might well have been supposed to have seen two centuries. It was in a tolerably sized garden pot. Mr. Bennett gives us some account, though not so full as we could have wished, of the manner in which the ingenious people of the Celestial Empire, manufacture these Lilliputian monsters.

"The dwarf trees are certainly one of the curiosities of the vegetable kingdom of China, being a joint production of nature and art. They are very small, placed in pots of various kinds, upon the backs of earthenware buffaloes, frogs, towers, and rock work, which constitute the Chinese taste in what these people would be pleased to term ornamental gardening. The plants have all the growth and appearance of an antiquated tree, but of an exceedingly diminutive size. Elms, bamboos, and other trees are treated in this manner, and are abundant in the nursery gardens about Canton and Macao. They are produced from young healthy branches, selected from a large tree, which being decorticated and smeared with a mixture of clay and chopped straw, as soon as they give out roots, are cut off and transplanted; the branches are then tied in the various forms required, so as to oblige them to grow in particular positions; and many other methods are adopted to confine and prevent the spreading of the root. The stems, or perhaps they might rather be termed trunks, are smeared with sugar, and holes are bored in them in which sugar is always placed, to attract the ants, who, eating about it, give the trunk an appearance of age. I saw at Mr. Beale's a number of dwarf trees, which have been in his possession nearly 40 years, and the only operation performed to keep them in that peculiar curious state, is to clip the sprigs that may sprout out too luxuriantly. As far as gardening, or laying out a garden is concerned, these people possess anything

but the idea of beauty or true taste, neither being in the least degree attended to in the arrangement of their gardens. Every thing bears the semblance of being stiff, awkward, and perfectly unnatural. To desert nature a Chinese seems to consider the attainment of perfection."*

The Chinese have a book on Botany in forty volumes, called *Kwang Kew, fang, pao*, which treats so largely and minutely on the subject of the tea plant, as hardly to be intelligible to us. It appears that there are many varieties totally unknown to Europeans; and that the soil is of as much consequence to the tea-plant, as to the vine. The above book mentions every hill where good tea grows. Fokein province is the richest tea province, but it grows more or less on all the provinces except the northern ones. There exist many varieties as well as species. It appears that our knowledge on the subject of the Tea plant is very imperfect and superficial. We believe, out of the thirteen provinces of China, eight produce tea, the other five none. The plant will not grow in Pekin; and we have heard that it will only grow where rice grows, as it loves moist ground. We also believe the Green and Bohea to be one and the same species, and that the culture, the nature of the soil, and the method of gathering and drying the leaves, make all the difference.

And thus we close our observations on a book which does infinite credit to the zeal and knowledge of the author. Occasionally the style is not so finished as it might be, and some observations are repeated almost in the

* Who does not remember Mason's admirable lines on this subject:

Nor rest we here; but at our magic call
Monkeys shall climb our trees, and lizards
crawl.

Huge dogs of Tibet bark in yonder grove,
Here parrots prate, there cats make
cruel love.

In some fair island will we turn to grass,
With the Queen's leave, her elephant
and ass.

Giants from Africa shall guard the glades,
Where hiss our snakes, where sport our
Tartar-maids;

Or wanting these, from Charlotte Hayes
we bring,

Damsels alike adroit to sport and sting, &c.

same words, as if extracted *currente calamo* from the journal; but these are slight blemishes, and we hope the volumes will be republished with copious indexes and tables, particularly of the Botanical part.

Letters from India. By Victor Jacquemont. 2 vols. 1834.

'TO the vanity and impudence of a Frenchman there are no assignable bounds:—if we were not fully assured of this before, M. Victor Jacquemont has now placed it beyond a possibility of doubt! This gentleman went out to India as a travelling Naturalist to the Museum of Natural History at Paris; but the readers of his book will be disappointed if they expect to find any scientific disquisitions, any accounts of art, or pleasing descriptions of nature in it. We really speak within the strictest circle of truth, when we say, that there is not one single atom of information from the beginning of these volumes to their termination. Vanity, egotism of the most laughable kind, profaneness, indecency,* absurdity, and ignorance are the inseparable companions of Mr. Jacquemont's journey. What his zoological or botanical collections may have been we are unable to say; but as he has sunk the naturalist in these volumes, he appears, in his civil and social character, the man of conversation, reflection, and observation; the sensible companion, the polished gentleman, the agreeable friend. Such are Mr. Jacquemont's pretensions, which he reminds us of in every page; how well he has maintained them, we shall not long be in doubt.

M. Victor Jacquemont set out on a long expedition to India, to explore those regions which had hitherto been remote from the observations of the naturalist. As he calculated to remain several years abroad, we may presume that he took with him an useful and scientific library in a small compass. One may judge of a man, it is said, by the choice of his friends; so will his collection of books be no imperfect

index of his mind. The following were in our traveller's trunk:—three small volumes of Catullus, Tibullus, Propertius, in *Latin*, Moore's *Lalla Rookh*,* and Tristram Shandy. Such are the books that were to beguile a six months' voyage, and a four years' expedition. What they taught him we think will be best seen by our extracting some of his observations on men and things as they occur: our readers can supply the commentary.

1. Of our most enterprising, indefatigable, and learned botanist, *Dr. Wallich*, the superintendent of the Botanic Garden at Calcutta, he observes:

"A Danish botanist, of *mediocre talents*, who passes here for the first in the world, is the director of this establishment; he has certainly the best income of any savant in existence. *In six weeks I have scraped acquaintance with the whole vegetable host of India!* I have discovered that I possess a talent of *which I was not aware, that of drawing*. Astonished at my success in plants, I tried the human figure, and here my surprise was still greater, *each head cost me 10 minutes. I shall bring back some hundreds,*" &c.

2. At Calcutta, Sir Charles Grey, the Chief Justice, with great good nature and hospitality, received M. Victor to his table, &c. In return for this, he says,

"I found Lady Grey so beautiful, although she is really not so, that it was *very well done on the part of Mr. Pearson to recal me*. I have always been very much disposed to think Lady Grey handsome, graceful, amiable; I setting the thing a going, we began to be affected, &c. . . "She was very beautiful that evening, and thinking of the fools who formed the crowd around her, I had the weakness to rejoice at her beauty. I am perhaps too great an admirer of the foretold lady, and it is high time for me to *depart* with the occasions of meeting herafter." Again, "I felt so disposed to become too great an admirer of Lady G—, that it was better that our fine projects of November should be reduced to this journey of the Knight's (without her)."

3. Lord William Bentinck, the Governor-general, and his Lady, also received Mr. Jacquemont, unsuspecting

* Of his gross indecency, in writing to his *father* even what any one man would be ashamed to mention to another, see vol. I. p. 391.

* In due time he quarrels with *Lalla Rookh*. 'Thomas Moore is not only a perfumer, but a liar to boot,' &c.

that the travelling naturalist might not prove a travelling gentleman.

"However (he says) they were pleased with my want of pretension, my genuine simplicity and unaffected manners."

We have no doubt of this, for we have an account of his first conversation with Lady William in the following words :

"I spent several long days with her *tête-à-tête*, talking about God—she for, I *against*—of Rossini, painting, Mad. de Stael, of happiness and misery, and of love; of all things in short which require a great deal of confidence and reciprocal return, especially on the part of a woman—English too, religious and strict, with a young man, a bachelor, and a Frenchman. We never conversed on insignificant matters. I chatted with Lady William in *French*, on art, literature, painting, and music, while I answered, in a regular *English speech*, the questions put by her husband on French politics!"*

Of the English ladies he thus speaks :

"I must confess to you that I have not spoken to three young ladies; they are in every respect the most insignificant in the world. Besides, I have always found them silly in every country. The young ladies of the more opulent classes that I have had occasion to meet, are still more insignificant than those of any other country."

However, we think we have discovered the cause of these ladies being so silent and insignificant when M. Victor appeared, considering they are surrounded with the elite of English society—for he is described as a *black-looking figure, six feet two inches high, with no whiskers, but long red mustachios, long hair, blue spectacles, and a dress half European, half Asiatic, having a black coat, and a gown of worked muslin!!!*

4. Of Bishop Heber's admirable book on India, it is observed :

"Perhaps the two quarto volumes of Dr. Heber might amuse you more; but

* He says, "Lord W. Bentinck authorized the resident to do for me what had been invariably refused to every British officer who has made similar requests." We really pity M. Victor's correspondents, who are condemned to swallow such gasconading balls.

they would give you very little information: it is regular milk and water!"

We believe the reason of M. Victor's dislike to the Bishop's book it will not be difficult to guess: we shall come to it soon. He says,

"The public take me for a very saintly Christian. When I am reading it is always a Prayer-book—this is good policy!"

An officer made him a present of a Bible.

"As I was travelling on foot, the very compact Bible of this friendly zealot felt very heavy in my pocket. I soon gave it in charge to my Secretary. This descendant of the Prophet, caring little for the divine work, put it into the geological bag *along with the stones and hammer.*" "Lord William Bentinck always halts on the Sunday—because God Almighty, they say, rested on that day."

Lastly (for we are sick of the impious foolery of this empty puppy),

"Bramah played Buddha in the east the same scurvy trick that *Jesus Christ played Jupiter & Co. in the western world 1800 years ago.*"

Theology he always calls 'nonsense,' and his expressions at vol. ii. p. 344, are too revolting to extract.

5. M. Victor never could learn even the elements of any of the languages in India, so indispensable to a scientific traveller. *Persian* he despised—*Hindustanee* he despised more—and of *Sanscrit* he thus speaks ;

"The Sanscrit will lead to nothing but Sanscrit. It has served only for the manufacture of *Theology, and other stuff of the same kind*, triple nonsense for the makers and consumers, and for foreign consumers especially—nonsense—*†* The *Arabic* is not exempt from these evils! 'The Sanscrit is horribly difficult, and the system of compounding on words.' Now the secret is out! As for *Persian*, my contempt for that language is unbounded. Hafiz, Jadi, and other insipid and tiresome poems."

6. In crossing the great Himalaya range, M. Victor, with the silly bravado of a Frenchman, pushed on beyond the proper boundaries into the Tibetan country, and found his passage opposed by the Chinese local authorities, who behaved with extraordinary good breeding and indulgence towards one who defended his impudence by

assest insults : and this he calls *g a much higher ground with the or of China.*' Again, when ap- ing Cashmere, which he was d to visit by the kindness of the or-general's introduction, he 'I shall take very high grounds with the King of Lahore,' &c.

When the news of the late French tion reached him, he says he t a large military station : 'my who was a cavalry Colonel, and y one of his regiment that escaped erloo, not without a ball through ly, wept for joy as he embraced Verily, if the Colonel was fool a to act as M. Victor describes, sh he had gone with his regi- but we should like to know egiment this was, that was alto- missing, in the official returns killed !

s only necessary to add, that his own countrymen, if they the path of M. Jacquemont's fall equally under his disap- ion. *Humboldt* he evidently looks on, and speaks of him in the slighting terms, as 'one liv- the sources of his American tion :' again, 'I think the state- of my own, will render *M. Hum-* statements very doubtful;' while wn imperfections he skilfully to his advantage. His know- of English, of which he boasted, to have suddenly forsaken him, e wisely gave up using that lan- , though he says—'My English lish apart, which from not being t is not the less good.' Good it e, we grant, for the obscurity it throws around some of his sitions, is a better service to them, than if it represented in pellucid clearness ; as the ing :

he Trinity translated into good , is not so clear, but that the in- nce of Brahminic fables with the ary motions and principles of phy- complicates the understanding of it ingular difficulties."

s only necessary to add, that this man died at Bombay in De- r 1832, but over his last hour all draw the veil of silence and y. What contributions he may made to scientific knowledge, or

what stores he may have collected and sent home, we are ignorant ; but we hope there was something to be found in some remote corner of his mind, which may not altogether leave his memory to the mercy of this wretched publication !

Discourse on the Study of Natural His- tory, by W. Swainson, Esq. (Lard- ner's Cyclopaedia.)

WE hope to be able, in some future number, to give a detailed account of some portions of this interesting and well-executed volume, but we shall wait for the appearance of the next part of the work, which will include the principles of classification in zoo- logy and the natural system. Mr. Swainson is both a philosophical and practical naturalist, and we look forward to the volume he has promised, as likely to afford something more than the entertainment which lies on the glittering surface of the popular treatises got up for the amateur pa- trons of the Zoological Gardens. We now make a few *practical* remarks on passages as they occur.

At p. 146, Mr. Swainson blames the country gentlemen and their keepers, for destroying, as mischievous and in- jurious, the *jay*, the *woodpecker*, and the *squirrel*, three of the most elegant and ancient inhabitants of our woods :

"These peaceful denizens of our woods are destroyed and exterminated, from sheer ignorance of the most unques- tionable facts in their history. The jay is said to suck eggs, but this is never done, except in a scarcity of insect food, which rarely or ever happens. The wood- pecker lives entirely on those insects which destroy trees, and is therefore one of the most efficient preservers of our plantations ; while the squirrel feeds *ex- clusively* on fruits and nuts. To sup- pose that either of these are prejudicial to the eggs, the young partridges, and pheasants, would be just as reasonable as to believe that goat-suckers milked cows, or that hedgehogs devoured poultry."

Now the error in two points out of the three here advanced, is in exact proportion to the confidence with which they are stated. We will inform Mr. Swainson, that the jay is a very destructive and cunning bird, and what we now mention is the result of our own observation. It sucks the

eggs of the partridge and pheasant, and other birds, wherever it can get them, and is always on the look-out for them in the season : * we have repeatedly trapped them with that bait. 2ndly. It will destroy the young birds : it saw him this last spring pounce down from a fir-tree on some young chaffinches, and carry off one. 3rdly. It is exceedingly destructive to the garden, particularly to peas and beans ; it will collect four or five pods together, and carry them off into the next plantation, and in a very few minutes will re-appear for the second course. Peas and beans not being discoverable at present ; within a very few yards of the spot in which we are writing, the jays are extremely busy in stripping all the ilxes of their acorns, which we had reserved for ourselves. With regard to the woodpecker, long may he live, and, in spite of Buffon ! happy may he be ; if he would not make such large and unseemly holes in our garden-turf, in his search after grubs and beetles ; which is the extent of the mischief he effects. As for the squirrel, he takes a most immoderate tithe of our peaches and figs ; coming down from a neighbouring thicket, traversing the top of the wall, and descending wherever a black luscious Ischia fig, or a fine sunny nectarine invites his tooth. We catch him, however, with a rat-trap placed on the wall, and baited with any of Pomona's produce. But the squirrel must be found guilty, on a second trial, of making havoc among the fir-trees. He not only eats the seeds from the cone, but in the spring he bites off the young shoots of the tree to such an extent, that we have seen the ground completely covered with the severed shoots, about an inch long ; and if squirrels were permitted to multiply uncontrolled in a fir-plantation, if they did not utterly destroy it, they would retard its growth, and injure its beauty. In the autumn the beech is their favourite tree, where

they sit shelling the nuts and dropping the husks at leisure. We do not believe, with Mr. Swainson, that gamekeepers are wantonly cruel, or promiscuously slaughter animals of every description ; the barn-door, or the arms of the old oak that spreads its shade over the kennel, will shew the description of vermin destroyed, which in the county in which we write, consist of the hawks, brown owl, carrion-crow, magpie, jay, domestic cat, pole-cat, stoat, weasel. Seldom any other animal is to be seen, except the hedge-hog ; which is not *intentionally* caught, but which is too much inclined, for its own advantage, to make inquiries as to the nature of the provision which the keepers have set for the vermin, and thus falls a martyr to its curiosity. The martin-cat is very rare ; the last in our neighbourhood was killed by the woodcutters, who discovered it in the nest of a magpie on an oak. The existence of an animal smaller than the weasel, and distinct from it, passing under the name of the ' mousehunt ' in Norfolk, and the ' cane ' in Hampshire, is universally maintained by the labouring people ; but we have never been able to procure a specimen, and we do not believe in its existence, more than Mr. Swainson does in that of the torpid and rock-bound toad.

“ Perhaps (he says) the most inveterate of all these sorts of prejudice, is that which induces people to believe that *frogs* (?) and toads can live for centuries in blocks of marble impervious to air, and of course to food. We are so repeatedly assured of this fact by writers in newspapers and periodicals, wherein all the circumstances, with names and dates, are given, that nothing but an actual series of experiments could demonstrate the truth or falsehood of such an alleged departure from the known laws of nature. Such experiments have accordingly been made, and the results have been just what might have been expected by any one accustomed to induction and analogical reasoning. Yet, had not the trials here alluded to been made, it might have occurred to us, as a singular fact, that out of so many recorded instances of toads being found in stones, no specimen of the broken *aidus*, and of the antideluvian reptile alleged to have been within, has never (ever) been submitted to the inspection of the scientific. Nothing would be more easy than to collect the fragments of the one,

* We saw a young jay in the Zoological Gardens last summer, who warbled a soft sweet kind of under-song, scarcely opening its bill, like a low note of a robin. We listened to it for nearly half an hour, during which time it seldom ceased. We could not find that the keepers were aware of this singular power the bird had acquired.

and preserve the other in a bottle of spirits. We hope, therefore, that the first of our readers who is within a short distance of such a discovery, will take the hint, and, by sending us the *toad and the stone*, silence for ever our present obstinate incredulity on such wonders."

This subject having been investigated in one of our late numbers, in consequence of our expressing similar doubts on the subject to those he entertains, we refer Mr. Swainson and our readers to it, (see our Aug. magazine, p. 145.) We have often read unauthenticated accounts of this extraordinary fact, but we do not remember to have seen them collected, and their authority examined, in any scientific work on natural history; nor do we know the opinion of any eminent naturalist, except of Sir Joseph Banks, who said that he never received any testimony on the subject which could impress him with belief.

The collected Poems of the late N. T. Carrington. Edited by his Son, N. E. Carrington. 2 vols. 12mo.

THE publication of these volumes was the discharge of a debt due by his son to the memory of a very estimable man, and a very pleasing poet. A short biographical preface informs us that the author was born in 1777. He was brought up in the Dockyard at Plymouth, where his father was employed; but the situation was disagreeable to him; the noise and bustle of the business, and more especially the brutality and ruffianism of the men, disgusted him. In vain he urged his parents to remove him. After three years' unavailing entreaties, he took the matter into his own hands, and—ran away—entered on board a ship of war, and was present at the battle of St. Vincent. Some verses he wrote on the occasion attracted the attention of the commander; he received a reprimand for his disobedience and flight, was sent home, and by the kindness of his father was permitted to choose his own profession. He fixed on that of a public teacher, or schoolmaster, and, with the exception of a sojourn at Maidstone of five years, passed the rest of his life in his native county. The academy which he established at Plymouth Dock in 1809, was conducted

by him without intermission till within six months of his death in 1830, which was occasioned by pulmonary consumption, at the age of 53. He left a widow and six children, and was buried in the churchyard of Combehay, a sequestered village about four miles from Bath, 'It was chosen,' says his son, 'as the place of his interment, because his family wished that his remains should rest in a spot which, when living, he would have loved full well!' He appears to have been a kind, affectionate, and worthy man. In business laborious, and, indeed, indefatigable—always working and hoping—never dismayed—and, if depressed, never cast down. His habits of life were simple and retiring, his sense of nature most truly worthy of a poet, and indeed a great part of his poetry is descriptive. Besides the poems in these volumes, he had sketched out the plan of a descriptive poem to be called 'Devon;' and also projected a volume in twelve short books to be entitled 'The Months,' and in which he intended to describe in blank verse the appearance of external nature throughout the year.

Mr. Carrington was led to the composition of his principal poem, 'Dartmoor,' by a premium offered in 1824 by the Royal Society of Literature, for the best poem on the subject. His was not offered for competition, as the prize was given away, some months before he was aware of it, to a poem by Mrs. Hemans.

Descriptive poetry has ever been a favourite with the English bards. No people either understand or enjoy the beauty of rural scenery in the same degree as the English. We are the only persons who really *live* in the country; others merely visit it. The composition of a beautiful and well laid out park is hardly to be met with on the Continent, and we believe that the subject of the 'Picturesque' is almost entirely confined to our writers. We hear of no Gilpins, and Prices, and Reptons, in France or Italy. As might be expected from this taste, we have many descriptive poems in our language, and some of very great merit and beauty. Denham led the way in a poem of considerable excellence. Then followed Pope with Windsor Forest, and Thomson in one of the

most popular poems in our language. Mallet imitated him, and Jago and Dyer followed; and if an interval elapsed before another appeared, it was well compensated by Mr. Bowles's Coombe-Ellen, and the beautiful production of Mr. Crowe—Lewesdon-hill—a poem displaying such true poetical feeling, and such knowledge of versification and language, as makes us deeply regret that the author ever forsook the lyre in his after years. All these poems have a similarity of structure—the beauties of nature, the productions of art, the venerable remains of hoar antiquity with the legends and traditions belonging to them, form their groundwork, on which the descriptions and reflections of the poet are founded. Thus a pleasing and inartificial subject is produced, affording variety from the numerous objects surveyed, enlivened by sketches of personal history, and giving ample scope to the elegant discussions and meditations of the writer. We think the poet should be, careful not to break his subject into too many parts, not to diverge too much into petty details, or call attention and sympathy on objects comparatively obscure and insignificant. The transitions also should neither be tame, nor too abrupt, the stories short, and the descriptions never wandering too far from what is local and characteristic of the spot described. In this, as in all other qualities, Lewesdon-hill is a very fine model to study. Mr. Carrington's poem extends to about a hundred pages, and is larger than most of those which we have mentioned. It is too diffusive, judging by the rules we have laid down, and also, we think, delays attention occasionally on objects of minor importance; but it is a poem of much merit; the descriptions are fresh from nature, and well-selected; and it is at once seen that Mr. Carrington is an *artist who has studied out of doors*. The versification is flowing and harmonious, the language well chosen, and a few flatnesses excepted, consistently preserved. There are few marks of imitation of any other poet discoverable; though it is clear, from occasional expressions, that the author was well read in the works of his brother bards. Sometimes, for a few lines together, he *recollects* too freshly the expression and flow of Cowper.

Such is a brief outline of our opinion of this poem, and we have now only to support it by a few quotations. We will commence by one purely descriptive:

Years have flown
Of sorrow, since my raptured boyish eye
First, from this murm'ring strand, an eager
glance [flown,
Threw on yon lucid waters. Years have
Sweet Lora, yet thy bank refreshes still
With the old charm, and Saltram's pen-
sile woods
Seem beautiful as ever. Exquisite,
Most exquisite, that loveliness must be
Which triumphs o'er satiety, and grows
More valued from possession—let me stray
A moment here delighted. Every step
Awakes a varying scene, by Nature's hand
Fair sketched, of leaf-crowned hills, and
flowery vales,
And lawns of fadeless emerald, and streams
That as they flow upon the well-pleased
ear, [wave,
Pour Music, and green capes that to the
Blue as the Heaven above it, nod their
groves
In gales Atlantic. And far—far away
Th' immense of landscape sweeping to
the edge [groves
Of the encircling moor. But on these
Of Saltram rests the eye, which fringe thy
strands [dant trees
Sweet Lora—beauteous groves, whose ver-
Bend o'er the wanderer, lone musing
where [shore.
The path deep-shaded, winds the rocky
And pleasanter amid the glowing noon
To saunter there unmark'd, and note be-
low, [ful swan
Curving his proud white neck, the grace-
Majestic sailing, or the distant barge
Slow moving, or the sea-bird winging wild
His startled flight; while ever and anon
Between the opening foliage glimpses fair
Are caught of the green slope beyond.
Around [now—
Old Ocean pours his tide, high swelling
To meet the sylvan Plym, that willing
comes—
His moorland, woodland journey done—
to seek [rocks
The proud alliance. And where lift the
Their brows stupendous o'er the broad-
'ning bay, [merce waves
The seaman's shout is heard, and Com-
In every gale her many coloured flag.

Another passage of the same nature occurs at p. 33.

Bird, bee, and butterfly—the favourite
three,
That meet us ever on our summer path;

And what, with all her forms and hues di-
vine, [the skies
Would summer be without them. Though
Were blue, and blue the streams, and fresh
the fields,
And beautiful as now the waving woods,
And exquisite the flowers—and tho' the
sun [day to day,
Beamed from his cloudless throne from
And with the breeze and shower, more
loveliness [want
Shed o'er this lovely world—yet all would
A charm, if these sweet denizens of earth
And air, made not the great creation teem
With beauty, grace, and motion. Who
would bless
The landscape, if upon his morning walk
He greeted not the feathery natives,
perched
In love or song amid the dewy leaves,
Or wantoning in flight from bough to bough,
From field to field. Ah! who would bless
thee, June, [heard
If silent, songless were the groves—un-
The lark in heaven? And he who meets
the bee
Rifling the bloom, and witless hears his hum
Incessantly ringing through the glowing day;
Or loves not the gay butterfly which swims
Before him in the ardent noon, arrayed
In crimson, azure, emerald and gold,
With more magnificence upon his wing,
His little wing—than ever graced the robe
Gorgeous of royalty;—is like the kine
That wander 'mid the flowers that gem
the mead,
Unconscious of their beauty.

The 'Banks of the Tamar' is a pleasing poem of the same description, and partaking of the same merits; as are also some smaller productions. We cannot call the author an original writer, nor is he distinguished for bold or vigorous conceptions; but he possesses the sensibility, the feeling, and the taste of a poet.

The Architectural Director. By John Billington. 2d Edition.

WE have already noticed the commencement of this work in our Magazine for August 1834; it has since been completed in a reasonably priced octavo volume, with about one hundred plates. As a cheap architectural book, containing a considerable fund of information, it will be found useful to a large body of readers, who have not the means or the opportunity of consulting the larger and expensive works in the science.

We cannot however go the length of saying, after a perusal of the work, that the words of promise held out by the title-page are fully warranted by the contents. A more modest title would have been a better precursor of a single volume on so comprehensive a subject. The present can only serve to lead the purchaser to expect far more in the work than he is likely to meet with. The contents of a really good book form its best advertisement. We shall do the author or compiler more justice by pointing out what is really useful in his work. The most prominent feature in this respect is the representation in outline of the Orders; drawn, it is true, on a very small scale, but quite sufficient to convey a competent degree of information on the constituent parts of all buildings, viz. columns with their entablatures and pedestals, arcades, doors, ceilings, and other details, as far at least as Roman or Italian architecture is concerned. By the introduction of tabular views of the different orders, the proportions of a large number (probably all the known examples) of ancient buildings are brought into comparison. To take as an example the table of the Corinthian order. In this is given the genuine proportions deduced from four Greek and ten Roman existing authorities, and it embraces as well those which are laid down by the five most eminent of the modern masters, viz. Palladio, Scamozzi, Serlio, Alberti, and Vignola. Besides these tables, there are others introduced in the work, which cannot be without their use to the student of architecture, or the working man, for whom it is designed.

A well-written historical and critical essay conveys much valuable and interesting information upon the dawning and progress of the science of architecture, from the earliest period to modern times. The Orders are critically and scientifically treated, and as far as the five of Roman architecture are concerned, the reader of Mr. Billington's work will find it an useful guide to the acquirement of a full and competent knowledge of that branch of the science, and he will have no reason to be displeased with the literary department of the work.

The essay occupies about one half

of the work; but to render the information it conveys of full importance, it should have been accompanied by more plates than the entire work comprises, for a mere description of subjects of architecture, however full and accurate, without a full complement of plates, is not very useful to general readers, and will possess an interest only with those who are fully acquainted with the buildings mentioned in it. It is very inadequately illustrated by plans and elevations of St. Peter's, and several houses at Rome, and a section of a church at Genoa.

The Glossary should have occupied more space. Many terms might have been omitted, which are either of little use, or not technical; to instance "*Abreuvoir*," "*Alms-house*." So the single page which is afforded to *Algebra*, can practically be of little utility. And such definitions as the following: "*Clear-story windows—windows which are without transoms*," can only mislead the reader.

The repetition of Roman architecture in the Glossary is superfluous, after the subject had been so amply treated in the historical essay.

The work seems behind the information of the present day in the total omission of engravings dedicated to Grecian architecture; and at the same time we notice this omission, we cannot help wishing the original designs by the author had been confined to his portfolio. He gives for instance the plan of a Church, and luckily for his reputation has kept back the elevation. Of this plan, it may suffice to say that it shows a tetrastyle portico of less breadth than the nave, having as many intercolumniations in flank as in front!

We wish not to discourage the publication of cheap architectural works, but it would be well if the publishers of such books would confine themselves to what is really useful and most in request; in doing this they would confer a great boon on the class of readers to whose hands their works are most likely to be committed.

I. *The Chinese Repository for the years 1832, 3, and 1833, 4.* 8vo, pp. 1100. Printed at Canton in China.

II. *Journal of three Voyages along the Coasts of China, in 1831, 1832, and 1833.* By the Rev. CHARLES GUTZLAFF. With an Introduction by the Rev. H. ELLIS. 12mo, pp. 540.

I. THE Chinese Repository is published monthly at Canton, and promises in a short time to embody more useful and more accurate information on subjects having any relation to China, than can be found in any other publication. The two volumes before us contain several valuable articles in the departments of history, chronology, biography, and in almost every other department of literature, including theology, connected with China, Japan, Siam, Pegue, and the Islands of the Eastern Archipelago. The Theological department will comprehend genuine information and useful suggestions respecting missions to China. The editor of this work is understood to be a missionary, and to have had the assistance of Dr. Robert Morrison, also a missionary and lately deceased; of whom see more in the Obituary of our present Number.

II. The voyages of Mr. Gutzlaff, edited by the Rev. W. Ellis, one of the Secretaries to the London Missionary Society, are prefaced by an introductory essay on the policy, religion, &c. of China, by the editor, whose aim it evidently is to attract the attention of the British public to that country. With this view he expatiates on some of the wonders of art which are to be found in China, and on the number and singular character of the Chinese people, who are acknowledged to be civilized, intelligent, primitive, and not aristocratic in their manners; and their government singularly organized and complete: but Mr. Ellis's readers are requested to believe that, in perfect accordance with all these attractive features in their character, they are, though educated, grossly ignorant, universally barbarous and sanguinary, and systematically fraudulent and false; and that the Government is so oppressive and violent that the natives groan under it, while towards foreigners its policy is repulsive and jealous beyond all measure, and without the shadow of a reason.

In delineating this portrait of the Chinese, Mr. Ellis evidently follows

in the steps of his author; who, not content with establishing the proposition, which he might easily have established, that to a pagan nation, even in the highest state of polish to which pagans can attain, and with a Government the most perfect that ever existed in any country not blessed with divine revelation, the communication of that revelation would be a boon of infinite value, inasmuch as it would exhibit and lead to the cure of many and grievous evils which are imperceptible by the eye of unassisted reason, and furnish principles and motives to virtue which are necessarily altogether unknown to man in the state of pagan ignorance,—has probably, in order to excite attention to his object, exhibited it a perfect caricature.

We regret that means such as these should be resorted to, in order to draw the attention of the British public to China: we see no propriety in praising and reviling almost in the same breath, and are sorry that this editor should have imbibed so much of the spirit of his author.

Hitherto neither the notes of the embassies to Peking, nor those of the voyagers along the coast, in connexion even with the older writings of travellers, furnish us with sufficient data to enable us to determine with certainty what is the peculiar character of the Chinese, considered in their collective capacity as a nation; all that is known is, that they differ essentially from every other nation on the face of the globe, and some of the causes of that difference have been developed.

In portraying the Cochin Chinese, the Siamese, and other neighbouring Chinese nations, Mr. Ellis is still less sparing of reproachful epithets. He represents the governments not only as arbitrary, but as "*sanguinary*," "*rapacious*," "*cruel*," "*merciless*," "*arrogant*," "*deceitful*," and "*treacherous*;" and the people as addicted to "*debauchery*," "*fraud*," "*falsehood*," "*gambling*," and "*intoxication with opium*;" the latter, let it be remembered, *supplied by the English smugglers between the Bay of Bengal and the Coast of China, Siam, &c.*

Mr. Ellis's introductory chapter contains an interesting sketch of the Protestant Mission to China, from its commencement, in the year 1807, to

1833; including some notices of the two missionariss—Drs. Milne and Morrison.

Mr. Gutzlaff's first voyage to Siam was performed between May and December 1831; he having previously, as he states, resided for three years in Siam. This part of the volume contains many interesting facts; but related, from first to last, in the phraseology of an angry disputant.

His second voyage was performed in the *Amherst*, along the south-eastern coasts, and northward as far as Corea and the Loo Choo Islands, between February and September 1832. This narrative is considerably more circumstantial than that of the same voyage which was printed by order of the House of Commons; upon which we offered some observations in our vol. I. p. 126.

Mr. Gutzlaff's third voyage took place between October 1832 and April 1833. The vessel proceeded from Macao northward as far as lat. 39° 23', and encountered stormy weather, during which she was in some peril. Gutzlaff's visits to the shore were of course few, and not of long continuance.

The account which he here gives of the Chinese *people*, as contradistinguished from the Chinese *authorities*, is rather favourable; and he appears to infer, from the treatment he received, the greatest encouragement for the prosecution of missionary exertions in this way.

In the introduction to his narratives, he "fully accords to many political institutions and laws of the 'Celestial Empire,' the praise of high excellence in theory and of practical utility during ages of trial;" and on page 7 he makes the following concession, in favour of the so much decried exclusive policy of the Chinese, which rather surprised us.

"It must, however, be acknowledged, that Europeans have frequently, by petty aggressions, provoked the Chinese to carry their laws of exclusion into the most vigorous execution. We have cause to regret that they have never been so successful in re-establishing friendly intercourse as unfortunate in giving occasion for stopping it."

Notwithstanding these concessions, he complains (p. 18) of what he calls

“Chinese misanthropy,” as opposing obstacles in the way of national improvement; but we are really at a loss to understand the word *misanthropy*, in its application to such a case. It does not appear that the 360,000,000 of the inhabitants of China have any distaste for each other; and their aversion to strangers, whose conduct has not been such as to recommend them to their good-will, is not in the least surprising. We have always been of opinion that the line of policy which they have chosen to follow in this respect, would be followed by this, or any other European state, called by us emphatically *civilized*,

were it exposed, as China is, to the aggressive inroads of foreigners; who, after having committed the most serious trespasses upon them, even to the occasioning the loss of life, as in the Cum-Sing-Moon affair (p. 265), possessed in their ships the means of immediately, and at their own sole discretion, retreating to some distant region, beyond the reach of retributive justice, and from whence the offending individuals would of course not return. For the Government or inhabitants of a country so circumstanced, to wish to avoid such inconvenient contact, does, in our judgment, by no means infer *misanthropy*.

Sermons, by Hunter Francis Fell, Minister of the Trinity Church, Islington.—We think that Mr. Fell has placed the advantage of Ministers of the Church printing the Sermons which they have addressed to their respective congregations, on the right ground, viz., that other writers, however excellent, cannot feel that deep and vital interest in the welfare of a flock, which the pastor himself possesses; and though his discourses may not be superior in argument or elegance to his predecessors or contemporaries, yet they come home to the feelings of his own parishioners with a double force. When once this most desirable attachment is formed, it will increase of itself: and though the truths of religion must ever remain the same, independent of man's judgment, yet their reception will be considerably affected by the feelings and disposition of the people to whom they are addressed. If the ears are unwilling, and the hearts unkind, in vain will the most zealous preacher pour forth his exhortations, his remonstrances, and his encouragements: there is an evil spirit within, warring against the good without, and barring up every avenue to grace. The mutual respect of Mr. Fell and his congregation to each other, does honour to both parties; the Sermons are sensible and convincing, and have not assuredly been delivered in vain.

The Deity, a Poem, in Twelve Books. By Thomas Ragg.—This is the work of a mechanic at Nottingham, a converted infidel, and is a public testimony of his belief. The poetry, though never rising into great excellence, or bearing marks of originality, is far better than much which issues from the modern press. The author most fails when he attempts reasoning upon abstruse and mysterious sub-

jects, which are not adapted to the regions of poetry; as, for instance, at p. 168, 169.

To speak of love without an object loved
Were most incongruous. The principle
Is ever energetic, and must flow
Coeval with its being. If, then, love
Be an essential attribute of God,
It must be infinitely exercised,
Or never can be exercised at all
Accordant with its nature; which, 'tis
plain,
As it exists in exercise alone,
Involves a contradiction. If before
Creation it did operate at all,
As nothing finite was in being then,
And, in our arguments on power, we proved
That no plurality of Gods could be,
It must have operated in some way
Within the Deity, which could not be
Excepting he in personality
Existed. If it did not operate
Before creation, its eternity
At once is lost; and it must follow, too,
As it existeth but in exercise,
That God is changed, &c.

Where our author does not indulge in these abstract reasonings, a more poetical vein is seen. The plan of the Poem is well-designed, the versification melodious, and the language well-chosen. It is certainly the work of a man of vigorous mind, and of talents whose genuine lustre appears through the disadvantages of a neglected education and a laborious and mechanical employment.

Four Lectures on the Liturgy, delivered in the Parish Church of Luton, Bedfordshire. By Rev. E. S. Appleyard.—An useful and well-devised series of Lectures, in which the scriptural purity and elegance of our inestimable Liturgy, is briefly but perspicuously shown. The

latter part, on the claims of the National Church, is well worthy of attention, and would have been quoted by us, had we sufficient room. Perhaps the introduction of the *Emperor Napoleon's approbation of the Lord's Prayer* is not agreeable to good taste. When we know *from whom* this Prayer proceeded, the judgment of any human being, however exalted or illustrious by his talents, must be of no consequence; besides, on such subjects, Napoleon's opinion was worth no more than that of ordinary men. Who would care about Lord Byron's or the Duke of Wellington's approbation of the same prayer?—and yet the weight of their judgments would surely be as powerful as that of Napoleon. More than all, we do not know the *sincerity* with which this commendation was uttered; the judgment of the greatest men on such subjects is nothing worth.

Japheth, Contemplation, by Alfred Beesley.—The author of this volume we presume to be young, and certainly of taste not altogether finished or matured: but he is not wanting in poetical fancy or melodious versification. We shall extract his last Poem:

To this Volume.

Go forth! if in some quiet hour
Thou yet perchance shall please a few,
Who will not scorn the little flower
That in my humble garden grew.

What though in pride of beauty rare
It may not be thy lot to shine;
What though thou seek'st for no compare
With far-heard notes surpassing thine!

Be thou a sound of music, breathed
At midnight o'er the silent air,
A voice to melody bequeathed,
When no high notes are breathing there;

Or as a flower that, blooming fair,
Soon as the wintry day is flown,
Recalls a sweetness witnessed there,
Which seems awhile as all its own.

Oh, Poetry! and art thou flown?
Could it be thine this life to tend,
Then every thought pure peace had known,
And each 'reft heart had found a friend.

Traits of Science. By Barbara Willett.—A very useful well-written little book, showing the rise and progress of most of the arts of life. In the chapter on cannon, it is observed, that the Turks still possess a cannon from which a stone bullet of 1100 pounds weight was discharged with 380 pounds of powder; at

the distance of 600 yards it shivered into three pieces, traversed the Straight of the Bosphorus, and lashing the waters in a foam, again rose and bounded against the opposite hill. It is well known that the entrance of the Dardanelles is guarded by artillery of greater calibre than that of Mahomet. They are only of use against the particular spot to which they are directed; but the power of the shot, when it does take effect, is terrific, as was sensibly experienced by the British fleet during the last war. When Sir John Duckworth passed the Dardanelles to attack Constantinople, in 1807, his fleet was dreadfully shattered by the immense shot thrown from the batteries. The Royal George of 110 guns was nearly sunk by only one shot, which carried away her cut-water; and another cut the mainmast of the Windsor Castle nearly in two; a shot knocked two ports of the Thunderer into one; the Republic had her wheel shot away, and 24 men killed and wounded by a single shot, nor was the ship saved but by the most wonderful exertions. The heaviest shot which struck the ships was of granite; it weighed 800 pounds, and was two feet two inches in diameter. One of these huge shots stove in the larboard bow of the Active; and thus having crushed this immense mass of timber, it rolled aft, and brought up abreast the main hatchway.

Metrical Exercises upon Scripture Texts and Miscellaneous Poems. By Harriet Rebecca King.—It is seldom that the language of Scripture can be altered and extended without its suffering from the diffusion: simplicity and conciseness are the very elements of the sacred and sublime. In the attempt to add to the grandeur of the original images, we only weaken and impair them; as seen in Young's 'Job,' which, though well versified, is very inferior to the original. Miss King, however, has not afforded any room for censure of this kind: her versions are plain, simple, and unaffected. We subjoin the following from p. 48.

Heb. ix. 25.

“Choosing rather to suffer affliction with the people of God, than to enjoy the pleasures of sin for a season.”

The struggling soul that would be free
From this world's weary coil,
Must every sinful pleasure flee,
And safety seek in toil.

The straightened gate is hard to pass,
And difficult the road:
The pilgrim thitherward, alas!
Must bear a grievous load.

The consciousness of sin will press
The weight upon the soul,
And thronging terrors will distress,
And clouds around will roll.

But better far this gloomy way
Than paths of glittering show,
Where latent snares in bright array
Beset us as we go ;

And better far to lean on God
Within a desert land,
Supported by his staff and rod,
And guided by his hand ;

Than, dazzled by fair fortune's light,
To miss the heaven-born ray,
And wander on in mental night
Amidst the blaze of day.

The Miscellaneous Poems and Album Offerings are not without the same merit, unaffected and simple in language, and versified with ease and grace.

Remarks on Baptismal Regeneration.
By Rev. H. Hughes, of Trin. Coll. Oxon.

—On this disputed subject, Mr. Hughes adopts the side and reasons under the authority of our Church. His book is temperately and judiciously written, and very ably and cleverly argued, and he has guarded his opinion with necessary and nice cautions; the chain of reasoning, however, is so connected, that it would occupy much more room than we can spare to analyse and abridge it; besides, the book is small in compass, and deserves to be carefully perused. "On the ground," he says, of "Baptismal Regeneration, let no one suppose that his regeneration by the Spirit in his infancy through the baptismal rite, relieves him in the slightest degree from the obligation either to true and real repentance for sin, or to faith in Christ, both as an atoning sacrifice and the continual dispenser of a renewing spirit, to cleanse and sanctify his heart. Let us remember to whom we are regenerate; that it is to a pure and holy Being, under whose banner we are enlisted, and to whom, as to our head, our utmost obedience is due; to whom indeed we are by our new birth united, to walk as he walks, and obey as he obeyed. Thus, holding fast the profession of our faith, and looking to Christ, as to him by whom and through whom we become sons of God, we shall go on from strength to strength, till that day, when, freed from the corruptions of the flesh, we shall be invested with the full and glorious privileges of our birth, an eternal and indissoluble union with his Father and our Father, in the heaven of heavens, the mansion of God himself."

A New Interpretation of a Portion of the Third Chapter of Genesis, viewed in connexion with other parts of the Bible: including an Inquiry into the Introduction, Nature, and Extent of Satanic Influence in the World.—This author believes that when God imparts the living soul to man, he commits a *pre-existent spirit* to an existence in the flesh, in which it becomes unconscious of all previous scenes. Secondly, that Satan and his fallen angels (his seed) are actually upon earth in a human form; that there are two distinct races or sects—the children of God, and the children of men: and that the Gospel is a touchstone to discover the children of God from the children of the world. The conclusion to which he arrives is, "that if the interpretations concerning the spiritual difference between *certain seeds* upon earth, are allowed to be well-founded, then the Calvinistic doctrine of *partial redemption* may be the true one. At the same time, we can never doubt of the mercy of God to those, whether *nations or individuals, who have been merely deceived.*" The personal and earthly dominion of Satan, to whom the world had been delivered, and the *two distinct races* of people upon earth, form the leading points of our author's argument; and thus a new signification is given to the doctrines of Calvinism, of a class of people precluded from the mercy of God: and that God approves and disapproves of people before they are born (p. 66); approves of the *promised seed of Jacob*, and disapproves of the *seed of Esau, against whom the Lord had indignation for ever.* This work is certainly written with great ingenuity of deduction, and the manner in which the argument is conducted presents it with considerable force; but as it mainly rests upon the interpretation of figurative language, no general reconciliation of opinions on the subject is likely to be the result. Many incidental observations and collateral arguments are worthy of attention.

Reasons for abolishing Impressment, by Lieut. Standish Haly.—Mr. Haly has clearly shewn the evils of impressment, and pointed out the means by which it may be safely abolished. We have no doubt but that an ample provision for the wants of the sailor in age, together with the great competition for labour, which must act on all the lower classes of society, will ere long produce the desired results.

A Plea for Ireland, &c. by Thomas Bish, Esq. M. P. for Leominster.—Mr. Bish proposes 'that the Courts and Par-

at shall be held at occasional intervals in Dublin ;' and *abstractedly from her consideration*, there can be no doubt but that such a proposition, if carried into effect, would be for the advantage of that country ; but in the pressy and complicated state of affairs here, pressing on our statesmen and parliament in all directions, we question whether it would be possible for us to move the state-machine so far from the metropolis, and for such a length of time, without embarrassment and an expense of a large amount.

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Essay on the relation of the Theory of Insanity, by T. Mayo, M. D.

The object of this very ingenious and sensible publication, is to prove that insanity is a *moral*, as well as *intellectual* disease, and that the latter has been exclusively attended to, by which great mis- and mischief have been produced, at the decisions of juries and the opinions of judges have been inconsistent, and at variance with each other. We are warranted in assuming that the sense of the *moral sense* constitutes a source of unsoundness, analogous to that of *intellectual* unsoundness which is commonly understood when the term *insanity* is used ; and accordingly, that we may distinguish between a *moral* and of an *intellectual* insanity as contradistinguished species.' This general position is illustrated by the case of Mr. A. who was morally insane, could possibly have no legal measures being taken to deprive him of the freedom of his person ; granted that he was insane ; so that a man whose passions are violent, ungovernable, and disproportionate to the causes. ' If (says the author) he had sufficient courage, he would rob or murder ;' but he did not ; consequently he had no complaint against him for breaking the laws. He had squandered much of his property, and he was supposed to be executing an unjust will. Agreeing, therefore, with Dr. Mayo, that this senseless is madness, we cannot see how it is to be repressed in the way he proposes. There was a time when these passions were in their infancy ; when this will, now rigid and decrepitate, was flexible and soft—and the sense, however weak and faint, capable of expansion and improvement : but this persons's education was defective ; the examples around him tending to foster his evil disposition. A case like this society may lament, but surely it cannot interfere without danger of introducing more evils than the permission of this. *MAG. VOL. III.*

life of folly and mischief. Besides, is it not the case, that the two species of insanity are *seldom* found quite separate from each other ? A long continued indulgence of fierce and fiery passions, leads at length to a confirmed malevolence of heart ; and this hoarded and cherished wickedness, ever brooding over its loathsome schemes of revenge and hatred, is sure at last to impair the soundness and strength of the intellect, as it changes even the features of the countenance ; and seems to destroy the health both of body and of mind. We wish we had room to enlarge more on this interesting subject, but we most earnestly recommend to the medical and philosophical reader the able pamphlet that has called our attention to it.

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The Animal Kingdom, by Baron Cuvier. Translated by Edward Griffith. — Fish. Part XLI.—Another admirable part of Cuvier's most learned work, with a very interesting introduction ; the work itself, of course, would bear none but a long and learned analysis. We find that Cuvier infers that the *ancients were acquainted with about 150 species of fish*, nearly all that were edible in the Mediterranean. This reminds us to ask of our learned readers, from what the Latin name of the sturgeon, ' *acipenser*,' is derived. Is it Gothic, or Persian, and how formed ?

I. *L'Echo de Paris ; a Selection of Familiar Phrases, &c. by M. A. P. Lepage.*

II. *Rules for the Pronunciation of the French Language.*—The first is one of the best works of the kind we ever read ; but in a few instances the vocabulary is defective. It has not the verb ' *ourler* ' in the first page, with other omissions. The second work mentioned contains all that can be learnt from books regarding correctness of *pronunciation*.

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A Sermon preached at Selleck, co. Hereford, by Robert Armitage, B. A.—This discourse is directed against the sin of *drunkenness*, which seems very prevalent among Mr. Armitage's parishioners, and which, indeed, in an alarming degree, is spreading its pollution most banefully and fearfully over the lower orders : we did not know before, that even that grateful and refreshing beverage of the *cider* countries, was abused for the purpose of brutal intoxication. If a powerful and awakening discourse, urged with affectionate earnestness from a conscientious and zealous pastor, can help to correct this abominable and fatal evil, destructive of every virtue, and all usefulness, Mr. Armitage's is well calculated.

culated to effect the purpose. As a corollary to it, we mention a fact which has lately come to our knowledge, that at a celebrated gin-shop in the eastern quarter of the metropolis, three or four young women preside at different counters, each of whom on an average takes *fifty pounds a day in halfpence*!! We should say, from some knowledge and observation, that the lower orders in our metropolis were never in such a state of demoralization as in the present day; which is principally to be attributed to habitual and terrific habits of intoxication.

The Origin and Progress of Astronomy, by John Harrien, F.R.S.—The object of this work is to indicate the probable origin, and to trace the progress of Astronomical Science. The author first notices the principal phenomena of the heavens; next, the manner in which the ancients endeavoured to explain the constitution of the universe, and account for the movement of the celestial bodies. The works of the early Greek astronomers; the discoveries of Hipparchus; the improvements of Ptolemy; the systems of the Arabians, the Hindoos, and the Chinese, are reviewed. The works of Kepler and Tycho Brahe are explained. The theory of Newton receives its due attention; and lastly, the latest discoveries in the heavens are all registered.

A Descriptive Catalogue of Books in the Library of JOHN HOLMES, F.S.A. with Notices of Authors and Printers, Vol. IV. 1834. [Not published.]—In our Magazine for December 1832, p. 532, we noticed the 2d and 3d volumes of Mr. Holmes's valuable Catalogue; and we there expressed a wish that an index should be added to the three volumes, and also to have a portrait of the respected collector. Both these hints have been taken up by Mr. Holmes in this volume; to which is prefixed a striking likeness of our worthy friend, executed in lithography from a drawing by Mr. Love, of Norwich. After 150 pages, descriptive of additional articles, Mr. Holmes has favoured his friends with a general index to the first three volumes, and a separate index to the fourth volume.

This volume, like the former ones, contains much bibliographical information; and the biographies of authors, both ancient and modern, if they do not contain many original particulars, tend much to enliven the catalogue, which is one of the most amusing melanges of the kind we have ever noticed. We heartily wish Mr. Holmes may live long, to add to his collection, and to receive presents from

his numerous friends, which we observe are always recorded in his Catalogue.

A History of British Fishes, by William Yarrell, F.L.S.—The present age teems with works on natural history, but few of them are original. One person copies from another, and thus errors are perpetuated, and but few new facts are recorded. In making this remark, we are aware that no one work on any branch of natural history can be perfect. Almost every day produces some new discovery, and so infinite and various are the objects which nature presents to us, that this probably will continue to be the case till the end of time. What we want, therefore, are the practical remarks of out-door naturalists; of those who are willing to submit their observations to the public, as Mr. White of Selborne did, with an earnest desire to add to the stock of general information. His motto might have been "*Dies diem docet*," and it is one which a naturalist should never lose sight of. Those who take their lessons in the fields, have an endless opportunity of studying the genuine charms of nature, and they will learn more by doing so, than any information they can derive from books.

There is, however, one branch of natural history which many are precluded from entering upon, and we consequently know less of it than any other. We mean the habits and general history of fish. The very element they inhabit presents an obstacle to observation, and the result is, that we had no work on British fishes which could at all be depended on. This desideratum has now been supplied by Mr. Yarrell, and the task could not have been undertaken by one more competent for it. History and patient observations are enriched by a science of no ordinary kind, and he only submits his work to the public when his facts and classifications have been matured by time, and received the approbation of men of science in this and other countries. We have little hesitation, therefore, in saying that the work before us is, perhaps, the most perfect of its kind which has been yet published. It is written in a style at once clear and satisfactory, and the illustrations are quite equal, if not superior, to those of Bewick's birds and quadrupeds. Indeed, we hardly thought it possible that fish could be so perfectly represented by engravings on wood, and we refer to the print of the perch as a proof of this. The vignettes also are equally well executed, and we are much mistaken if they will not excite general admiration.

We will now proceed to give one or

facts from the work itself, not the purpose of shewing Mr. Yarrell as a writer, but as instances of research, and of the information he

the air-bladder does not occur in some fishes, and those principles that live near the bottom of the sea are without any. Among those that have an air-bladder, many on the closest examination, to a canal or tube by which the air, which the bladder is more or less filled, can escape. Muscles for compressing the air-bladder, are obvious in some species, and wanting in others, yet the bladder apparently performs the same service in all. The air found in the bladders, however variable in its quantity, is believed to be secreted by the lining membrane, and in some instances by a red body, which appears to be part of the walls of the air-bladder, and is made use of in minute blood-vessels arranged between the membranes. The structure of the conger-eel will amply illustrate the trouble of examination."

In addition to these interesting facts, Yarrell tells us that "those fish that live at the bottom of the water, have a high degree of respiration, a high degree of irritability, and less necessity for rest. They sustain life long after being taken out of the water, and their remains good for several days. The tench, the various flat fish, and others are seen gasping and writhing on the sides of the fishmongers for hours in London; but no one sees any symptom of distress in the mackerel, the salmon, the herring, or the herring, unless present to the eye."

We cannot take our leave of Mr. Yarrell's work, without recommending it to the attention of the public, which it deserves with the greatest confidence. We are in the words of "father Walcott" addressing an "honest angler" most readers may receive so much pleasure or profit by it, as may be well worthy of the time of their pet-fishermen, they be not too busy men." Mr. Yarrell, in short, is in possession of a work on Birds and Quadrupeds, should be read beside Yarrell's work on British Fishes.

Sermons preached in the Parish of Tavistock. By the Rev. Whitcomb H. Landon, M.A.—These Sermons are evidently composed by a man—I guess a young man—of vigorous mind, but somewhat unpolished; nevertheless they display activity and originality of thought,

that we are convinced Mr. Landon only requires pains and study to raise him to a very high rank among modern theological writers. We can assure him that, were he to give himself a twelvemonths' hard schooling in the Mathematics, and as much attentive study of the pure but highly rhetorical style of Rose, or Robert Hall, we know of no one among the rising generation of divines who might effect more for the cause of religion and the Church. There is a readiness in seizing on the strong and prominent points of an argument, a peculiar skill in the application of Scripture, and a strength of feeling which, whatever blemishes we may be able to discover by perusal, must have rendered these sermons peculiarly forcible in delivery. A highly powerful but somewhat extravagant pulpit rhetorician, we apprehend, is responsible for no small portion of Mr. Landon's faults, so contagious is *manner* in compositions; for we observe a constant recurrence of *pet* expressions, and a certain ambling cadence in many sentences; which, however they may pass comparatively unnoticed in the rapid continuity and unsubdued fearless singularity of Mr. Melville's style, will by no means amalgamate with the abrupt transitions of Mr. Landon's. We most earnestly, however, recommend this volume to the perusal of all who can appreciate acuteness of intellect, and strength of feeling, and to the author its careful revisal. To the last sermon we would call the particular attention of our readers as the most correct in style, and certainly not the least remarkable for deep thought.

Existence of the Soul after Death, &c. by R. C.—We have now several dissertations on this subject, in which much ingenuity and learning have been displayed; but we consider the argument in favour of the *non-suspension of the faculties of the mind and spirit*, to outweigh that which advocates their sleep, or temporary oblivion. This is the side also adopted and well supported by the present author: but the great mystery still remains, and must remain unexplained,—How the soul or spirit of man can exercise its energies, without the medium of the *body* and intervention of the *senses*. The various arguments on either side of this question, are collected in Archbishop Whateley's Sermons from a Country Pastor, but it is hardly clear to which side the learned author inclines.

Essay on the habitual Love to God considered as a Preparation for Heaven. By Joseph John Gurney.—This little work is highly to be recommended, both for the

soundness of its reasoning and the warmth of its piety. It comes fresh and pure from the deep sources of an enlightened mind, and an affectionate and devotional heart. The author has long been honourably known both for his active exertions in the cause of forlorn humanity, and for his admirable Treatise on the Evidences of the Christian Religion; and there is such a truly evangelical spirit breathing through this his last work before us, as cannot fail to find in many hearts a congenial soil where its seed will not be dropt in vain.

The Autobiography of Jack Ketch. Published by E. Churton.—As apothecaries and chemists form neutral salts of alkalis and acids, so we may presume Mr. Churton intends to neutralize the effect of one of his publications by the spirit of another; and thus he gives us at once the *Biography of Jack Ketch*, and the *Biblical Annual; Illustrations of the Bible*, and the *Memoirs of Madame Junot*; but this is not a safe or salutary plan: the mischief which may be wrought on the feelings, sensibilities, and virtues of a young mind, by the impure and vicious representations of the one, we are not at all sure will be effaced by the piety of the other. Let Mr. Churton abstain

for the future from such biographies as the one we now allude to; it is nothing but a revolting and hideous picture of vice, crime, and misery.

Mr. MURRAY'S new Edition of *Boswell's Life of Johnson* will be comprised in eight volumes, to be published monthly. The first volume of this acceptable edition of every-body's favourite Biographer, is embellished with a whole-length portrait of Dr. Johnson, a view of his birth-place at Lichfield, and a copy of the print of the Company at Tunbridge Wells in 1748. The present editors have, we think, improved on the arrangement in Mr. Croker's edition. Their plan is, to give as foot notes to Boswell's text whatever appeared to bear directly on the subjects therein discussed, or on facts of Johnson's life omitted by Boswell; reserving for the seventh and eighth volumes the conversational fragments of various biographers. The original text of Boswell will therefore appear pure and unbroken. We shall watch the progress of this work with much interest, and revert to it again at a future period.

Mr. Murray has also announced a Series of Illustrations—Portrait, Landscape, and Autographical—of the various Memoirs of Dr. Johnson.

FINE ARTS.

Delineations, Graphical and Descriptive, of Fountains Abbey. By J. and H. S. STORER. 4to. 18 plates.—Though Fountains Abbey has been a favourite subject with artists, and must continue so,—for the combinations which may be formed from its beautiful and extensive ruins are inexhaustible,—yet no separate work has hitherto been dedicated to the task of giving a complete series of its several portions. We should do injustice to the Messrs. Storer, if we did not mention that the present views are characterized by a careful attention to the architecture, as well as to picturesque effect; though this remark is unnecessary to those who are acquainted with their former meritorious works. The engravings are executed in the bold and firm style of the old school; the description is a sensible and judicious compilation from the best published authorities, among whom it will be remembered is the able topographer, Dr. Whitaker, in his *History of Craven*. The work deserves a place by the side of Britton's *Cathedrals*, and Ferrey's *Christchurch*.

The Castles of the English and Scottish Border; from original drawings by T. M. RICHARDSON; with descriptive and historic illustrations. Imperial Quarto. Parts I. II.—Mr. Richardson is an artist of Newcastle, and his views are very effectively executed by his own hand, in aquatint. There are also some very tasteful etchings, as vignettes. The interest of the subject speaks for itself: it is one which well deserves to have a volume, and that a handsome one like the present, devoted to its immediate illustration.

Wanderings through North Wales, by THOMAS ROSCOE, Esq. with engravings, by W. Radclyffe, from drawings by Cattermole, Cox, and Creswick. Part I. 8vo. The best account we could give of this work would be to describe it as a Landscape Annual, only it is to be published in sixteen Monthly portions. Mr. Radclyffe's burin has, in this number, displayed to the best advantage a beautiful landscape of the Vale of Llangollen, taken from Sir W. W. Wynn's terrace; the cascade of Caunant Mawr; and a clever

ne by Cattermole, with the Prince Llewellyn.

es' Cathedrals. Part III. The s of the Church of Canterbury, in er, are deserving of high praise ; we think, increase the desires riends of the work who recom- extension, so that they may e than a taste of the beauties of ce. We are sorry the Editor is icious in his errors, and resents he remarks we thought proper n his first number : he now re- s, that the cathedrals of Scot- e not cathedrals of Great Bri- w, without teasing him with the he ancient geographers, we will rselves with informing him, that rn sense of " Great Britain," as in the regal style of our sove- m the accession of James the ndeniably England *and* Scotland, ames's intention (however little egarded,) to abolish the distinc- es of the two countries. The s, however, seem wiser than the r the title of the work no longer he words we objected to.

f the World. Darton.—This ublisher has just brought out a the World on Mercator's pro- y which the whole globe is pre- a square surface at one view, ied by suitable directions for g the real distances of different every latitude or longitude ; the of Mercator's projection being— r the latitude, the more distant aces there situated appear to the : lines of longitude being given d to each other, instead of tend- ularly to the poles, as on the globes.

as we have examined into the this Map, it appears remarkably and the neatness of colouring ne by which each country is dis- d will afford material aid to geo- reference. But perhaps the iable feature of the whole is the ion of the new discoveries effect- e enterprising spirit of English s. In North America, especially, ve that the discoveries of Cap- ry, Franklin, and Ross are given ect minuteness—particularly the peninsula of Boothia, Regent's ie site of the north-west mag- le, &c.; which in maps of even ively recent date are entirely

BRITTON'S *Palatial Edifices of West- minster*, Part II. The plates here given are so interesting that we are induced to enumerate them, as we did those in the First Part. They are, 1. a Plan comprising the whole parliamentary buildings, courts of law, &c. between New Palace Yard and Abingdon Street, showing minutely every portion and the exact line of the late fire ; 2. three windows with zig-zag mouldings at the upper end of the late House of Lords, now just at the back of the reporters' gallery in the House of Commons ; forming one of the most interesting tokens of the original Norman palace, and showing the remote antiquity of the walls within which the Lower House is now assembled ; 3. the east end of St. Stephen's Chapel, with the ancient tracery appearing behind Wyatt's cement work ; and 4. the vestibule at its west end, beautiful even in ruin. All these plates are interesting records of the late great calamity.—In Part III. are contained, 1. a curious section of St. Stephen's Chapel, and of the late House of Commons as built within it, not forgetting the great ventilator, so often surrounded by political blue-stockings ; 2. the Painted Chamber (now the House of Lords) as in ruins ; 3. a remarkable ancient staircase at the south-east angle of the same ; and 4. an exterior view of the ruins of St. Stephen's, very tastefully selected by Mr. Billings, the draughtsman, and one which might form a very effective picture if drawn on a much larger scale. We know of no preceding architectural work which has possessed so great and so public an interest as the present.

BARTLETT'S *Views in Switzerland*, Parts V.—VIII. This work maintains its reputation in a course of glowing and sun-shiny plates, well worthy of the beautiful and magnificent scenes they represent.

SHAW'S *Specimens of Elizabethan Architecture*, Parts II. III. contain some very curious portions, particularly from Montacute House, Somerset, and Loseley in Surrey. In the genuine remains of the Elizabethan age, there is seldom such an elegance of the entire design, as to make the whole deserving of imitation ; but there are many features so appropriate to domestic architecture, and particularly to country mansions, so convenient, and so picturesque, that the modern artist may adapt them with the best effect. The great accuracy of Mr. Shaw's pencil stamps the highest value upon this work.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

New Works announced for Publication.

Annals of Lacock Abbey, in the county of Wilts; with memorials of the Foundress Ela Countess of Salisbury, and the Earls of the Houses of Sarisbury and Longespé. By the Rev. W. L. BOWLES, Canon of Sarum.

The IXth Number of the *Collectanea Topographica et Genealogica*, will contain, among other articles, the valuation of Bishops' Lands throughout the Kingdom, temp. Charles I. now first published from the Rawlinson MSS.

The Life and Times of William the Third, King of England. By the Hon. ARTHUR TREVOR, F.A.S.

The Rev. S. HYDE CASSAN, F. S. A., has "The Lives of the Archbishops of Canterbury" in an advanced state, to appear as an accompaniment to his "Lives of the Bishops of Salisbury," &c.

The Memoirs and Correspondence of Robert Lord Clive, collected from the family papers at Wolcot, and other sources. By SIR JOHN MALCOLM.

Observations on the Natural History and Productions of British Guiana, founded on a long residence. By JOHN HANCOCK, M.D.

Mr. AULDJO's Journal of a Visit to Constantinople, with Illustrations by George Cruikshank.

The Mechanics of Law-Making, by ARTHUR SYMONDS, Esq.

Provincial Sketches, by the Author of *The Usurer's Daughter*.

Travels in Northern Greece, with Maps, Plans, &c. By W. M. LEAKE, F.R.S.

A Memoir of the late Rev. J. Hughes, Originator of the British and Foreign Bible Society. By the Rev. J. LEIF-CHILD.

Select Memoirs of Port Royal; to which is appended, Launcelot's Tour to Alet.

A Sermon preached before the University of Cambridge, on the day of the funeral of the Duke of Gloucester. By THO. TURTON, D.D.

Lives of Catholic Missionaries. By JOHN CARNE, Esq.

The Episcopal Form of Church Government: its Antiquity, its Expediency, and its Conformity to the Word of God. By the Rev. J. MEDLEY, Minister of St. John's, Truro.

The Doctrinal Errors of the Apostles and Early Fathers. By W. OSBURN.

Corn Law Rhymes; forming the Third Volume of the Works of EBENEZER ELLIOTT.

The Book of Family Prayer, by the

Editor of the "Book of Private Prayer."

On the General Principles of Political Representation, and on the Vicissitudes in the Value of Money. By the Author of "Essays on the Formation of Opinions."

Martinet's Manual of Pathology, edited by JONES QUAIN, M.D., Professor of Anatomy and Physiology in the University of London.

The third edition of the Autobiography of a Dissenting Minister, containing an answer to the reviewers of the former editions.

The Artist; or, Young Ladies' Instructor in Ornamental Painting, Drawing, &c. By B. F. GANDEE, Teacher.

Rambles in Northumberland and on the Scotch border. By S. OLIVER, the Younger.

The final Number of Mr. BRITTON's "*History of Worcester Cathedral*," is now printing, and will be completed in the course of a few weeks. The preface will contain some explanations and remarks on the delay that has occurred—on the public patronage of embellished books, and particularly that of the Clerical dignitaries of the country—on the comparative position of the literary with other professional characters—on the Author's occupation and labours, from the time he penned the brief Autobiographic Essay, in the third volume of the *Beauties of Wiltshire*—on the unjust tax on Literature, which continues to disgrace the statutes of the realm, &c. &c.

The *third Number* of the "*Architectural Dictionary*," by the same Author, is gradually advancing. All the engravings are finished and printed; and most of the words in letters C. and D. are nearly ready for the printer, and it is his intention to proceed with the work with all the rapidity that is compatible with critical care.

ROYAL SOCIETY.

Feb. 26. J. W. Lubbock, esq. V.P.

Mr. Bishop's paper on the Human Voice was resumed and concluded.

March 5. Sir B. C. Brodie, V.P.

Read, on the discovery of the metamorphoses of Cirrhipedes, a species of barnacles, by I. V. Thomson, esq. F.L.S.; and A new method of discovering the equations of Caustics, by G. H. S. Johnson, M.A. of Oxford.

March 12. Rev. Dr. Jennings, V. P.

Read, Researches towards establishing a theory of the Dispersion of Light, by the Rev. Baden Powell, F.R.S. Savilian Professor of Astronomy; and an ac-

count of the twenty-four feet zenith Telescope, lately erected at the Royal Observatory, by John Pond, esq. F.R.S. Astronomer Royal, in continuation of a former paper.

March 19. Sir John Rennie, V.P.

Read, Some account of the eruption of Vesuvius, in 1834, by Professor Dabney, M.D. F.R.S.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

Feb. 28. A paper was read on the organization of a Siamese army, by Capt. Low. The author stated, that a Siamese army was levelled by conscription, and that the relatives of the conscripts are held as pledges for their fidelity.

March 19. A general meeting was held at the Society's house in Grafton-street. Amongst the donations laid upon the table, was a copy of the long-expected Dictionary of the Tibetan Language, by the learned Hungarian, M. Csoma de Körös. It was presented to the Society by the Asiatic Society of Bengal. The author in his preface states that the literature of Tibet is entirely of Indian origin. The immense volumes on different branches of science, &c. being exact or faithful translations from Sanscrit works taken from Bengal, Magadha, Gangetic or Central India, Cāshmir and Nepāl, commencing the seventh century after Christ; and that many of these works have been translated (mostly from Tibetan) into the Mongol, Mantchou, and Chinese languages: so that, by this means, the Tibetan became in Chinese Tartary the language of the learned, as in Europe the Latin is.

The paper read to the meeting consisted of an extract from the valuable MSS. presented by Captain James Low, on the Tenasserim country. The following is a portion of what was read, and may be considered interesting to our antiquarian readers:—"The heraldry of Europe has evidently derived its origin from the East; and it was intimately associated with religion and superstition. Maurice observes, that by the same hardy race—the descendants of the Tartar tribes which tenanted the north of Asia—were introduced into Europe armorial bearings, which were originally nothing more than hieroglyphical symbols, mostly of a religious allusion, that distinguished the banners of the potentates of Asia. The eagle belongs to the ensign of Vishnoo, the bull to that of Siva, and the falcon to that of Rama. The sun rising behind a recumbent lion blazed on the ancient ensign of the Tartar; and the eagle of the sun on that of the Persians.

The Humza, or famous goose, one of the incarnations of Boodha, is yet the chief emblem of Burman banners. The Russians, no doubt, had their standard from the eastern nations; it is the type of Garuda. The Islamites took the crescent—a fit emblem either of a rising or declining empire, and of their primeval worship."

STATISTICAL SOCIETY.

March 16. The first anniversary of this Society was very numerously attended, the Marquis of Lansdowne, the President, being in the chair. The actual number of its Fellows was 398: and corresponding provincial societies are either formed, or are on the point of formation, in various parts of the Kingdom. The receipts for the past year amounted to 1207*l.* 10*s.* and the expenses to 491*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.*, besides subscriptions due, amounting to 151*l.* 4*s.*

LONDON UNIVERSITY.

Feb. 25. The annual general meeting of the proprietors took place. The number of the students in the faculties of the arts and law was last year 122, this year 137; students in medicine last year 347, this 371. Pupils in the junior schools 284, and this year 303. The total amount of receipts last year 9,890*l.* 3*s.* and this year 9971*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.* The extraordinary expenses of the year amounted to 1218*l.* 16*s.* 9*d.* The pecuniary prospects of the proprietors have not improved. It was stated that all hope of any return, either of principal or interest, is at an end; and as one of the principal objections to granting a charter to this institution has been that it is a joint-stock company, in order to obviate this objection, Mr. Tooke proposed that the proprietors should consent to "relinquish this nominal interest" altogether. This proposition was indignantly rejected by Colonel Leicester Stanhope and others, and withdrawn.

On the 26th of March Mr. Tooke brought forward his motion in the House of Commons for an address to his Majesty, beseeching him to grant his Royal Charter of Incorporation to the University, as approved in the year 1831 by the then law officers of the Crown, and containing no other restriction than against conferring degrees in divinity and in medicine. Mr. Goulburn moved an amendment, that there should be laid before the House all the petitions and proceedings on the subject; but eventually, the numbers were, for Mr. Tooke's motion, 246; against it, 136—majority, 110.

THE UNITED SERVICE MUSEUM.

March 7. The annual meeting of the members of the Naval and Military Library and Museum, which has now

changed its title to the above, was held at the Thatched House Tavern. Sir Edward Codrington took the chair. Captain Stoddart (the Secretary) read the report. The increase of members in the last year was 397, and the total number is now 3 977. The number of the visitors since the opening of the house in August, 1833, was 13,376, averaging 730 per month. A balance remained in the hands of the Treasurer, after defraying all current expenses, of 1761*l.* 10*s.* Great benefits are derived to the Society from the establishment of local committees in various parts of the world, and from the facilities afforded by Government transports in the transmission of specimens from distant parts; the library has been considerably extended during the past year. The Master-General of the Ordnance had directed a duplicate of arms from the reign of Cromwell, to be deposited in the Museum, which it is intended to class chronologically with those already collected. After noticing the establishment of lectures and geography, the magnetism of the earth, naval architecture, astronomy, &c., the report concluded by inviting communications upon all branches of knowledge connected with the naval and military professions, especially on tactics, topography, and hydrography of countries, the probable effect of steam power, as applied to the purposes of war, and the adoption of other modern inventions and improvements, &c.

The Chairman intimated the retirement of the Secretary, Capt. Stoddart, who has been appointed Military Secretary to the expedition about to proceed to Persia: a vote of thanks was then passed to him.

THE MARYLEBONE LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTION.

March 4. The ceremony of opening the newly-acquired theatre of this Society took place at their house, in Edward-street, Portman-square. It is a neat and commodious saloon, without being too large; constructed conveniently to accommodate an audience of upwards of 600 persons. Lord Brougham presided in the chair.

Mr. Hemming, the Chairman of the Society, entered into a minute detail of the origin of the institution. Like many others more important, it had sprung up by chance; a bequest of minerals had led to an inquiry into mineralogy, and, from the want of information on this subject, a few persons were made aware of their necessity for further instruction. Originally there were only eleven members, the next quarter there were eighty-two, and by the great advantages conferred by

the gratuitous lectures and support of Dr. Copland, Dr. Ritchie, Professor Bernie, Sir A. Carlisle, and other distinguished men, it had arisen to its present state; and, with the patronage of Lord Brougham, boasted of a library of 2,500 volumes, and a fair proportion of subscribers. Mr. Buckingham, M. P. and other Gentlemen having addressed the meeting—Lord Brougham rose, and spoke for nearly two hours, going through the various points of the system of instruction and spread of education he has so frequently advocated. He noticed the rise of societies similar to the present, which he dated from the period of that “great event” in 1823 or 1824, when the Mechanics’ Institute rose within the metropolis. It was true that Dr. Birkbeck had expended nearly 4,000*l.* in the building, and had only been remunerated 800*l.*, but he derived a most honourable interest for his capital in the opinion of all good and worthy men. After some lengthened observations on the natural progress of knowledge, and its reflection from one class of the community to another, the Noble and Learned Lord adverted to the occasion of his presence at the meeting. He said he did not attend there for self-glorification and display. He was no seeker after self-glorification; nay, so far from it, that of not one-thousandth part of what he had written was he considered the author. In conjunction with a friend, he had, for the last twenty years, amused the hours he could steal from his professional duties with writing lectures, which were delivered in different parts of the country; and no one dreamed who were their composers.

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.

Feb. 23. At a special meeting of the Council, the following extract from the will of the late Thomas Telford, Esq., was read:

“To the President for the time being of the Civil Engineer Institution, in trust, the interest to be expended in annual premiums, under the direction of the Council, 2000*l.* All my scientific books, book-cases, prints, and such drawings as my executors shall consider suitable, are to be delivered to the President of the Civil Engineer Institution, for its use and benefit, on condition that all those articles, as well as the books, prints, and drawings, already presented by me, shall, in case of the said Institution being discontinued, be delivered to the Royal Society, Edinburgh, for its use.”

It was then resolved, upon consideration of the above bequest of their late highly-esteemed and much lamented President, that—1st. The premiums to be

be both of an honorary and pecuniary.—2nd. That the honorary premiums consist of medals in gold, silver, or bronze, to be called the “Telford Medal,” with the head of the late President on one side, surrounded by the words, “Institution of Civil Engineers, founded 1818;” and on the other, “Telford Medal,” and a suitable device, leaving space for the name of the successful candidate, and the object of the reward; and a further description of honorary medals of such size and value, as shall be determined by the Council.—3rd. That the principal subjects for which premiums may be given, are—1. Descriptions, accompanied by plans and explanatory drawings of any work in civil engineering, so far as absolutely executed; which should contain authentic details of the progress of the work. (Smeaton’s Account of the Eddystone Light-House may be taken as an example.)—2. Models or drawings, with descriptions, of useful engines and machines; plans of harbours, canals, roads, rivers, canals, mines, &c.; and sections of districts of country.—3. Practical essays on subjects connected with civil engineering, such as hydraulics, mineralogy, chemistry, physics, mechanics, statistics, agriculture, &c.; or with models, drawings, or descriptions of any new and useful apparatus or instruments applicable to the purposes of engineering or surveying.—4th. Premiums can be given until the next meeting of the Institution; but any competitions presented during the present year, will be considered as subjects for premiums of 1836:—5th. The number or value of premiums to be determined by the Council.—6th. The premiums to be awarded to the successful candidates at the next annual general meeting at the end of the session.—7th. In the distribution of premiums, no distinction will be made between natives and foreigners.

Friends of Mr. Telford met on the 1st ult. to make arrangements for erecting a suitable monument to his memory in Westminster Abbey.

DR. KLOSS’S LIBRARY, THE MELANTHON MANUSCRIPTS.

An extraordinary degree of interest is to be excited this season by the auction (May 7 to May 29) of the library of Dr. Kloss, of Franckfort, in which many original and unpublished manuscripts and books with MS. annotations were fortunately confided to the skill of Messrs. Sotheby and the well-known book auctioneers; and in preparing the collection for sale, he was the first to discover that a considerable number of the books had been either

the property, or had passed through the hands of the celebrated reformer MELANTHON, and had been enriched by copious annotations from his pen. Prefixed to the Catalogue is a concise and neat biographical sketch of the life of Melancthon; to which the compiler (Mr. S. Leigh Sotheby) has added at some length his reasons for supposing so many of these writings in the form of MS. compositions, or annotations upon printed books, although written in such various characters, are all from the pen of the same eminent Reformer. This discovery, if it can be satisfactorily established, will be one of the most extraordinary in the annals of literature, and cannot fail of rivetting the attention of all lovers of bibliography. To enable the reader better to judge of the probability of this singular discovery, the Catalogue is illustrated by eight plates of lithographic fac-similes, containing specimens of the various styles of handwriting supposed to be used by Melancthon. The first plate contains specimens from Melancthon’s Common-Place Book. Plate II. has specimens from the Latin Bibles, Norimberg, 1477, described by the compiler of the Catalogue, as “the highest monument of the overwhelming learning and pious industry of Melancthon. The margins are literally filled with commentaries, emendations, and interlineations.” Plate IV. contains specimens from two editions of the Bible, discovered in the library of the late A. Chalmers, Esq. and which being found with manuscript annotations, supposed by Mr. Leigh Sotheby to be by Melancthon, are proposed to be sold with Dr. Kloss’s Collection. The motto in the title-page, taken from “Collectanea Grammatica,” by Melancthon, the compiler observes, “beautifully and powerfully illustrates the literary labours of the whole life of Melancthon.”

The fac-simile is not very legible; but we read it,

Nulla dies abeat quin linea ducta supersit.

The idea is evidently borrowed from the well-known “*Nulla dies sine linea*,” as applied to Apelles.

Dr. Kloss, the proprietor of this collection, devoted much time to early bibliography, with a view to publishing a supplement to Panzer’s *Typographical Annals*; which, however, he abandoned, and subsequently directed his attention to the collection of the Library now about to be dispersed by auction. His discoveries in bibliography are inserted on the covers of each work, and are in general copied into this Catalogue. The Library consists of 1. A Collection of Donatus, illustrative of the Discovery of the Art of Print-

ing, the most extensive ever brought before the public. 2. Editions of the Bible, in Latin, German, &c. containing MS. annotations by Melancthon. 3. Bulls and Letters of Indulgence. 4. Rituals of the Romish Church—Missals, Breviaries, Horæ, &c. 5. Lives of the Saints. 6. Sources of the Roman Law, Civil and Ecclesiastical Laws, Statute Laws, &c. 7. The Classics form an important feature, comprising upwards of a thousand different editions of the Greek and Latin Classical authors, with many *editiones principes*. A great number of these have MS. annotations, by Melancthon. 8. Vocabularies and Grammatical Treatises. 9. Theology, an extensive collection. 10. The most curious assemblage of works in the German and Dutch languages ever brought into one view. It is particularly rich in early Chronicles, Histories, and Romances; early Translations of the Classics; Works illustrative of the Rites and Ceremonies of the Church, Civil and Ecclesiastical Law, &c.

FITZWILLIAM MUSEUM, CAMBRIDGE.

We have been favoured with a private view of the model for this intended Museum, designed by Wm. Bardwell, Esq., architect. The extreme length is 355 feet, the height to the top of balustrade 61 feet, and the total height, including the central dome, is 124 feet.

The whole building is designed in sesquialteral proportions, the principal numbers being 91 67 and 32. 6 in.

The exterior order is a modification of that of the temple of Vesta, at Tivoli; the entablature being made bolder, and the capital heightened to full 60 minutes, on account of the greater size of the columns, and the density of our climate compared with Tivoli.

The columns are 3 ft. 3 in. in diameter, and 32 ft. 6 in. high, placed upon a podium 12 ft. high, being the same proportion as the original.

In conformity with ancient arrangement, the principal entrance is placed towards the south, beneath a hexastyle portico, with its appropriate pediment and enriched tympanum, and is approached by a magnificent flight of steps, 35 feet broad.

The interior contains numerous spacious and well-lighted apartments in the basement, 11 feet high.

The ground floor gives a noble entrance hall, having a double flight of stairs, leading to a tribune supported by caryatides from the Erectheum—a gallery of antiquities, 75 ft. 6 in. by 33 ft. 9 in. A rotunda, with its duplicated cross, 66 ft. diameter; a library, 75 ft. 4 in. by

33 ft. 9 in.; a public reading room, 45 ft. 6 in. by 27 ft.; a semicircular exhedra, 34 ft. by 20 ft., for the use of Fellows only; and four private reading rooms, 17 ft. square, for the use of persons pursuing any particular course of study: all these apartments are 17 ft. high.

The principal entrance to the picture gallery is from the tribune of the hall; from hence its magnificent length (222 ft.) is seen to great advantage; the light from the eye of the dome, and the sunk pannels of its supporting arches, most happily contrasting with the peculiar manner in which the light is admitted to the other divisions of the gallery. It is a curious fact, that there are scarcely three galleries in Europe in which the light is scientifically admitted. A small work of Mr. Bardwell's in this metropolis, shows, that he perfectly understands how to introduce light properly for an advantageous display of pictures.

As continuations of the gallery are two cabinets; the one 45 by 27 ft., the other 35 by 20 ft., provided for cabinet pictures. The height of this floor is 27 ft., and the interior height of the dome, from the floor of the gallery, is 81 ft.

THE PUBLIC PRESS IN SPAIN.

In the year 1834 there were, in the whole extent of the kingdom, ninety-eight newspapers, of which twenty-one disappeared in the course of the year. The seventy-seven political Journals that have survived are thus divided—fifty-one have an official character, three are purely Ministerial, and twenty-three belong to various shades of opinions. These latter papers cannot, to speak properly, be classed in a definite manner, for they frequently change their Editors at a moment's notice, and their colour is as fugitive and as changeable as events. These Journals, *en masse*, consume about 40,000 reams of paper, at the rate of thirty reals a ream, and this consumption may be valued at 1,200,000 reals. The total value of subscriptions for the seventy-seven Journals we have mentioned, is 10,315,200 reals, and the whole mass, including Extraordinary Gazettes, supplements, reports of sittings, and various notices and bills, the total may be estimated at 12,000,000 reals, which are divided as follow;—1st, To the paper-manufacturers, 1,200,000 reals—2dly, printers, compositors, pressmen, and servants, 8,000,000—3dly, porters, 200,000 reals—4thly, proprietors, editors, literary assistants, &c., 2,000,000 reals—5thly, hospitals and other charitable establishments, 100,000 reals—6thly, postage, &c., 500,000 reals. Total, twelve millions of reals, or 120,000*l*.

COMMUNICATION WITH INDIA.

The Lords of the Admiralty have circulated a circumstantial programme of the contemplated communication between this country and India, by way of the Mediterranean, Isthmus of Suez, and Red Sea; which seems to have been admirably matured by one of the ablest and most indefatigable officers that ever conducted a great public department, Sir Francis Free-ling. It appears that six vessels, equipped on a new principle, to act either as steam or sailing packets, are to be employed. They

will touch at Cadiz, Gibraltar, Corfu, Zante, Cephalonia, and various Greek islands, on their voyage to Alexandria. The effectual transport across the Isthmus of Suez is arranged with the Pacha of Egypt, and on the other side the East-India Company have built four large steamers to run between the East-India Presidencies and Suez, so as to meet the Europeans, and complete their ulterior objects. The whole preparations will occupy from twelve to fifteen months.

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

Feb. 26. W. R. Hamilton, esq. V.P.

The following gentlemen were elected Fellows of the Society: Thomas Gambier Parry, esq. of Trinity college, Cambridge; James Stewart Forbes, esq. of Christ's college, Cambridge, and Fitzroy-square; the Rev. John Hume Spry, D.D. Prebendary of Canterbury; and John Maltravers, esq. of Bury-street, St. James's.

Lord Braybrooke exhibited a great Admiralty seal of Louis the Bastard of Bourbon, who was appointed Admiral of France in 1466, and died in 1486. It is round, of three inches diameter; and, like the English seals of the same class, exhibits a ship displayed over its surface. The arms of Bourbon, three fleurs-de-lis surmounted by a bend ragulée, are placed on all the three sails. At the mast head is a pennon with fleurs-de-lis, and on the ship's side a leopard's face within a square tressure or border. The inscription, in a very obscure black letter, appears to be *B. pour les amandetus (?) de normandie de lopp bastart de bourbon amiral de france*. The place in which this important seal has been found, is not a little extraordinary; it occurred at Saffron Walden, placed in the top of a weight, we believe in order to form the handle.

Henry H. Kater, esq. communicated an account of several douns, or duns, in North Uist, one of the Hebrides, with plans of that called Doun Sticher.

March 5. Henry Hallam, esq. V.P.

Three letters were read from Mr. Hallam's volume (of copies, but unpublished), mentioned in our last report. They were 1. from Lord Bacon to King James the First, accompanying Reasons for the King's calling a Parliament, and matters for consideration in the management of the same. One of the points is, "What use may be made of the Cinque Ports and

Duchy" for placing members in boroughs likely to support the King's causes; and several others are directed to the means of obtaining a Parliament "truly free, and not packed against him,"—not combined in parties, but every individual judging for himself. 2. A letter from Thomas Duke of Norfolk to Cardinal Wolsey, relative to the collection of a Benevolence. He writes from Norwich, where there were more merchants ready to contribute 200 pounds, than there were gentlemen in the shire willing (or able), to give 200 marks. 3. From the Dukes of Norfolk and Suffolk to Wolsey, just after the suppression of the rising in 14 Hen. VIII. The Dukes having assembled the military force of the two counties from which they derived their titles, had been met by the townsmen of Lavenham in shirts, begging for pardon; when their Graces made "a long rehearsal, the best we could, to aggravate their offence," and then, after these "sharp and sour lessons," selecting some of the leaders for confinement and further intimidation, promised they would use their best endeavours to restore the penitents to the King's favour.

March 12. Thomas Amyot, esq. Treasurer, in the chair.

The reading of the same papers was continued. One was a letter from Henry VIII. to Archbishop Warham, for raising a loan or gratuity from the clergy and all religious establishments, of *one-third (!)* of their annual revenues when they exceeded ten pounds, and a fourth of those below that sum. The pretext was the vast expense of his preparations against France.

March 19. H. Hallam, esq. V.P.

The Baron de Reiffenberg, Rector of the University of Louvaine, Secretary to the Commission recently issued for the publication of inedited documents illustrative of Belgian History, author of a

History of the Order of the Golden Fleece, and many other learned works, was elected a Honorary Member; and the following gentlemen were elected Fellows:—the Rev. Edm. Craven Hawtrey, D.D. Head Master of Eton School, and George Dodd, esq. of Montagu-square.

J. P. Collier, esq., F.S.A., presented a copy of the third of his series of miracle plays, being the Adoration of the Shepherds, the 13th of the series contained in the MS. on vellum belonging to P. Towneley, esq., the handwriting of which is of the reign of Henry VI., and it perhaps belonged to Widkirk Abbey. It contains two plays on the Adoration of the Shepherds, both of a comic description; that now printed is "a farce of broad humour and drollery," without parallel, of that early period, in our language.

The letters from Mr. Hallam's book were continued; those read being two long epistles from Archbishop Warham to Cardinal Wolsey, relative to the raising of supplies.

The following members are appointed Auditors of the Society's Accounts for the present year: the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Chichester, W. Y. Ottley, esq., Lord Prudhoe, and William Wilkins, esq. R.A.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF NEWCASTLE.

Feb. 4. The anniversary meeting of this Society was held in their new room, in the building lately erected by the Natural History Society, John Hodgson, esq. in the chair. The report, after deploring the death, during the last year, of many of its members, and among them of Mr. Surtees, the Historian of Durham, Mr. J. T. Brockett, jun. (one of the Secretaries), Mr. Gibson, of Reedsmouth, from whom so many of its antiquities were obtained, and the Rev. Anthony Hedley, of Chesterholme, congratulated the Society on the acquisition in its new apartments, of a place where specimens of antiquity can safely be deposited. The arcade adjoining has had the numerous altars, &c., belonging to the Society, placed in it, forming, perhaps, the best collection of Roman Antiquities in Britain, which will always be open to the inspection of the public. After the reception of several presents of books, the Rev. John Hodgson read a letter from John Clayton, esq. granting the Society leave to examine a Castellum on one of his estates in the West. The following were elected officers for the ensuing year:—Sir John Edw. Swinburne, Bart, President, C. W. Bigge, esq. Rev. John Hodgson, Sir C. M.

L. Monck, Bart. Vice-Presidents. Mr. J. Adamson, Treasurer. Mr. John Adamson, Mr. Henry Turner, Secretaries. Mr. J. T. Brockett, Mr. Thomas Bell, Mr. Emerson Charnley, Mr. John Clayton, Mr. Dixon Dixon, Mr. John Hodgson, Elswick, Mr. William Hutton, Mr. Thomas Hodgson, Mr. John Fenwick, Mr. Robert Ormston, jun., Rev. James Raine, and Rev. Wm. Turner, Council. The members afterwards dined together; the chair was ably filled by John Hodgson, esq., and the company were highly gratified by much interesting conversation, and particularly by the communication of the Rev. Mr. Raine, respecting the formation, objects, and progress of the Surtees Society (see p. 302).

PAINTINGS AT HOXNE.

On clearing the walls of the church at Hoxne, near Eye, in Suffolk, several paintings partially obliterated, have recently been discovered. One, representing David on the field of battle with Goliath; the next is supposed to be Paul confined in the Stocks; there is also the Crucifixion and the Resurrection of the Dead, &c. They are about ten feet high and twelve feet wide. There are several perfect inscriptions, of which we hope hereafter to procure copies; but they have not hitherto been seen by any person able to read them, although quite perfect. We understand a similar discovery has also been lately made at Dartford; and we shall look forward to receive further particulars of both by the kindness of some volunteer correspondent.

As some workmen were lately forming a new road near the Priory at Brinkburn, they discovered a small brass pot, containing several gold coins, consisting of rose nobles of the first and second coinage of Edward III., and some half and quarter nobles of the same reign, all in the most perfect state of preservation. The pot and coins are now in the possession of Major Cadogan, of Brinkburn Priory.

ANTIQUE URN.

A beautiful antique glass urn has been discovered at Yebleron, in France. It has one handle and is of a square form. The urn contained a bronze medal bearing the head of Antoninus, with the date of the period of his third Consulship, from which it would appear that the medal is of the year 140 of the Christian era, so that it must have been placed in the urn nearly 1700 years ago.

POETRY.

HYMN

*On the Anniversary of the Meeting of the
Salisbury National School, July, 1831.
By the Rev. W. L. BOWLES, Canon
Residentiary, &c.*

OH ! if tears may fill the eyes,
A parent's and a Christian's tears ;
If ever hymn to Heaven may rise,
The hymn that Mercy's angel hears ;—
Yes ! 'tis when a sight like this
Shall bid these tears in silence start,
Awake the hopes of heavenly bliss,
And steal from toil and earth the heart.
Here are no dark clouds of care
That hang on some poor mother's look,
Her child, at nightfall, said its prayer,
And, see ! now clasps its Holy Book.
And that poor mother kissed its hair,
Or watch'd its sleep, beside the bed ;
And thought, ' My child, how wilt thou
fare
In this hard world, when I am dead !
Saviour, Lord, to thee we pray !
That child from sin, from sorrow save,
Lest grief a father's locks of grey
Bring down with sorrow to the grave.'
Children, ever feel the debt ;
Raise your thoughts to God above ;
Nor ever, in the world, forget
The lessons here of faith and love.

VERSES,

By the Author of the *Lives of the Sacred
Poets.*

No. 1. *Hymn to Peace.*

Ah, sweet Content ! where doth thine harbour
hold ?

Is it in churches with religious men,
Which praise the gods with prayers manifold,
And in their studies meditate it then.
Whether thou dost in heaven or earth appear,
Be where thou wilt, thou wilt not harbour here.
B. Barnes.

I.

SWEET Spirit ! wherefore can it be
That thou wilt never dwell with me ;
Wandering o'er the peopled earth,
Never coming to my hearth.
The flowery meadows laugh ; the Spring
The head of June is garlanding ;
Blossoms hang on every tree ;
But I am poor in wanting thee.
Thou didst flee to brighter skies,
When early watching dimm'd my eyes,
And wintry winds beat on my head,
And Sorrow sate beside my bed.

II.

In other days there was no place
But shone, beloved, with thy face !

How often in the hours of glee
Thy purple pinions, Fantasy,
Bare me to the faëry clime,
Where Joy sits weaving flowers for Time,
And roaming by the haunted streams,
The gentle shepherd of fair dreams,
Scatter'd 'neath my drowsy head,
Flowers of thought long harvested,
And with the twilight came to me
Like a shadow, Memory—
Breathing o'er the Doric rhyme.
The early bloom of pastoral thyme,
From the sunny grass, would come,
Stealing o'er the air, the hum
Of the dark Sicilian bees ;
And through the verdant olive trees,
The dashing oar, the sailor's cheer,
Broke in music on mine ear ;
And Love unto my languid eyes
Wafted the airs of Paradise.

III.

Nurse of pleasant dreams, return,
Open again thine emerald urn,
Where the pearls entreaured lie
Of the antique Poesy.
Cheer me with the light divine
That dawneth from the Tuscan line,
Pour upon my gloomy sky
The purple heaven of Araby.

IV.

Hasten hither ! hasten, pray !
Thou didst visit me in May,
When Hope had wreath'd my burning
brow—

Wilt thou be a stranger now ?
My gate for ever passing by,
Swift of foot, and dull of eye.
Prythee, listen to my prayer !
Loose the gathering chain of Care ;
Thy fragrance through my chamber shed,
Pour thy ointment on my head ;
Bow thine ear of Mercy—hark,
Never was my sky so dark,—
Joy, the bosom's summer-bird,
In my breast no more is heard ;
One by one the blossoms flee
From Life's rudely-shaken tree ;
Friends, companions—all are flown—
Sweet Spirit ! leave me not alone ;
The sickness of my heart will cease
At thy soothing whisper, Peace ;
The tempestuous clouds that roll
Their stormy shadows o'er my soul,
Before thy feet will melt away,
Like darkness at the look of May.
Then hasten to my lonely home,
In bower and field no longer roam ;
Leave beauty with the kneeling throng,
And the minstrel with his song,
And the warrior with his spear—
But thou, sweet Spirit ! harbour here !

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Feb. 24. The Earl of *Hardwicke* rose to move the usual Address to the Speech delivered by his Majesty on the opening of Parliament, observing that he had never heard a more satisfactory speech from the throne than the one just delivered. As to the question of Church Reform, to which his Majesty's Speech directed their attention, he had only to hope that every one of their Lordships would enter into that view of the subject which his Majesty had taken; that they would exert themselves to support the Church, and so to extend its foundations as that it should embrace all those who were anxious to rest within its pale.—Lord *Gage* seconded the Address.—Viscount *Melbourne* complained that the Speech was defective on many points, and said that none who had merely heard that Speech read, would have imagined that a total change of Government had taken place. He thought so important an event, for which he considered the Duke of Wellington responsible, should not have been thus lightly passed over. He looked upon the late dissolution as a wanton exercise of power—regarded the Speech as wholly inconsistent with the political character, principles, and professions of those by whom it had been advised—and concluded by moving an amendment, the principal object of which was to induce their Lordships, as a change had taken place in the Ministry, to declare that they still adhered to that system which had been followed by the late Government.—The Duke of *Wellington* denied that he was responsible for the dissolution of the late Government, which had, in fact, been caused by the circumstance that the leader of the House of Commons had ceased to be a Member of that House, and had thus rendered it impossible for the late Government to go on.—After Lord *Brougham*, the Lord Chancellor, and the Duke of *Richmond* had addressed the House, the question was put on the amendment, which was negatived without a division. The original Address was then agreed to.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Feb. 24. The King's Speech having been read, Lord *Sandon* rose to move the usual

Address, which was seconded by Mr. *Bramston*.—Lord *Morpeth* proposed an amendment to the Address, stating that the present times were of such importance, that the Country would expect the House of Commons not to confine itself to ordinary courtesies and formalities, but to express in respectful but dignified language the impression which the present state of affairs could not fail to excite. The Hon. Member alluded to the abrupt, and as it seemed uncalled for, dismissal of the late Administration. The Noble Lord concluded by proposing an addition to the Address, stating that His Majesty's faithful Commons could not but lament that the progress of Reform "should have been interrupted and endangered by the Dissolution of a Parliament earnestly intent upon the vigorous prosecution of measures to which the wishes of the people were most anxiously and justly directed."—Mr. *Bannerman* seconded the amendment, and expressed himself to be a determined opponent of the present Ministry.—Sir *R. Peel*, in a speech of great length and eloquence, vindicated the prerogative of the Crown, and the measures pursued by the present government. With regard to the dissolution of the late Parliament, he freely took upon himself the responsibility, since no great change had ever taken place in government without being followed by an appeal to the people. Among the measures about to be proposed to the consideration of Parliament, was one for the final and equitable adjustment of Tithe in Ireland; another for the Commutation of Tithe in England and Wales; and another for the Administration of Justice in Ecclesiastical causes. Government also proposed to make provision for the more effectual maintenance of Ecclesiastical discipline—a provision which would enforce episcopal authority, not over the Laity, but over the Clergy, and would also check, if not entirely prevent, those cases of scandal which occasionally occurred, but without punishment. Government also intended to propose a measure which would relieve those who dissented from the Church from the necessity of celebrating marriage according to its rites. Under these circumstances, he felt it his first and paramount duty to stand by those trusts which had been confided to him, and to call upon

the House to wait until it saw the measures which the Government were about to propose. The debate on the Address was then adjourned; and after two nights' discussion (Lord *Stanley* and Lord *J. Russell* being the principal speakers, the one contending against, and the latter for the amendment), the House came to a division:—when there appeared—for the amendment, 309; for the original motion, 302; majority, 7.

March 2. The *Speaker* informed the House that on Saturday the amended Address to the Royal Speech had been presented to his Majesty, who had returned the following gracious answer:

“I thank you sincerely for the assurances which you have given me in this loyal and dutiful Address of your disposition to co-operate with me in the improvement, with a view to the maintenance, of our institutions in Church and State. I learn with regret that you do not concur with me as to the policy of the appeal which I have recently made to the sense of my people. I never have exercised, and I never will exercise, any of the prerogatives which I hold, excepting for the single purpose of promoting the great end for which they are entrusted to me—the public good; and I confidently trust that no measure conducive to the general interests will be endangered or interrupted in its progress by the opportunity which I have afforded to my faithful and loyal subjects, of expressing their opinions through the choice of their Representatives in Parliament.”

After the thanks of the House had been voted to his Majesty, Sir *R. Peel* moved for a Committee of SUPPLY; when Lord *J. Russell* rose to call the attention of the House to the extraordinary situation of the present Ministry, after the recent defeats they had sustained.—Sir *R. Peel*, in reply, said that he had not felt it his duty to tender his resignation in consequence of the recent vote of the House, and it was his intention to persevere in doing his duty, and submit to the House those measures on which Ministers had formed their opinion. The House then went into a Committee of Supply, when it was resolved, “that a supply be granted to his Majesty.”

[During the remainder of the week, the two Houses were chiefly occupied with the presentation of Petitions on various subjects, with notices of motions, and other desultory business, which gave rise to discussions of no particular interest.]

March 10. The *Solicitor-General* obtained leave to bring in an Act to indemnify persons who had omitted to comply

with certain of the regulations contained in an Act of 38 Geo. III. c. 78, respecting the printing and publication of newspapers, from penalties incurred under that Act. The Bill was immediately brought in, read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time.

The Marquis of *Chandos* brought forward a motion for the repeal of the MALT TAX. He thought that no measure was so well calculated to relieve the overwhelming distress of the agricultural interest as the repeal of this tax. At present, the farmer was unable to give his labourer beer, and the labourer was unable to purchase it; and he trusted that the present House of Commons would not reject a proposition, the effect of which would be not only to relieve the agricultural interest, but the country at large.—Mr. *Handley* seconded the motion, and said that if the people were able to brew beer at home at half the price, he was persuaded that none but the dissolute and the idle would frequent the public-houses.—Sir *R. Peel* opposed the motion in a very long and able speech. He began by remarking that the motion was premature, being made before it was known what could be saved from the public service—a fact which could not be made public till after the 5th of April next, being the termination of the financial year. It was calculated that there would be found to be a surplus revenue of 250,000*l.*—and under these circumstances they were called upon to repeal the whole of the Malt-tax, which produced, in 1831, a net sum of 4,208,000*l.*; in 1832, 4,675,000*l.*; in 1833, 4,772,000*l.*; and in 1834, 4,812,000*l.*—thus creating a deficiency in the amount required to meet the ordinary expenditure, of 4,500,000*l.* In answer to the assertion, that the Malt-duty had occasioned a great decrease in the consumption of beer, it might be observed, that other articles had entered into a successful competition with it, namely, tea, coffee, and spirits, the demand for which had of late wonderfully increased. The duty on malt, however, was only 2*s.* 7*d.* per bushel, or at the rate of 57 per cent.; whilst the duty laid upon West India coffee was at the rate of 63 per cent.; the duty upon port and sherry at the rate of 75 per cent.; the duty upon rum at the rate of 407 per cent.; the duty upon English spirits at the rate of 333 per cent.; the duty upon brandy at the rate of 627 per cent.; and the duty upon Geneva at the rate of 930 per cent. How then could it be said that an undue preference had been given to those articles over beer? Whatever the determination of the House might be, of one fact he was

sure, that with his views of the consequences of the repeal of this tax, in the present state of the public revenue, he had no alternative but to submit his views to the consideration of the House, and, if the House chose to overrule them, to leave it subject to the responsibility which it would assume.—After several Members had addressed the House for and against the motion, the Marquis of Chandos, in reply, rose to express his surprise at the change of opinion which he had that night witnessed in the House. He had a deep feeling of alarm lest all confidence in public men should be lost by it.—The House then divided, when there appeared for the resolution, 192; against it, 350.

March 16. On the motion that the House resolve into a Committee of Supply, Mr. *Hume* moved that the Navy Estimates be referred to a Select Committee, for the purpose of examining the same, and reporting thereupon in the House.—After some discussion, the Hon. Member's motion was negatived on a division; the numbers being, for the original motion, 146; against it, 66.

March 17. Sir *R. Peel* moved for leave to bring in a Bill to alter the law of MARRIAGES, as regards DISSENTERS. He stated that, until the Marriage Act of 1754, marriage was in fact a civil contract; as far as the Dissenters are concerned, it was proposed, in reality, to restore that state of the law. To prevent the intervention of the clergyman, the Bill would enact that Dissenters desiring to be married, should give notice thereof to a magistrate; that 14 days after such notice, or any time within three months, they should present themselves before that magistrate, and, on signing in his presence a contract of marriage, after declaration that they were 21, or had parents' or guardians' consent, and that there existed no legal impediments, they should be entitled to have a certificate of such marriage from him; and that the adding to or withholding from such civil contract of marriage, any religious ceremony, should be left to the parties. The magistrate to forward a certificate of such marriage to the clergyman, for the sake of registration, that being the best system of registration at present existing—the Right Honourable Baronet at the same time stating that a general system of registration was under consideration. As to the payments, they were to be 7s. to the Magistrate:—5s. of that sum to the parochial officers or clergyman, for registration. With respect to the members of

the Church, the law would remain what it now is, he holding that if relief were afforded to the Dissenters, they would have no right to attempt to interfere with what the Church Establishment deemed best for its members.—Mr. *Wilks* said that this was a decided improvement upon Lord John Russell's Bill.—After an extended discussion, in the course of which the Bill was generally eulogized, the motion was agreed to.

March 18. Sir *J. Campbell* moved the second reading of the Bill regarding the abolition of IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT.—Mr. *Richards* and Mr. *Baring* strongly opposed the Bill, contending that it had not the sanction of the mass of the community, and that its consequences would be of the most disastrous character to trade and industry.—Sir *J. Campbell* replied that both debtors and creditors in all parts of the kingdom had strongly urged him to press forward this Bill.—After an extended discussion, in the course of which, Mr. *Grote*, Mr. *Ewart*, and Mr. *Warburton*, &c. supported the Bill, it was read a second time, without any division.

Sir *J. Graham* brought in Bills—1. For the encouragement of men voluntarily to enter the navy; and 2. To consolidate and amend the laws regarding merchant seamen. They were read a first time, and ordered to be printed.

March 20. Sir *H. Hardinge* brought forward a measure for the COMMUTATION of TITHES in IRELAND; the principle of which he stated to be, that for the future the tithe should be commuted for a land-tax, offering to the landlords a bonus of 25 per cent. By this arrangement, an effectual stop would be put to the frightful scenes lately witnessed in Ireland—tithe being no longer allowed to be collected either by the landlords or the Clergy. Although the sums advanced to the Clergy, in lieu of tithe, in the years 1831, 2, and 3, were still to be considered due, repayment would not be demanded; so that a frightful source of strife and bloodshed would thus be effectually rendered innoxious. The Right Hon. Bart. concluded by moving,—“That tithes in Ireland should be abolished, and that in lieu thereof there be a rent-charge, payable out of the land; that such rent-charge should be after the rate of 75*l.* for 100*l.* tithe; and that such rent charge be saleable, and the money raised by the redemption thereof be invested in lands for the benefit of the present owners of the tithes.”—Lord *J. Russell* said that he would not oppose the resolutions, but

nt himself with reminding the Com-
e, that there was no essential differ-
between this measure and the Bill
ed last year. That Bill was charged
proposing to "secularise" Church
rty: if so, this Bill did the same.—
ice moved an amendment to sub-
e the following for Sir H. Hardinge's

resolution:—"That it is expedient to
alter and amend the existing laws relating
to tithes in Ireland." On this amend-
ment the Committee eventually divided.
The numbers were:—For it, 198;
against it, 213.—The first resolution was
then carried.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

TELLIGENCE FROM VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

ort on Church Reform.—The Report
Ecclesiastical Commissioners, re-
appointed by the Crown to inves-
the present condition and revenues
Church, has been laid on the tables
h Houses of Parliament. It is an
ate and ably drawn-up document.
Commissioners have digested the
inous and complicated details of
important subjects committed to them,
the three several heads of *territory*,
, and *patronage*. Under the head
ry, are explained the intended new
gements of dioceses:—It is proposed
ct *two new Bishopricks*—one of *Man-*
, the other of *Ripon*. The greater
f the new diocese of Manchester is
taken from the present diocese of
er. The Archdiocese of York to
r the new diocese of Ripon. The
er of Bishops in the House of Lords
ot, however, be increased, for it is
sed to unite the Bishopricks of
d and Landaff, the out-lying part
e diocese of Bristol in Wilts and
t to pass to the diocese of Salisbury;
lso to unite the sees of Bangor and
saph. It is likewise proposed to
e the see of London of those parts
metropolitan diocese which lie in
and Herts, giving to London in
all those portions of the metro-
districts, which now belong to
rbury or Winchester. Essex is to be
rred to the Bishoprick of Roches-
According to the tables published,
et income of all the Bishopricks of
nd and Wales, in the year 1831,
ted, on an average of three years,
sum of 157,737*l.*, and may now be
ted at about 148,875*l.*; but it ap-
that this amount is very unequally
uted, the incomes of one-half of the
ricks falling below the sum neces-
o cover the expenses to which a
is unavoidably subject. On the
the Commissioners are of opinion
here the annual income of a Bishop
ts to 4,500*l.*, it is not necessary to
any addition; nor would they re-
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commend any diminution, unless it exceed
5,500*l.* But they think that the two
Archbishopricks, and the Bishopricks of
London, Durham, and Winchester, ought
to have a larger provision than the rest.
The following table contains a summary
of the net income of each Bishop on three
years' average, ending the year 1831;
with the present number of benefices in
each diocese:

Province of Canterbury.

Diocese.	Income.	Benefices.
Canterbury . . .	£19,182	343
St. Asaph . . .	6,301	131
Bangor . . .	4,464	124
Bath and Wells . .	5,946	441
Bristol . . .	2,351	254
Chichester . . .	4,229	267
St. David's . . .	1,897	407
Ely . . .	11,105	149
Exeter . . .	2,719	611
Gloucester . . .	2,282	281
Hereford . . .	2,576	256
Lichfield & Coventry	3,923	606
Lincoln . . .	4,542	1,234
Llandaff . . .	924	192
London . . .	13,929	635
Norwich . . .	5,395	1,021
Oxford . . .	2,648	209
Peterborough . . .	3,103	290
Rochester . . .	1,459	94
Salisbury . . .	3,939	386
Winchester . . .	11,151	416
Worcester . . .	6,569	212

Province of York.

York . . .	12,629	891
Carlisle . . .	2,213	127
Chester . . .	3,261	554
Durham . . .	19,066	146

By an order in council dated Feb. 12,
vessels which may be driven by stress of
weather to seek shelter in any British or
Irish port, shall no longer be chargeable
with any light or other duties payable
to the Corporation of the Trinity-house
of Deptford Strond; all vessels, smacks,
and boats, belonging to the United King-
dom, while actually employed in catching
fish within soundings, shall be exempt
from light and other duties payable to
the said Corporation.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

Progress of the Great City Improvements.

—On the 1st of August, 1833, the City Committee had completed the purchases necessary for the formation of the new line of street to the western extremity of Cornhill, and since that period the whole of the premises in that line, including those lately occupied by Messrs. Smith, Payne, and Smith, have been taken down, the new street laid down and defined, the carriage-way paved, and most of the houses are in progress of erection. The purchases necessary for the widening of Little East cheap and Little Tower-street have been nearly completed; most of the houses pulled down, and the greater part of the ground not required for the improvement has been let upon building leases. In the approach to Lothbury, by widening Prince's-street, the houses have been removed, and measures are now in progress for perfecting that improvement. The probable state of the finances at the disposal of the City, after the completion of the foregoing works, will be such that a sufficient sum will remain to defray the expense of continuing the line of improvement from the north end of Prince's-street to Moorgate, and afterwards to effect a material improvement in Upper Thames-street, by widening it in those parts where two carts cannot pass, in the whole line from Earl Street to Fish Street Hill. Similar measures have been taken for extending the improvements in Gracechurch Street. Arrangements are also in progress for making an opening from Holborn, at Farringdon-street end, through the filthy neighbourhood of Saffron-hill, to the limit of the civic jurisdiction. By a statement of all the purchases of property made for accomplishing the improvements since the 1st of August, 1831, together with an account of the sums claimed and paid, or agreed to be paid, for the respective premises, it appears that the claims on that account, for goodwill, loss, or removal, and other incidental expenses, amounted to 46,748*l*, and had been settled at the sum of 21,877*l*., and that these, as well as the former purchases, have been accomplished within the estimates.

The Thames Tunnel — March 3. A numerous Meeting of the Directors and Proprietors was held at the City of London Tavern, to receive the report of the Directors. B. Hawes, sen. esq. from the Chair, said that they met there under circumstances different from what they had done for the last seven years. The late Government had consented to provide them with a sum of money which had been considered necessary for the completion of the work, and there was now no

doubt of the final success of this great national undertaking. Mr. Burkitt read the report of the Directors, which stated that for the last six years they had used their exertions to fulfil the duty imposed on them, and had, at length, succeeded in obtaining a loan from the Commissioners for issuing Exchequer Bills on account of Public Works. In order to obtain the required assistance, Lord Morpeth and Sir Harry Inglis, with a deputation, waited on Lord Althorp, to whom a statement was given that 246,000*l*. would be as much as they should want, and which was readily acceded to. Under the advice of their solicitor, 30,000*l*. on the 5th December last, was placed in the Bank of England. At no distant period, therefore, the Tunnel would be finished. The Report concluded by stating that, not only the late but the present Government have afforded every facility for the promotion of the work, while the Duke of Wellington and Lord Morpeth have manifested the greatest interest throughout its progress. The report of Mr. Brunel was next read, which expressed the fullest conviction of that gentleman as to the possibility of the Tunnel being perfected, for which purpose a house had been taken for him close by the Tunnel. A new shield will have to be made; but many preparatory steps have been going on since the beginning of November last. Mr. Brunel will not commence the Tunnel from the north side, but continue the line on the south side, beginning where he left off. The accounts were then read by Mr. Burkitt, beginning from Jan. 1, 1834, to December, 1834. On the credit side there was an account of admission money to view the Tunnel, 1,119*l*. 18*s*.; and on the debit side, on account of advertising the exhibition of the Tunnel, 300*l*.

London and Birmingham Railway.—The Directors, at their last half-yearly Meeting, made an interesting Report relative to the progress of this great undertaking. It appears that fifty-eight miles have been contracted for; the total amount of contract for which is 850,440*l*. and the Engineer's estimate for the same 846,802*l*. The works of the several Contracts are generally in a state of satisfactory progress. To ensure the adoption of sound principles in the construction of Railway bars and supports, the Directors have endeavoured to collect the best information on the subject from scientific and practical men, and have undertaken experiments on malleable iron bars of different forms, at the suggestion and under the direction of Professor Barlow, at Woolwich Dock Yard. That passengers by the Railway should have a nearer ac-

cess to the metropolis than the station at Camden Town, they have caused surveys and Estimates to be made of a line, about a mile in length, from the present termination to Euston-grove, and have ascertained that no opposition will be offered to the measure. They have succeeded in making arrangements for the improvement of the Railway, by partial deviations in the line at Wolverton, Weedon, and Brockhall, by which two tunnels and the curve round the barracks will be avoided, and the line shortened three-quarters of a mile. To enable the Company to carry the proposed deviations into effect, and to extend the Railway to Euston-grove, an application to Parliament for a new Act will be required.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

KING'S THEATRE.

During Lent, Mr. C. H. ADAMS has been delivering his *Astronomical Lectures* at this theatre, to highly respectable and numerous audiences. His expositions of the ancient and modern theories have been remarkably luminous; and the splendid machinery by which his explanations were elucidated, was of a most perfect character. Among other scenic representations, there was a tellurian, shewing the

earth in the four quarters of its orbit, and its revolutions round the sun; a magnificent zodiac sixty feet in circumference; and a mechanical transparent apparatus most effectively representing the nature of the tides as influenced by the relative situations of the sun and moon. But the most splendid and imposing of all was the grand vertical orrery shewn at the conclusion, which represented the sun as forming the centre of the solar system, and all the planets, with their respective satellites, revolving around the great luminary of light. The Lecturer's delivery was clear, sonorous, and forcible; and his poetical quotations were very felicitous.

March 21. The season commenced, at this theatre, under the management of Laporte, with one act of the opera of *Tancredi*, a musical selection, and the ballet of *Nina, ou la Folle par Amour* which were very well received.

DRURY LANE.

March 21. A new comedy, in five acts, entitled *The Patrician and Parvenu, or Confusion worse confounded*, from the pen of Mr. Poole, was brought forward and very favourably received. It was announced for repetition amidst universal applause.

PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &c.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

Feb. 18. Knighted, Col. James Limond, Madras Art.; Col. Joseph O'Halloran, C.B. Bengal Army.

Feb. 25. The Duke of Buccleuch elected K.G.

Feb. 25. H. W. Macaulay, esq. to be his Majesty's Commissary Judge, and W. W. Lewis, esq. to be Commissioner of Arbitration, in the mixed British and Foreign Courts of Commissions established at Sierra Leone.

Feb. 25. Knighted, Chas. Bullen, esq. Capt. R.N. C.B. and K.C.H.

Feb. 27. Ceylon Regt.—Major T. Fletcher, to be Lieut.-Col.; Capt. S. Braybrooke, to be Major.

Feb. 28. Rt. Hon. Sir Charles Manners Sutton, created Baron Bottesford, of Bottesford, co. Leicester, and Viscount Canterbury, of the city of Canterbury.—Major-Gen. Sir Howard Douglas, Bart. to be Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands.

March 4. John Nicholl, esq. LL.D. to be a Commissioner of the Treasury, vice Ewart Gladstone, esq. appointed Under Secretary of State for the Colonies.

March 5. Col. Foulis, E. I. C. to be C. B.

March 6. Dragoon Guards, Capt. C. Makepeace, to be Major.—73d Foot, Lieut.-Col. J. F. Love, 76th Regt. to be Lieut.-Col.—76th Foot, Lieut.-Col. E. Studd, unatt. to be Lieut.-Col.

March 13. 79th Foot, Major R. Ferguson, to be Lieut.-Col.; Capt. K. Cameron, to be Major.

March 18. Knighted, Major-Gen. Tho. Pearson.—Right Hon. Henry Lord Cowley, G. C. B. to be Ambassador to the King of the French.

March 20. Coldstream Foot Guards, Lieut. Col. Wm. Beresford, to be Capt. and Lieut.-Col.

Members returned to serve in Parliament.

Cambridge University.—Hon. C. E. Law.

Canterbury.—Rt. Hon. Sir S. R. Lushington (duly elected), vice Villiers.

Cardiff.—J. Nicholl, Esq. D.C. L. re-elected.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. C. King, to be a vicar in Salisbury Cath.

Rev. J. B. Allen, Mappowder R. Dorset.

Rev. R. B. Bradley, Cothelstone P. C. Somerset.

Rev. C. H. Bennet, Ousden R. Suffolk.

Rev. B. Coney, Chedzy R. Somerset.

Rev. G. Croly, St. Stephen Walbrook R. London.

Rev. G. S. Cruwys, Cruwys Morchard R. Devon.

Rev. J. Curteis, Shelton with Hardwicke R. North.

Rev. A. H. Duthie, Sittingbourne V. Kent.

Rev. E. H. Dymock, Hadnal R. Salop.

Rev. J. Eveleigh, Alkham V. Kent.

Rev. P. Frye, St. Winnoe V. Devon.

Rev. W. Goode, St. Antholin and St. John's R. London.

Rev. R. Gwilym, Ulverston R. co. Lancaster.

Rev. R. Hayne, St. Olave R. Exeter.

Rev. T. F. Jennings, St. Philip's R. Bristol.

Rev. R. J. Luscombe, Chilton and Edington P. C. Somerset.

Rev. W. Marsh, Ashburton V. Devon.

Rev. W. Monkhouse, Goldington V. Beds.

Rev. T. Musgrave, Orwell V. co. Cambridge.

Rev. E. Pidsley, Sampford Peverell R. Devon.

Rev. E. Rawlings, Hatford R. Berks.

Rev. C. Rose, Cublington R. Bucks.

Rev. M. H. Seymour, Crossmolina R. co. Mayo.

Rev. J. A. Smith, Udimore V. Sussex.

Rev. C. L. Swainson, St. Giles V. Oxford.

Rev. J. Thorne, Bishopsmynton V. Devon.

CHAPLAINS.

Rev. W. R. Holden, Chap. to St. Oswald's Hospital, Worcester.
 Rev. C. Whitcombe, Chap. to the Earl of Tankerville.

CIVIL PREFERMENTS.

John Hildyard, esq. to be Recorder of Leicester, vice Mr. Serj. Goulburn, M. P.

John Wastie, esq. to be Recorder of Oxford, vice the late Sir W. E. Taunton.

Andrew Amos, to be deputy Recorder of Nottingham.

Sir C. Wetherell, to be Temporal Chancellor of the County Palatine of Durham.

Dr. Abercrombie, to be Lord Rector of the University of Aberdeen.

Mr. Thomas Henderson, to be Professor of Practical Astronomy in the Univ. of Edinburgh.

Rev. R. Wilson, Mast. of Gram. School at Wigan.

BIRTHS.

Oct. 19. At Poonah, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Griffith, Bombay Artillery, a son.

Feb. 15. At the Rectory, Morchard Bishop, the wife of the Rev. J. Bartholomew, a dau.—

17. At Plymouth, the wife of Capt. Barnard, R. N. a dau.—19. At Stranton Vicarage, Durham, the wife of the Rev. Rowland Webster, a dau.—20. In Upper Brook-street, the lady

Louisa Finch, a son and heir.—21. At Branstons-hall, Lincoln, the wife of the Hon. A. L. Melville, a son.—22. At the Vicarage, Ilfracombe, the wife of R. W. Dickinson, esq.—At Horton

Hall, Staffordshire, the wife of the Rev. G. G. Harvey, a son.—23. At Wratting park, co. Camb. the seat of her father, Sir Chas. Watson, Bart. the wife of Alex. Cotton, esq. a son.—

24. At Empingham Vicarage, Rutland, the wife of the Rev. Lovick Cooper, a son.—At the Rectory, Wainfleet, the wife of the Rev. R. Cholmeley, a dau.—27. At the Vicarage, Southstoke, Oxon, the wife of the Rev. J. Trollope, a dau.—28. At Grantham, the wife of the Rev. W. H. Bland, Rector of Pickworth, a dau.—

At the Rectory, Middleton Cheney, Northamptonshire, the wife of the Rev. S. Hall, a dau.—At Hinton House, near Crewkerne, the Right Hon. Countess Poulett, a son.—The wife of the Rev. J. Burrows, of Steeple Aston Rectory, of twins.

March 1. The wife of the Rev. T. Patteson, of Patney, Wilts, a dau.—In Brook-street, the Hon. Mrs. Stanley, a dau.—2. The wife of the Rev. E. Read, Miserden-park, Gloucestershire, a son and heir.—4. At the Vicarage, Tysoe, the wife of the Rev. S. Y. Seagrave, a dau.—At the Vicarage, Affpuddle, the wife of the Rev. Rich. Waldy, a dau.—At Hampton Court, the wife of Col. Cock, a son.—6. At Nea House, near Christchurch, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Cameron, twin daughters.—7. At Weston-lodge, Derbyshire, the lady of the Hon. and Rev. A. Curzon, a dau.—9. The wife of the Rev. Dr. Longley, Head Master of Harrow School, a son.—At the Parsonage, Daresbury, Cheshire, the wife of Rev. Chas. Dodgson, a dau.—11. At Templemore, the wife of Major Eden. 56th regt. a son.—The wife of Lieut.-Col. Carlyon, of Greenway, a son.—12. In Lower Grosvenor-street, Lady Harriet Clive, a son.—In London, the Hon. Lady Legard, wife of Sir Thomas Legard, Bart. a dau.—At Gerrard's cross, Bucks, the wife of Lieut.-Col. T. Dundas, Bengal Army, a son.—14. At Redland, the wife of the Rev. Dr. Swete, a son.—At Calke Abbey, near Derby, the lady of Sir George Crewe, Bart. M. P. a dau.—At Harwich, the wife of G. S. Dyer, esq. Inspecting Commander of the Coast Guard, a dau.

—At Goldicote House, Warwickshire, the wife of Chas. Sergison Smith, esq. a son and heir.—

15. In Park-sq. Regent's-park, the wife of the Rev. F. H. Hutton, a dau.—16. In Belgrave-square, the Countess of Burlington, a dau.—

17. At Pinhoe Vicarage, the wife of the Rev. Dacres Adams, a son.—In Charles-street, Berkeley-sq. the Hon. Mrs. Ferguson, of Pitfour, a son.

MARRIAGES.

Nov. 1. At Jubulpoor, M. Collingwood Ommanney, esq. son of Sir F. Ommauney, to Louisa E. dau. of Lieut.-Col. Costley, Bengal N. Inf.

Feb. 14. At St. Mary's, Bryanston-sq. Capt. Gilhess, Scotch Fusileer Guards, to Margaret Mary Lucilla, dau. of the late Rev. J. Macpherson, esq. of Pitmain.—At Abergavenny, Abel

Lewis, esq. of Bristol, to Maria Louisa, second dau. of Col. Hugh Sprague, of London.—16. P. Stratford Carey, esq. Barrister, to Emily Aubrey Warren, fourth dau. of the late Col. Warren.—17. At Dowsby, Major-Gen. Johnson, of Wytham-on-the-Hill, to Lucy, eldest dau. of the Rev. Kingsman Foster.—18. At Leamington Spa, the Rev. E. Lewis, of Llanbeder, to Catherine Auriol, dau. of the late E. Auriol Hay Drummond, D. D. brother of the late Earl of Kinnoull.—At Bromley-lodge, Capt. R. Patullo, H.C.S. to Mary Erskine, dau. of the late Capt. Rollard.—At Beaminster, Dorset, the Rev. R. R. Campbell, of Langford Budville, near Wellington, to Mary Anne, eldest daughter of the late Dennis Moore, esq. M.D. of Exeter.—19. At Sheffield, the Rev. J. C. Myers, M.A. vicar of Flintham, Notts, to Mary Caroline, 2d dau. of Samuel B. Ward, esq.—At Cheltenham, the Rev. William Reece Davies, M. A. to Mrs. Pitt, of Nash Court.—24. At St. James's, Westminster, the Hon. and Rev. S. Best, to Emma, dau. of the late Lieut.-Col. Charles Duke.—25. At Weston, near Bath, the Rev. W. Parker, to Rector of Saham, Norfolk, Eliza Helen, dau. of the late G. Welch, esq. of High Leck, Lancashire.—At Christ Church, Marylebone, Major Mitchell, to Jessie, eldest dau. of Lieut.-Col. M'Caskill, 98th Regt.—At St. George's, Hanover-sq. W. Oakeley, esq. of Oakeley, Salop, to Alicia Mary, eldest dau. of Lieut.-Gen. Sir Evan Lloyd and Lady Trimlestown.—26. At St. Lawrence's, York, W. Dawson Littledale, of Bolton Hall, esq. to Frances Florinda, eldest dau. of Lieut.-Col. Cobbe, R. A.—28. At Trinity church, St. Marylebone, Lieut.-Gen. Goselin, to Miss Priscilla Dimsdale, of Brunswick-place, Regent's-park.

March 2. At Harewood, J. T. Hope, esq. eldest son of Gen. the Hon. Sir Alex. Hope, to Lady Frances Anne Lascelles, second dau. of the Earl of Harewood.—At Enfield, the Rev. James Sherman, of Reading, to Martha, only dau. of Benjamin Tucker, esq. of Clay Hill.—3. At St. Pancras, New church, S. Lane, esq. eldest son of S. Lane, esq. of Lynn, to Catherine Jane, second dau. of late Rev. T. Powys, Rector of Fawley, Bucks.—At Llandygwydd, W. Owen Brigstocke, esq. of Blaenpant, co. Cardigan, to Maria, second dau. of Capt. Webley Parry, R. N.—At Swansea, Capt. R. Lindsay, second son of Capt. Martin Lindsay, R.N. of Charlton, to Mariana, second dau. of Arthur Jones, esq.—At St. Andrew's, Holborn, the Rev. R. Symonds, Rector of Hinton, Berks, to Maria, widow of Ferdinando Bullock, esq. late of Challow, Berks.—At Rendcomb, Gloucestershire, Capt. W. H. Whitehead, E. I. C. to Eliz. dau. of the late R. Robbins, esq. of Lincoln's Inn.—At Stanton Lacy, the Rev. J. H. Pariby, to Emily Jeanetta, dau. of J. H. Holder, esq. of Stanton Lacy House, Shropshire.—5. At Huntingdon the Rev. J. Marshall Jackson, to Harriet, seventh dau. of W. Margetts, esq. of the former place.

O B I T U A R Y.

EARL OF DARNLEY.

Feb. 12. At Cobham hall, Kent, aged 40, the Right Hon. Edward Bligh, fifth Earl of Darnley (1725), Viscount Darnley of Athboy (1723), and Baron Clifton, of Rathmore, co Meath (1721), in the peerage of Ireland; Lord Clifton, of Leighton Bromswold, co. Huntingdon (by writ 1608); Lord Lieutenant of the county of Meath, Hereditary Steward of Gravesend and Milton, M.A. F.Z.S. &c. &c.

His Lordship was born Feb. 25, 1795, the second but eldest surviving son of John the fourth Earl, by Elizabeth, the daughter of the late Right Hon. William Brownlow, of Lurgan, co. Armagh. He was educated at Eton and at Christ Church, Oxford; where in 1814, on the visit of the Allied Sovereigns to that University, he recited a Latin ode in the theatre. In 1816 his Lordship was placed at the examinations in the first class of *Literæ Humaniores*. In 1818 he was elected M. P. for Canterbury; and he was rechosen in 1820 and 1826, but not in 1830.

He succeeded to the peerage March 17, 1831, on the death of his father, of whom a memoir will be found in the Gentleman's Magazine, vol. cl. i. 366. The claim of this family to the Dukedom of Lennox, there noticed, has not been further prosecuted. The late Earl has gradually liquidated the debts, and paid off the mortgages, with which his father left his estates incumbered.

His Lordship's death was occasioned in an extraordinary manner. On the 4th of February he was handling an axe, whilst talking to some labourers in his park, when he unwarily let it fall on his foot, and it cut off one of his toes, and nearly severed another. After some days, tetanus was induced, and the medical aid of Sir B. Brodie and Dr. Farr was summoned, but the symptoms increased rapidly, and surmounted every remedy that could be suggested.

Lord Darnley married July 26, 1825, Emily-Jane, third daughter of the Right Hon. Sir Henry Parnell, Bart. M. P. and niece to the Earl of Portarlington, by whom he has left five children: 1. the Rt. Hon. John-Stuart now Earl of Darnley, born in 1827; 2. the Hon. Edward-Vesey Bligh; 3. Lady Elizabeth-Caroline; 4. another daughter, born in 1832; and 5. another son, born in June last.

His Lordship's remains were carried for interment to Cobham church; the fu-

neral procession was on foot, and the widowed Countess walked as chief mourner, accompanied by her elder children.

LORD NAPIER.

Sept. 27. At Macao, in China, (under the circumstances already recorded in our last number, p. 269) aged 48, the Rt. Hon. William John Napier, ninth Lord Napier of Merchistoun, in the peerage of Scotland (1627), and a Baronet of Nova Scotia (same year); a Captain in the Royal Navy, Principal Superintendent of the British trade with China, and F.R.S. Edin.

His Lordship was born at Kinsale in Ireland, Oct. 13, 1786, the eldest son of Francis seventh Lord Napier, (who was then a Major in the army, and afterwards one of the sixteen Representative Peers of Scotland,) by Maria-Margaret, eldest daughter of Sir William Clavering, K.B.

At the age of 16 he chose the navy as his profession, and he was a midshipman on board the *Defiance* at the glorious battle of Trafalgar, when that ship captured the *St. Ildefonso*, and carried the prize into Gibraltar. He afterwards served on board the *Foudroyant*, and the *Imperieuse*, Captain Lord Cochrane, who, in his despatches of 7 Jan. 1807, noticed him as having distinguished himself in a boat attack on Fort Roquette on the preceding day. On the 14th Nov. following, he commanded one of two boats which captured a privateer of eight guns and 54 men; and was one of twelve in his boat who were wounded, two of whom died. On the 20th Feb. 1808, he assisted in cutting out of the bay of Almeida, a French letter of marque of 10 guns, two brigs, and a large settee. Being sent to conduct an unarmed vessel, detained by the *Imperieuse*, to Gibraltar, he was, on his passage, taken by a privateer from Mahon, April 3, 1808, and carried into Ivica, where he remained a prisoner for three months. He was released when the Spaniards began to throw off the French yoke, and afterwards assisted in the defence of Fort Trinity, and at the siege of Roses. He was on board the *Imperieuse*, April 12, 1809, when the Calcutta was taken.

On the 6th Oct. following he received his commission as Lieutenant; from which period he served in the *Kent* 74 and *Sparrowhawk* 18, until his promotion to the rank of Commander June 1, 1812.

He was wounded in the attack on Palamos, Dec. 14, 1810.

His first ship as Commander was the *Goshawk* 16, stationed on the coast of Catalonia, where he had the misfortune to be wrecked Sept. 21, 1813. In March 1814 he was appointed to the *Erne* corvette, of 20 guns; and in June following he obtained a post commission.

On the *Peace* in 1815, Lord Napier retired from active service; but previous to his settling on his family estates, although then in the 29th year of his age, he entered the University of Edinburgh, and spent the first winter there in a course of study. He then commenced a series of agricultural pursuits, with quite as much energy and success as he had followed his profession. Uniting objects, neither of them easy of attainment, the improvement of his family estate with the comfort and happiness of the peasantry who resided on it, he succeeded in making himself beloved by his father's tenants, and esteemed and respected by the whole neighbourhood. His Lordship wrote a treatise on the system of agriculture best adapted to the pastoral district in which he resided. This work was favorably noticed in the *Edinburgh Review*, and the success of his benevolent plans was recorded in the *Spectator*, a local newspaper, with high praise; a testimony which was regarded by him as more valuable than that of judges superior in rank, but in other respects less competent.

On the 1st of August, 1823, he succeeded his father in the peerage.

He was recalled to his profession on the 6th of May, 1824, having obtained the command of the *Diamond* of 46 guns, then fitting for the South American station. On this station he remained about two years and a half, and then returned again to his native country.

In December 1833 he received from the King a Commission appointing him Principal Superintendent of the Trade and Interests of the British Nation in China. His Lordship's instructions appear to have been couched in very general terms. The following extract from them has appeared in the *Canton Register* of August the 19th, 1834:—

“We do require and enjoin you to watch over and protect the interest of our subjects resident at and resorting to the Empire of China, for the purposes of trade; and to afford to them all such advice, information, and assistance as it may be in your power to give, with the view to the safe and successful conduct of their commercial transactions; and to the utmost of your ability to protect them

in the peaceable prosecution of all lawful enterprises; and by the exertion of your utmost influence and authority, to adjust by arbitration or persuasion all disputes in which our subjects may be there engaged with one another.”

His Lordship had under his command two frigates, the *Imogene* and *Andromache*; but it does not appear that any special service in China had been assigned to these ships of war by the home authorities, beyond the safe conveyance of his Lordship, his family, and suite, to the scene of his official destination, and it may be presumed, the defence of his person, and of those whom he was sent to protect, in the event of their being subjected to any unjust attack by the Chinese. It is however but too well known that a notion had been for several years back propagated, among persons connected with China, that the British nation, by a mere display of naval strength, might prescribe any terms for the regulation of its intercourse with China, which its accredited agents might judge to be most expedient. The demonstration of Captain Murray Maxwell, in the year 1816, had been frequently appealed to in support of this opinion; and, unfortunately, it appears to have had an undue weight in forming the arrangements that led to the course which Lord Napier adopted after his arrival in China.

His Lordship reached Macao on the 15th July; where he remained till the 24th, appointing his subordinate officers. On the afternoon of that day, under a strong persuasion of the accuracy of his proceedings, although dissuaded from the course he took by some of the local functionaries, he embarked for Canton without having previously obtained the consent of the Chinese authorities in that province, and arrived on the morning of the 25th at the East India Company's Factory. There he invited the merchants to a cordial co-operation with him in the establishment of an unrestricted intercourse with the Chinese; and he declined communication with the Hong merchants. On being made acquainted with these proceedings, Loo the Governor of Canton, ordered his return to Macao, and on his refusal subjected him, by the withdrawal of all subordinate service, and all supplies, to a species of annoyance for which he was but ill prepared. The subsequent correspondence between his Lordship and the Hong Merchants, (Loo, the Governor of the province, having refused to recognize or correspond with him,) appears to have been characterised by feelings of displeasure on both sides. At length the constant irritation

of his Lordship's nerves, and weight of his official duties and responsibilities, so preyed upon his health, that he became incapable of longer sustaining the arduous struggle, and requested to be allowed to return to Macao. The Chinese seized this occasion for extorting an open order for the retirement from the China seas of the English frigates, who had then forced the passage of the Bogue, with some expense of human life on both sides. According to the report of the surgeon, T. R. Colledge, esq. the terms of this agreement with the Chinese were violated on their part by a causeless delay of two days; but on the part of the Chinese, it is intimated that they held his Lordship as a hostage, till it should be ascertained that the English frigates had quitted the Chinese waters. Lord Napier did not reach Macao till the 28th September. By this detention, and by the annoyance of the gongs and crackers, by the play of which they accompanied his retreat, the symptoms of his illness were, in Mr. Colledge's opinion, much aggravated; and on the 11th of October he expired, to the great grief of his family. He was interred, at his own particular request, beside the remains of his late Chinese Secretary, Dr. Morrison.

Lord Napier married, March 28, 1816, Elizabeth, only daughter of the late Hon. Andrew-James Cochrane-Johnstone, uncle to the present Earl of Dundonald, by whom he had issue six daughters and two sons: 1. the Hon. Maria-Margaret; 2. the Hon. Georgiana-Louisa; 3. the Right Hon. Francis now Lord Napier, born in 1819; 4. the Hon. William; 5. the Hon. Eliza; 6. the Hon. Anne; 7. and 8. two daughters.

MR. JUSTICE TAUNTON.

Jan. 11. In Russell-square, in his 64th year, Sir William Elias Taunton, of Freeland Lodge, Oxfordshire, a Puisne Justice of the Court of King's Bench, and Recorder of Oxford.

He was the eldest son of the late Sir Wm. Elias Taunton, for many years Town Clerk of that City; was educated at Westminster School, and afterwards became a Student of Christ Church. In 1793 he gained the English essay, Chancellor's Prize, the subject Popularity; he took the Degree of M.A. *Jan.* 14, 1796; succeeded Mr. Abbot, afterwards Lord Colchester, as Recorder of Oxford, in 1806; and was appointed one of the Judges of the Court of King's Bench in Michaelmas Term, 1830.

He published "*Remarks upon the*

conduct of the respective Governments of France and Great Britain in the late Negotiation for Peace, 1797," 8vo; "*The Answer to a Letter written by Alexander Cooke, of Studley, to the proprietors of the Common of Atmoor, 1800,*" 8vo.

With regard to the intellectual character of Mr. Justice Taunton, it has been remarked in the *Law Magazine* that "those who knew him as a Judge will remember him in the decay of his bodily faculties, when even his profound learning was feebly, though accurately expressed, and when the occasional petulance of his temperament had acquired strength from his physical weakness. Even those who knew him chiefly in his Term practice, when at the bar of the Court of King's Bench, may have some excuse for regarding him as a dull, tedious advocate, whose addresses to the Court were obviously prolonged to the reluctant ears of a Chief Justice, who was not disposed to bear meekly the adventitious advantages which his elevation gave him over one to whom he had often been junior. But those who knew Mr. Taunton on the Oxford Circuit, where his power was confessed, and where it was occasionally roused into vigorous action, know that prodigious stores of knowledge, of thought, and even of beauty, remained in sullen repose behind the casing of his ordinary manner, to be sometimes developed by a sudden effort, extraordinary as its results were delightful.

"The peculiarity in Mr. Taunton's successful passage was that he produced the most signal effects of eloquence, while speaking with more than a judicial slowness—not by a calm in the midst of passion, made terrible by contrast—not by an occasional expression of deep and quiet pathos—not by the awful tone of suppressed indignation, which may whisper fearfully to the soul—but by the level course of ponderous elocution. In his greatest speeches, delivered so slowly that a dexterous penman might almost commit them to paper without the aid of shorthand, the prime distinction of eloquence from ordinary prose composition was yet palpable—the thought was prompted by the feeling. The mass of sense, of learning, or prejudice, was impelled and directed by sympathy.

"Mr. Justice Taunton was a Tory, not only by conviction but by nature. His mind, fretted by the present, rested and expatiated in the past. The sentiment of antiquity was never more nobly expressed than by him; for it was not paraded in sentences, but it imbued his

language, and refined his style, when he had occasion to defend chartered rights, or to vindicate the institutions among which he was cradled. Born and educated from infancy amidst the venerable beauty of Oxford, it is not surprising that he should lean towards that authority which he had first known in its fairest form, and look coldly out upon humanity. Had he been raised to the Bench at the period when the greatest advocate of our time, now presiding in the Exchequer, advised his promotion (some 20 years ago,) he would have left behind him a great name as a Judge; for even in the decay of his physical strength he made noble amends, by the facility of his language and the robustness of his thoughts, for the occasional waywardness of a temperament irritated by pain. His sullenness, after all, was but superficial; there was store of real kindness within; and his moral, like his intellectual, power was but imperfectly guessed at by the world. On the Oxford Circuit, at least, neither will speedily be forgotten."

His Lordship died suddenly, early in the morning of the first day of term. He had entertained a party of friends at dinner, and retired to his room at an early hour, apparently in his usual state of health, which had been somewhat precarious for a considerable period; but, at about 3 o'clock in the morning, he was suddenly attacked by alarming illness, and expired a few minutes after its commencement.

He has left a widow and six children, four daughters and two sons.

JOHN BERKELEY MONCK, ESQ.

Dec. 13. At his seat, Coley Park, Reading, John Berkeley Monck, Esq. formerly M. P. for that Borough.

Mr. Monck was descended from the ancient house of the Moncks of Potheridge in Devonshire (whence rose the celebrated George Duke of Albemarle) and the second son of John Monck, Esq. of Bath, of whom a notice will be found in the *Gent. Mag.* 1809, ii. p. 236. He received his education at Eton, and was afterwards entered a student at the Middle Temple, and in due course called to the bar. His health was at that time very delicate, and he was soon compelled to relinquish his residence in London, and confine himself to the practice of his profession in the country. This circumstance occasioned him to take up his abode in Reading, and from the period referred to, about the year 1796, until the death of his father in 1809, he pursued his professional duties with industry,

honour, and integrity. At this latter period his health materially improved, and at the same time acquiring at his father's death a very considerable property, he purchased the Coley and other estates in the neighbourhood of Reading, and in the following year married Mary, one of the daughters of William Stephens, Esq. of Aldermaston, by whom he has left issue, John Bligh Monck, Esq. his eldest son and successor to the estates, another son, and two daughters.

At the dissolution of Parliament in 1812, Mr. Monck was invited to stand for the Borough of Reading; but he was unsuccessful, the numbers at the close of the poll being, for Mr. Lefevre, 439, for Mr. (afterwards Sir John) Simeon, 391, and Mr. Monck, 286. The requisition to Mr. Monck was presented on Saturday, the 26th September, and the election took place on the following Wednesday; it was most severely contested, and the poll was kept open during two days, the first time of such an occurrence within the memory of man. In the same year, owing to the war on the Continent, and the constant drain of specie for payment of our forces in Spain, the town of Reading was much distressed for want of a circulating medium, and to remedy this inconvenience, Mr. Monck issued gold tokens of 40s. value, and silver ones of 2s. 6d. and 1s. 6d. payable in Bank Notes on application. These tokens are engraved in *Man's History of Reading*, and to obtain one of the former is, from its rarity, the anxious wish of many a coin collector.

Mr. Monck subsequently went to the continent, where he resided several years, until he was sent for at the dissolution of Parliament in 1820, that he might again be put in nomination for the Borough, Mr. Lefevre having then expressed his intention to retire from his Parliamentary duties. The result was this time successful—an unprecedented contest of six days took place, the town being polled exceedingly close, and the numbers being, for Mr. Monck, 418; for Mr. C. F. Palmer, 399; and for Mr. Weyland, 394. At the ensuing election in 1826, Mr. Monck was again successful, and was placed by the exertions of his friends at the head of the poll, after a still more arduous contest than the former, of eight days' duration; the numbers being for, Mr. Monck, 580; for Mr. George Spence, 492; for Mr. Palmer (afterwards declared on a scrutiny the second member) 488; and for Mr. Edward Wakefield (who resigned on the third day) 366. At the close of that parliament, Mr. Monck

resigned to his constituents the trust they had reposed in him, and retired into private life. His friends marked their sense of his public conduct, by presenting him, in 1831, with a magnificent piece of plate, with a suitable inscription.

In private life, Mr. Monck was highly and deservedly esteemed: his charities, which were most extensive, were distributed privately, and without ostentation, and his death was indeed a loss to many, who felt that in him they had been bereaved of a benefactor and a friend, from whom they could readily obtain, not merely good advice, but more substantial assistance. His last moments were in unison with the manner in which he had lived; faith, hope, and charity, were in him strongly depicted, and he cheerfully resigned his soul to his God who gave it.

His public principles were based upon strict honour and integrity, and he undeviatingly pursued the path which, in his judgment, he considered right: a strong advocate for reform in Parliament, his addresses to his constituents always expressed his opinion of the necessity of recourse to triennial Parliaments, and the extension of the elective franchise in close and rotten boroughs. As a magistrate, Mr. Monck was very active, and his services were justly appreciated.

Mr. Monck published in 1808 "Some occasional Verses on the opening of the Reading Literary Institution," and was elected President of the Reading Philosophical Institution at its establishment, in 1831.

His death was deeply felt by the town at large, and a meeting of the inhabitants was convened in the Council Chamber by the Mayor, pursuant to a requisition for that purpose, to consider the most proper mode of paying the last tribute of respect to his memory. An address of condolence to Mrs. Monck was agreed to; and it was then determined, that such of the friends of the deceased as could do so, should attend his remains to the grave. The Friday following having been fixed for the funeral, the corpse was met at the gates of Coley Park by the lodge of Masons, of whom Mr. Monck had been Grand Master; the members being dressed in black, with white kid gloves, carrying a sprig of evergreen, and immediately preceding the hearse. On advancing up the avenue, the procession was headed by one hundred scholars from the National and Lancasterian schools, and about four hundred gentlemen and tradesmen in deep mourning, who followed four abreast to St. Mary's church, Reading. The streets, and the church, were entirely filled during the mournful cere-

mony; but owing to the excellence of the arrangements, no confusion prevailed. The shops and houses throughout the town were closed during the morning, and the respect paid to his memory was universal.

EDWARD STEVENS, ESQ.

Feb. 24. At his residence, on the Canal, Salisbury, in his 74th year, Edward Stevens, Esq. the senior member of the firm of Messrs. Stevens, Blackmore, and Sons, and one of the magistrates for that city.

His father Edward Stevens (who married Sarah, daughter of the Rev. William Pulsford, Vicar of Seagry, co. Wilts) settled at Salisbury, and the subject of the present memoir was born there July 10, 1761. Left an orphan at the early age of four years the late Mr. Stevens was brought up under the care of Thomas Ogden, Esq. (who married Ayliffe, daughter of the above-named Rev. William Pulsford), and received his education at the Grammar-school in the Close, then in high repute.

Mr. Ogden was an eminent Woollen Draper. By a long course of honourable dealing, his house of trade had obtained an established reputation, even from the reign of Charles the First; and when he retired, in the year 1794, Mr. Stevens his nephew succeeded to a share of his business, and continued to superintend the establishment upon the same high principles that had characterized his predecessors, until within a very short period of his decease; but, though engaged in extensive commercial transactions, he was enabled by his active habits to devote much time to the service of his fellow citizens and the country. On the formation of armed associations in 1798, Mr. Stevens was unanimously elected Ensign of the Company raised in his own parish. In 1799 he was elected a member of the Common Council; and in 1801-2 he served the office of Mayor of the city, in which capacity he had the honour of presenting to his Majesty, at St. James's, the Address of the Corporation on the peace of Amiens. On the threatened invasion of the country in 1803, he was selected as Captain of the Light Infantry Company of the corps of Salisbury Volunteers, which commission he held, beloved by all under his command, until the services of the Volunteers throughout the kingdom were dispensed with.

In 1803 Mr. Stevens was elected Alderman, and in 1807 Magistrate for the City, the duties of which offices he discharged with great assiduity until very recently. In 1816 he was elected Chamberlain of the City, from which office he

retired, at his own request, in 1826. During the ten years in which he filled this laborious situation, the accounts of the Corporation, which he found in a very confused state, were arranged and simplified, and under his management the pay of all the charities of which the Corporation were trustees, was considerably augmented. He received at various times the thanks of the Council, and on retiring from the office of Chamberlain in 1826, he was presented by the Mayor and Commonalty with a silver salver of the value of sixty guineas, "to testify their sense of the benefits derived to the Corporation and to the Poor, for his faithful services in the office of Chamberlain during a period of ten years."

For nearly forty years, Mr. Stevens was Treasurer to the Sunday School of his parish; and in that time, through the liberality of the subscribers, aided by his good management, a sufficient fund was raised, after defraying all the expenses of the school, to purchase some tenements near the Church, on the site of which has recently been erected a new School-house in the Tudor style of architecture, which has been pronounced by an eloquent preacher on behalf of the charity to be "at once a credit and an ornament to the parish."

When public subscriptions were required either to alleviate the distresses of the poor, to evince a sense of loyalty to his Sovereign, or for purposes of national rejoicing, Mr. Stevens was ever ready, not only with his purse, but with his time and services, either as Treasurer in receiving the funds, or as a Member of the Committees, in attending to their proper application; nor was his private charity, though unostentatious, less worthy of notice. In promoting the amusements of the City, he also stood foremost, and was for many years the Treasurer and one of the Stewards of the Concerts.

Though thus occupied in the discharge of civic duties, and in attention to his own business or that of his acquaintance, many of whom placed their affairs in his hands as executor or trustee, he yet found time for social intercourse, and for devoting some hours daily to reading. In his commercial transactions he was distinguished for integrity and correctness; in his home he was an excellent husband and parent, and we may here add that he was a kind and sincere friend, a loyal subject, and a devout but unpretending Christian.

Mr. Stevens married Dec. 22, 1798, his first cousin Anne, daughter of John Rocke, Esq. Surgeon, of Wells, co. Somerset, by Hannah, daughter of the above-

named Rev. William Pulsford, and has left one son. His remains were at his own desire deposited in the Cloisters of the Cathedral Church of Sarum, and though the funeral was conducted in the most private manner, yet the numerous attendance of all classes evinced the high respect and esteem in which he was held.

ALEXANDER LOGAN, Esq. F.S.A.

July 29. At Emms, from ossification of the heart, aged 44, Alexander Logan, esq. F.S.A.

Mr. Logan was a native of Scotland, from whence he removed to London in early life. His habits formed from infancy were literary. He was a good botanist, possessed considerable taste in the fine arts, and could speak with fluency the French, German, and Italian languages. He had travelled extensively on the Continent, by which he was enabled to accumulate a great quantity of valuable materials; for it was his practice, until a short time before his death, to keep a minute diary, and accurate account of his course of reading and studies. He inspected every collection of art accessible to view, and his observations are often interesting and valuable. The following extract from his Journal, will show his state of mind, and the reflections which suggested themselves on New Year's Day, 1834.

"I hope the period of time which has just expired, has not been passed by me altogether without some improvement, both intellectually and morally. In bodily health I have never been one moment, throughout the whole of the year, day nor night, without the most acute pain from the disease under which I suffer. Am I to indulge in the 'dream of a man awake,' and hope that the new division of time on which we are entering, will be more propitious?—that I may recover again the blessing of health? I will once more hope, under the divine protection of Him who sees and orders what is best for us; and rely for a happy issue to all that appears unfortunate to my limited human understanding, to His grace, through the merits and blood of our Lord and Saviour, Jesus Christ."

His remains were interred in the Protestant church-yard, where a friend who lately visited the place, found the grave neatly planted with flowers and evergreens, according to continental practice.

Besides being a member of the London Society of Antiquaries, he was also a member of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland; the Highland, the Geological, Horticultural, and Travellers; the Antiquarian and Linnæan of Normandy, &c.

Several articles from his pen on various subjects have appeared in different publications, but he was author of no entire work of any note. He wrote an account of a visit to the Druidical Carnac, which was published in the "*Archæologia*." This essay preceded and probably incited the investigators who have since so satisfactorily and laboriously surveyed this amazing monument.

REV. R. MORRISON, D.D.

Aug. 1, 1834. At his lodging, No. 6, in the Danish Hong, at Canton, in China, in his 53d year, that eminent Chinese scholar, the Rev. Robert Morrison, D.D. F.R.S. M.R.A.S. &c. &c.

The father of Dr. Morrison, Mr. James Morrison, was born in Perthshire, and when a young man, removed into Northumberland. In early life, he obtained a livelihood by husbandry, his father (the grandfather of Dr. Morrison) having been also a husbandman; but, towards the latter end of his life, Mr. James Morrison worked at a mechanical trade (that of a last and boot-tree maker), and kept several workmen under him. He was a pious man, and was for many years an elder of a Scots Church. He had seven children, four sons and three daughters.

Robert, the youngest of the family, was born at Morpeth, January 5th, 1782. About the year 1785, his parents removed to Newcastle, where he was taught reading and writing by his uncle, Mr. James Nicholson, a respectable schoolmaster: and at the proper age became an apprentice to his father. His early education was conducted under the immediate superintendence of his father, beneath whose paternal roof, both his religious and intellectual character were formed; the former, by means of catechetical instructions, together with those delivered from the pulpit by ministers of the Scottish church; the latter by the tuition of the Rev. W. Laidler, minister of the Presbyterian meeting-house in Silver-street, under whom Robert Morrison acquired an elementary acquaintance with the Latin, Greek, and Hebrew languages, some systematic theology, and the art of writing short hand; and his zeal, as a member of a society for the relief of the friendless poor, at that time, attracted the particular notice of his friends and neighbours.

In 1802 his mother died, and on the 7th January, 1803, he was received as a student into the dissenting academy at Hoxton, near London. On the 28th May, 1805, he placed himself under the patronage of the London Missionary

Society, who sent him to their seminary at Gosport, to be educated for that service, under the superintendence of the Rev. David Bogue.

He returned to London in the summer of 1806, and, having chosen China as the field of his missionary labours, he, the better to qualify himself for them, obtained the assistance, as a preceptor, of a young Chinese, named Yong-Sam-Tac, by whose assistance, and with the practice he acquired in forming the Chinese character by transcribing a Chinese MS. of the four Gospels in the British Museum, and by copying part of an old Chinese and Latin Dictionary, the property of the Royal Society, he made considerable progress in qualifying himself for his undertaking. In addition to the knowledge thus acquired of the Chinese language, he had gained some elementary acquaintance with medicine and surgery, by attending Dr. Blair's course of lectures on medicine, and walking St. Bartholomew's Hospital; and some insight into astronomy, from the instruction of Doctor Hutton of Woolwich, to whom he had been so fortunate as to obtain an introduction.

Thus qualified, on the 8th January, 1807, he was formally set apart, or ordained, according to the practice of the Church of Scotland, in the Scottish Church in Swallow-street, to the work of a Christian missionary among the Chinese; and on the 31st, he embarked for China, *via* America, and landed at Macao on the 4th of September 1807, whence he proceeded to Canton.

On Mr. Morrison's arrival at that place, he was accommodated with lodging in the factory of the American Agents, Messrs. Milner and Bull; where he continued to prosecute the study of the Chinese language, and assumed the Chinese habiliments; but these he relinquished, on discovering that his assumption of them was displeasing to those, whom it was his wish by all legitimate means to conciliate. The first sixteen months of his residence were attended by many privations and difficulties; he spent the day with his Chinese teacher, studying, eating, and sleeping in a room under ground; foregoing the pleasures of intercourse even with his countrymen, and taking his meat with the Chinese who taught him the language.

About the close of the year 1808, he informed the Missionary Society that he had completed a Grammar of the Chinese language; that his Dictionary of the same language was daily filling up, and that his MS. of the New Testament was in part fit to be printed; although he

deferred sending it to press, until he should be more deeply versed in the language, in order that what should be done might not be hasty and imperfect.

On the 20th February 1809, he married Miss Mary Morton, a young lady of eighteen, the daughter of Mr. John Morton, a native of Dublin, who became surgeon-in-chief to the Royal Irish Artillery. On the day after Mr. Morrison's marriage with this lady, he received information that the East India Company's supra-cargoes, to whom he had rendered some assistance in translating their Chinese correspondence, had resolved to give him an appointment as their secretary and interpreter. He appears to have been considered, at that early period, as the most expert Chinese scholar in the factories. The correspondence of the supra-cargoes with the Chinese had previously been conducted in a very circuitous manner, and often with great difficulty, by the intervention of Portuguese padres, of the College of St. Joseph, who first rendered the several papers, of which Chinese versions were required, into Latin, and then, with the aid of their native assistants, into Chinese.

Mr. Morrison, as appears by his published correspondence with the Missionary Society, had in view, when he accepted a civil employment under the East India Company, and in perfect consistency with the obligations of the new office he had undertaken, to further the object of his mission with greater effect, and probably with less expense to the Society, than must necessarily have attended it had he not availed himself of the improved means and powerful aid, which such an appointment could not but afford him. He had sufficiently acquainted himself with the peculiar character of the people for whose moral and spiritual advantage he had been sent to China; and knew, and stated in his reports, that the Chinese were not accessible by ordinary means; that the country was in fact closed against itinerant foreigners; that "preaching the Gospel" in the usual sense of the phrase, was a thing utterly impossible in China, and would probably ever continue so; but that the Chinese possessed a literary character superior to that of any other nation in the world, and that the press might be made a powerful agent, and probably would be found to be the only efficient instrument, whereby the strongholds of Paganism in China might be successfully assailed. According to the year 1811, he commenced operations with this valuable auxiliary, and printed a Chinese

in the Chinese manner, from wooden blocks, an edition of the Acts of the Apostles in Chinese.

In the same year, he forwarded his Grammar of the Chinese language, though the committee of supra-cargoes, to Lord Minto, the Governor-general of India, in order to its being printed at the Calcutta press; but the obstacles to the accomplishment of such a design appear to have been so great, that the work did not make its appearance till the year 1815, when it issued from the Serampore Mission press, having been printed there at the East-India Company's sole expense, from types specially prepared for it in England.

In 1812 (February 29th) his father died, to whose ease and comfort he had most affectionately and liberally contributed.

In 1813, Mr. Morrison completed an edition in Chinese of the whole of the New Testament, of which he forwarded a few copies to Europe as presents to his friends; and particularly to the Bible Society, the London Missionary Society, and the Academy at Hoxton. Large impressions of this Testament have since been printed; they bear date in the years 1815, 1819, 1821, and 1827, and were extensively circulated in China.

He at the same time wrote and printed a Catechism in Chinese, with a tract on the Doctrines of Christianity, of which 15,000 copies were printed and circulated.

In April 1814 Mr. John Robert Morrison, the present Chinese secretary to the superintendents at Canton, was born. A daughter, Rebecca Morrison, had been born the year before, and a son in 1811, who died an infant.

In the year 1815 it was represented to the Court of Directors that he was prosecuting his translations of the Scriptures in the face as it was erroneously conceived of an edict of the Emperor of China, which prohibited the Chinese, from consulting certain Christian books prepared and published by the Jesuits. The Court therefore ordered that his services should be dispensed with. On this occasion, Dr. Morrison addressed a letter to the supra-cargoes in which he vindicated his conduct, by reminding them that in accepting office, he had not consented to relinquish his important missionary trust; and at the same time shewing the impropriety of identifying his personal and legitimate pursuits with those of the Jesuits. It was in fact, he observed, the temporal ascendancy asserted by the Pope, and claimed for him by the Jesuits, which had

e jealousy of the acute Chi-
occasioned the imperial edict,
the quiet unobtrusive dissem-
theological writings among
literary people. These expla-
were considered satisfactory, and
as were retained.

, also, he commenced the pub-
his Dictionary of the Chinese
The first number was printed
th Dec. 1815. This work was
a press established expressly for
seat Macao. It consists of three
he first part, containing the
nd English, arranged according
icals, fills three quarto volumes
900 pages each, bearing date
2, and 1823. It was by this
al arrangement of the elements
hinese language that Morrison
ed a difficulty, which had till
found insuperable by Euro-
their endeavours to understand
h and writings of the natives of
ense empire. In the advertise-
ted April the 9th, 1822, which
at the close of the third volume,
r modestly pleaded his nume-
gements, as an apology for the
h had been spent in the prepa-
this Dictionary. The second
ich fills two volumes published
ars 1819 and 1820, contains the
and English arranged alphabeti-
e third part, published in the
2, consists of English words
nese meanings.

Morrison's Chinese Dictionary
tionably the imperishable monu-
his literary fame; it occupied,
commencement to its completion,
years of the prime of his labo-
He dedicated it to the Court
tors of the East-India Com-
whose orders the Company's
re munificently charged with the
pense of its publication, amount-
out 12,000*l*. The Court, also,
ing directed the distribution of
ies, generously presented the
ith the remainder of the impres-
circulation among his friends,
e on his own account.

he had completed his translation
few Testament, in 1813, he ob-
e co-operation of the Rev. Mr.
ho had been sent to Malacca by
on Missionary Society, in charge
missionary establishment at that
ith this gentleman, whose life fell
e to the climate in 1822, he main-
constant and cordial friendship,
his assistance he completed a
version of the books of the Old
nt on the 25th of Nov. 1819.

The portion of this work which was
translated by Mr. afterwards Dr. Milne,
consists of the book of Deuteronomy, and
later historical books, and the book of Job.
The translation and publication of the
whole of the Old and New Testaments, in
nineteen volumes octavo, was completed
in the year 1819. Leang-a-fā, a native
Chinese, who had been converted to the
Christian faith by Dr. Milne, assisted in
passing the work through the press.
Other editions of this inestimable work
have been printed since the year 1819, at
the expense of the British and Foreign
Bible Society; and Dr. Morrison medi-
tated, and indeed had undertaken, a new
and revised edition of the Sacred Scrip-
tures in Chinese, under the patronage of
that Society.

In 1817, he published a *View of
China for Philological Purposes*, in one
volume quarto, containing a sketch of
Chinese chronology, geography, govern-
ment, religion, and customs, designed for
the use of persons who study the Chinese
language. This volume contains an out-
line of the Chinese dynasties, with many
historical facts, of which Gutzlaff, and
other more recent writers on China, have
not failed abundantly to avail themselves.

His Discourses of Jesus were also pub-
lished in this year.

In the same year, his extensive ac-
quaintance with the language and litera-
ture of China recommended him as a fit
person to accompany Lord Amherst on
his embassy to Peking. Mr. Morrison,
accordingly, accompanied his lordship, as
his Chinese interpreter, and, among the
incidents of that eventful enterprise, it
may be worthy of record, that it was to
him his Lordship was indebted for the
knowledge of the fact, that the presents
for his Celestial Majesty were for-
warded on the great canal, in barges, un-
der flags, which imported that they were
tribute from the King of England to the
Emperor of China. Mr. Morrison wrote
a memoir of Lord Amherst's embassy,
which was afterwards published in this
country.

On the 24th December 1817, the Se-
natus Academicus of the University of
Glasgow, unanimously conferred upon
him the degree of Doctor of Divinity, in
token of their approbation of his philo-
logical labours.

In 1818, Dr. Morrison executed a pro-
ject, which he had long had in contem-
plation—the establishment of an Anglo-
Chinese College at Malacca, in which
the languages and literature of the two
countries should be interchangeably com-
municated, chiefly with a view to the
final object of his mission, the introduc-

tion of the Christian religion into China. The London Missionary Society had previously obtained a grant of ground, for the erection of a mission house; and on a part of this ground, with some additional land, which he obtained by purchase, he caused his college to be erected. Towards the foundation of this college he gave 1,000*l.* with an endowment of 100*l.* per annum for five years; and obtained the further requisite pecuniary aid from his friends in Europe and Asia. The foundation-stone was laid on the 11th Nov. 1818, by Lieut.-Col. William Farquhar, with the concurrence of the Dutch authorities, to whom the settlement was then on the eve of being restored. Dr. Morrison made other pecuniary grants towards the support of this institution, and, till his death, was its most powerful and efficient patron, in obtaining the means of its support by voluntary contributions. He also drew up, for the better management of the college, a code of laws, by which it continues to be regulated, on Christian principles.

Dr. Morrison visited this college in the year 1822, and during his stay, entered into arrangements for forming a new institution at Singapore, in connection with that at Malacca. The project was discussed and adopted at a public meeting, held at Singapore, on the 1st of April 1823, at which Sir Stamford Raffles presided; who appropriated for this establishment 100 acres of waste land, the property of the government, and assigned to Dr. Morrison fifty acres, on which to erect a private residence for himself, whenever he should reside for a season at Singapore. The erection of this college, towards which Dr. Morrison obtained private subscriptions to a considerable amount, and himself gave 1,000*l.* commenced on an extensive scale, on the 4th of August 1823; but the return to Europe of that distinguished statesman, Sir S. Raffles, shortly afterwards, co-operating with other causes, deferred the execution of the design, which it is now, we understand, intended should be prosecuted in honour of the memory of its munificent projector.

Dr. Morrison having lost his wife in 1821, revisited his native country, whither his two children had preceded him, in 1824; and was received with marked attention in the several religious, literary, and scientific circles in England and Scotland, in which he made his appearance; and not less so in the French metropolis, where he spent part of the summer of 1824. He had also the honour, during his residence in England, to be enrolled a member of the Royal Society;

and was presented, as one of the most eminent Chinese scholars of the age, by the President of the Board of Control, to the King at his levee, to whom he presented a complete copy of the Sacred Scriptures in the Chinese language, together with some other productions of the Chinese press. He brought with him to England his Chinese library, consisting of several thousand volumes in every department of literature, hoping to promote by the means of it the study of the language. For this purpose, he projected, and with the aid of friends in England founded, an institution, in Bartlett's-buildings, Holborn, which he called the Language Institution. Its plan was simple, unexpensive, and catholic, it being designed by the projector, for an object so simple and easily defined, the study of language, as to entitle it to the support of persons of all religious denominations, who were favourable to missions to the heathen. It was, of course, open to *all* missionaries,—both to returned missionaries, as instructors of their younger brethren, and to those who wished to qualify themselves for future labours. Thus constituted, it prospered under his personal superintendence, and several missionaries, now in the East, owe to it their earliest acquaintance with the languages of the countries where they labour; but after it had ceased to enjoy his personal presence and direction, it declined, and, in about two years from that date, was discontinued: a fact which called forth, on his part, expressions of the sincerest regret.

He also during his residence in England published a thin quarto volume, entitled "*The Chinese Miscellany*," consisting of original extracts from Chinese authors, in the native character; with translations and philological remarks. In the publication of this work, he had recourse to lithography, an art which he subsequently described as peculiarly well adapted to the multiplication of copies of pages written in the Chinese character, and which for that reason he has introduced into China.

In 1824, Doctor Morrison married Miss Eliza Armstrong, eldest daughter of Martin Crofton Armstrong, esq. late of co. Leitrim; and in the year 1826 he returned to China, under the auspices of the Court of Directors of the East-India Company; accompanied by his wife, an infant son, the fruit of their union, and his two elder children. After his return to China he had four children born at Macao, making seven in all; but in 1833 the extremely delicate state of Mrs. Morrison's health caused

her and the children to return to England.

The services of Dr. Morrison to the East-India Company are admitted to have been, on some occasions, of immense value. He was more than once called into council at Canton, on very trying occasions; and whenever his advice was followed, it proved beneficial to the Company's interests. In the Lintin affair in 1821 he was the only person at the factory capable of opposing argument to the claims of the Chinese, and he did so with success. In public transactions, as in private, he was the CHRISTIAN; effecting the greatest objects by conciliation; and there is good reason to believe that, had his advice been followed, on some occasions when it was disregarded, considerable inconvenience and loss of property would have been avoided. There are now but few among the Company's servants, formerly on the Canton establishment, who were not indebted to him for their acquaintance with the language of China; indeed, this particular branch of his duty (teaching the junior servants the language), is understood to have been that for which the Court of Directors consented, temporarily, to his drawing those allowances from the Company's treasury, which he continued to receive, and latterly under a more formal recognition from the Court, until within a few days of his decease.

On the part of the Company he conducted a very extensive correspondence with the Chinese in the written character, which he wrote with the ease and rapidity of a native. He was the first European who prepared documents in that language which the native authorities would consent to receive: and the first document so prepared by him, and presented, was supposed to have been the production of a learned native, and means were employed to discover its author, in order to visit upon him the vengeance of the Chinese law, for an act regarded as treason, the exertion of such talents in the service of foreigners. This inquiry fully established Morrison's character for Chinese scholarship; a character confirmed by the opinion of Sir George Staunton, who pronounced him to be "confessedly the first Chinese scholar in Europe," and by other concurrent testimonies of unquestionable authority.

On the arrival of Lord Napier at Macao, with his Majesty's commission, constituting the new arrangement for the administration of the British affairs in China, he found Dr. Morrison there; and, in pursuance of instructions received from our government, appointed him

Chinese secretary and interpreter to the commission. To the zealous discharge of the duties of this appointment his life fell a sacrifice. He had been, for some time previous, in a state of declining health, and was suffering under an affection of the liver, the symptoms of which had been considerably aggravated by the excessive heat of the weather. In this state it was considered necessary for him to accompany Lord Napier on the 24th of July last, from Macao to Canton; where he did not arrive till the morning of the 25th, having been exposed during the night, in an open boat on the Canton river, to very boisterous and rainy weather. His illness was greatly increased in consequence; but his friends were not alarmed for his life until within an hour of the time when it became extinct. He expired in the arms of his eldest son. On the following day, the 24th of August, his remains were carried by water to Macao. They were followed, from his residence to the river side, by Lord Napier and all the Europeans, Americans, and Asiatic British subjects then in Canton. On the 5th of the same month they were deposited with those of his first wife and one of his children, in the private Protestant burial ground at Macao, and were attended to the ground by about forty of the most respectable inhabitants of that settlement; the Rev. E. Stevens officiating on that occasion.

The magnitude of the loss which the literary world has sustained by the removal of this distinguished scholar, is perhaps most correctly estimated nearer to the scene of his active, laborious, and useful life. There it has been appreciated and expressed, not in strains of unmerited eulogy, but in acknowledgments as unanswerable as they are emphatic. "Countless millions of the human race," it has been observed, "may have to rejoice in the effects of his toils: and, hereafter, when the attainment of the Chinese language shall have become an easy task, and a succession of Chinese scholars shall have risen to profess it, it will still be to him that they are indebted for the means whereby they have acquired it; and long, very long, will it be before there shall be found among them one, whose knowledge of China and of Chinese literature, shall be as extensive and solid as his; one, whose mind shall have been as thoroughly saturated with Chinese lore;" to which might have been added, "and one, whose unfeigned piety, and domestic and social virtues, were as conspicuous and as indisputable as were those of the late estimable and lamented Dr. Robert Morrison."

From his first appearance in China, he seems to have availed himself of that most important means of acquainting the heathen with one of the elementary principles of divine revelation—the observance of the Sabbath-day. As a servant of the Company, he had only lodgings at Canton, where he spent the portion of the year devoted to trade, and a house at Macao, where he resided generally for the larger half of the year: both these residences were used by him as chapels, in which he performed religious worship, and at Macao he preached usually four times in the day, twice in English to such of his countrymen as would attend, and twice in Chinese to his Chinese servants and others. The effect of his Chinese sermons appears to have been the conversion of a few natives of the empire to Christianity, who have been at different periods baptised by him into the Christian faith; and, inclusive of Leang-a-fa, five of them have been destined to the missionary service. He also kept a school for Chinese children in his house at Macao, employing Chinese preceptors, and giving the parents presents to induce them to send their children.

In 1832 he lent his powerful aid to the objects of the Temperance Society, and patronised a tea and coffee shop in Canton, to which the British sailors in the port were by public advertisement invited to resort, in preference to those houses where ardent spirits were sold, and used much to the prejudice of the morals of those who partook of them.

In the same year, he opened the floating chapel at Whampoa, which had been fitted up chiefly by the exertions of the Americans who frequented the port.

His engagements through life had been such as to induce a habit of economizing time, and to prevent much of that intercourse with society which he would otherwise have enjoyed. When in company, his address was mild and gentlemanly; but his desire that all his intercourses should tend to mental improvement, manifested itself in an utter disinclination to join in frivolities, and when conversation appeared to take that turn, he usually availed himself of the earliest opportunity of withdrawing from it. From his own family, and among his children, he derived the greatest delight: with them he was playful as a child, and embraced every occasion to instruct and to enlarge the sphere of their information. They were his companions and his correspondents even at the very earliest age at which they were capable of becoming so, and their attachment to him was proportionably ardent.

There is a portrait of Dr. Morrison, from a painting made by Chinnery, at the request and expense of the Company's servants and others at the factory, which gives a very correct representation of his person. His countenance was grave and benevolent, with a quick, full eye, and an abundance of dark-coloured hair surrounding it.

The following is a list of publications by Dr. Morrison, which have not been particularly noticed in the foregoing memoir:

1. A Tract, printed in China, in Chinese, entitled "A Voyage round the World, illustrative of the Manners and Religious Opinions of Christians."
2. A translation into Chinese of "the Morning and Evening Prayers of the English Church; with the Psalter, divided into portions to be read daily."
3. A translation into Chinese of the two first Homilies of the English Church.
4. Introduction to the reading of the sacred Scriptures, in Chinese, with chronological, historical, and literary notices, and a system of reference to books, chapters, and verses.
5. Epitome of Church History and Prophecy.
6. The Devotional Times, Forms, &c. of the Protestant Church.
7. Aids to Devotion, taken from the English Liturgy.
8. Prayers and Hymns, in Chinese, 1833.
9. A work on the First Epistle of St. Peter.
10. Dialogues and Detached Sentences in the Chinese Language; with free and verbal translations.
11. China; a Dialogue for the Use of Schools.
12. Hints on Missions.
13. Religious Tracts, addressed to Sailors.
14. A Sermon preached at Whampoa, 1833; printed in London.
15. A Volume of Sermons in English.
16. Domestic Instructions in Chinese, in four volumes.

T. F.

CLERGY DECEASED.

At the rectory of Templemore, co. Tipperary, the Rev. *H. Armstrong*, Curate of Thurles.

In the North Bailey, Durham, aged 74, the Rev. *Thomas Bowlby*, Perpetual Curate of Painshaw, Durham, to which chapel he was presented in 1798, by the Rector of Houghton le Spring. He was of St. John's college, Cambridge, B.A. 1784, M.A. 1787.

Leadingley, Yorkshire, aged 53, *Joseph Bushby*, Perpetual Curate of the parish of Leeds. He was of Magdalen coll. Camb. B.A. 1804. 814; and was appointed to Holbeck in 1815.

84, the Rev. *James Cookson*, formerly Rector of Colmore, Hampshire, and a magistrate for that county. He was instituted to Colmore in 1775, on a petition.

87, the Rev. *John Marshall*, formerly Curate of Castle Acre, Norfolk.

88, the Rev. *Charles Eade*, Perpetual Curate of Metfield, Suffolk. He was of Sidney Sussex coll. Camb. B.A. 1804. His curacy is in the nomination of the Bishop of Ely.

Rev. *John Eades*, Rector of Abington, Worcestershire, to which he was presented in 1796 by T. B. Gent.

90, the Rev. *Samuel Evans*, for upwards of 50 years Perpetual Curate of Llandew and Brecknockshire. He was presented to the latter church in 1784 by the Bishop of Brecon, and to the former in 1785 by C. Mann Cornwallis, esq.

Rev. *Edward Hamley*, Rector of St. John, Oxfordshire, and of Herefordshire. He was formerly Fellow of New college, Oxford, where he took the degree of B. C. L. in 1791, and was presented to Cusop in 1803 by the Bishop of Oxford, and to Stanton in 1806 by the Bishop of Hereford.

73, the Rev. *Charles Botterell*, Vicar of Lewknor, Oxfordshire. He was formerly Fellow of All Souls' College, Oxford, where he took the degree of B. A. in 1784, and was presented to his curacy in that society in 1794.

Rev. *John Hughes*, Rector of St. Andrew Glyndyfrdwy, near Corwen, Merioneth, to which he was collated in 1811, by Dr. Cleaver, then Bishop of Merioneth.

Rev. *F. Fans*, Rector of Cruwys Ystwyth, co. Devon, to which he was presented in 1804, by B. Wood, esq.

92, the Rev. *Thomas Evans*, B.D. for 50 years Rector of Witcham, Norfolk, and Vicar of St. John, Norwich; the senior member of the Corporation of Christchurch. He was formerly Fellow of New College, Oxford, where he graduated in 1776, and was presented to both churches by that society, in 1786.

Rev. *Henry Longueville Mansel*, of Cosgrave, Northamptonshire, many years an active Magistrate. MAG. VOL. III.

in the counties of Northampton and Buckingham; younger brother to Major Mansel, of Cosgrave, and to Admiral Robert Mansel. He was the 6th and youngest son of Major-General John Mansel (who was slain at Coteau, in 1794) by Mary-Anne, sister and heiress to Robert Buggin, of Cosgrave, esq.; he was of Trin. coll. Camb. B.A. 1806, M.A. 1809, and was presented to the rectory of Cosgrave in 1810, by his eldest brother. He married, in 1815, Maria-Margaret, daughter of Vice-Admiral Sir Robert Moorsom, K. C. B. who is left a widow, with two sons, and five daughters.

At his brother's lodgings in Manchester, the Rev. *John Marshall*, B. A. Curate of Sidbury, Salop, and late Curate of Oldbury, near Bridgenorth, the eldest son of Thomas Marshall, esq. of Thorpe, near Huddersfield.

The Rev. *John Wigley Perrott*, youngest son of the late George Perrott, esq. of Cracombe.

Aged 72, the Rev. *Joseph Stordy*, Rector of Kirkhampton, Cumberland, to which church he was presented in 1809, by the Earl of Lonsdale.

Aged 44, the Rev. *D. Tait*, M. A. of Ipswich, schoolmaster, sometime Curate of Wattisfield.

At Sandford, Oxfordshire, aged 72, the Rev. *William Thorp*, Vicar of that parish. He was of Trin. coll. Oxford, M.A. 1785, and was presented to his living in 1807, by Joseph Taylor, esq.

Dec. 7. At Isleworth House, Middlesex, aged 68, the Rev. Sir *William Henry Cooper*, 4th Bart. of Gorgar, N.B. He was the eldest son of the Rt. Hon. Sir Grey Cooper, the third Bart. by his second wife, Miss Kennedy of Newcastle. He succeeded his father in 1801; and married in 1787, Isabella-Bell, only daughter of Moses Franks, esq. of Teddington, Middlesex, by whom he has left issue, Sir William Henry Cooper, his successor, born in 1788, and married in 1827, Anne, eldest daughter of C. K. K. Tynte, esq. M. P.; and two daughters, Mary-Anne, married in 1808, to Sir J. C. Honeywood, Bart. and Elizabeth, married in 1818, to G. A. F. Dawkins, esq. who died in 1821, without issue.

Jan. 3. In Trinidad, aged 76, the Rev. *John Henry Clapham*, for many years Rector of Port of Spain, in that island; and Rector of Isfield, Sussex, to which he was collated by Abp. Moore in 1792.

Feb. 6. At Catworth, Huntingdonshire, aged 83, the Rev. *Thomas Evanson*, Rector of that parish. He was formerly Fellow of Brazenose college, Oxford, where he attained the degree of M.A. in 1771,

and by which society he was presented to Catworth in 1788.

Feb. 7. At an advanced age, the Rev. *Henry Cotes*, Rector of Bedlington, Northumberland, to which he was presented in 1788 by the Dean and Chapter of Durham.

Feb. 14. Aged 88, the Rev. *George Stepney Townley*, Rector of St. Stephen's, Walbrook, and Vicar of Great Totham, Essex. He was educated at Merchant-tailors' school, thence elected a Probationary Fellow of St. John's college, Oxford, in 1766, and graduated B.A. 1770, M.A. 1774: he was presented to Great Totham in 1777 by W. P. Honywood, esq.; and to his city living in 1784 by the Grocers' Company.

Feb. 15. Aged 36, the Rev. *Henry John Lewis*, M.A. Vicar of St. Peter's, Worcester, Chaplain of St. Oswald's hospital, and a Minor Canon of the cathedral. He was of Worcester college, Oxford: and was presented to St. Peter's, Worcester, by the Dean and Chapter, in 1831.

Feb. 20. Aged 52, the Rev. *Benjamin Heath Drury*, Vicar of Tugby, Leicestershire. He was one of the sons of the late Joseph Drury, D.D. Head Master of Harrow, the subject of the memoir in our March number, pp. 246—250. Mr. Benjamin Drury was a Fellow of King's college, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1805, M.A. 1808. He was formerly one of the Masters of Eton college, and was presented to Tugby in 1816 by Lord Chancellor Eldon.

Feb. 24. At Wappenham, Northamptonshire, aged 54, the Rev. *Thomas Scott*, Rector of that parish, and late for 27 years Perpetual Curate of Gawcott, near Buckingham. He was the last surviving son of the late Rev. Thomas Scott, Rector of Aston Sandford, the celebrated author of the Commentary on the Bible. He was of Queen's coll. Camb. B.A. 1805, M.A. 1809; was appointed to Gawcott by trustees; and presented to Wappenham in 1832 by the present Bishop of Lincoln. He has left a widow and nine children.

Feb. 28. At Pimlico, aged 70, the Rev. *Charles Stoman*, LL.D. He was of Magdalen hall, Oxford, B.C.L. 1795.

Feb. 29. At the house of his brother, at Rottingdean, near Brighton, the Rev. *Thomas Hutchins*, M.A. Chaplain of Christ church, Oxford, youngest son of the late Rev. James Hutchins, M.A. Rector of Telscombe, Sussex.

Mar. 2. In Southampton-row, Bloomsbury, in his 82d year, the Rev. *James Capper*, for fifty-five years Vicar of Wilmington, Sussex, Rector of Ashurst, Vi-

car of Lullington, and a Prebendary of Chichester. He was of St. John's coll. Camb. B.A. 1779, M.A. 1782; was presented to Wilmington in 1780 by Lord George Cavendish; to Ashurst in 1802 by the Duke of Dorset; was collated to the prebend of Fittleworth in the same year by Bp. Buckner, and to the vicarage of Lullington in 1805 by the same prelate.

March 8. At Scarborough, aged 64, the Rev. *Laurence Short*, Rector of Ashover, Derbyshire. He was of St. John's coll. Camb. B.A. 1790; and was instituted to Ashover in 1797.

March 15. At Scotch Grove, Bucks, aged 38, the Rev. *Robert Barrick*, M.A. Fellow of Queen's college, Cambridge. He was a son of the late Thomas Barrick, esq. of Whitby; and was the 20th Wrangler of the year 1825.

March 20. The Rev. *Richard Taylor*, Vicar of East Grinstead, Sussex. He was of Jesus coll. Camb. B.A. 1797, M.A. 1800; and was instituted to East Grinstead in 1811.

DEATHS.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

Nov. 6. In Wilton crescent, aged 69, Benjamin Benyon, esq. formerly M.P. for Stafford.

Dec. 7. Aged 32, the Hon. Henry-George-Francis Moreton, M.P. for East Gloucestershire; eldest son of Lord Ducie. He was first returned to Parliament at the general election of 1831, on the Reform interest, and rechosen in 1832. He married in 1826 the Hon. Elizabeth Dutton, eldest dau. of Lord Sherborne, and has left her a widow, with a son, now heir apparent to his grandfather, born in 1829.

Dec. 7. Aged 66, retired Commander Tapp, R. N.

Retired Commander James Watson.

Dec. 21. Lieut. Dover Farrant, Royal Marine Art. of H.M.S. Excellent.

Dec. 25. Lieut. F. De Butts, R. N. 2d son of Major-Gen. De Butts, R. E.

Lately. Spagnoletti, the veteran leader of the orchestra at the King's Theatre.

Feb. 2. At Camden-town, Frederick Walshe Drennan, esq. author of some touching poetry in different periodicals.

Feb. 7. In Wakefield-st. Regent-sq. aged 38, Ann, second dau. of the late Stephen Isaacson, esq. of Fordham, Cambridgeshire.

Feb. 12. At the house of Allan Cunningham, esq. Lower Belgrave-place, Mr. William Walker, of Walcot, Bath; a native of Scotland.

Feb. 14. Aged 72, Alexander Birnie,

esq. of Great St. Helen's, London. He was a Director of the London Missionary Society; and, among other acts of Christian charity, he frequently conveyed in his ships, free of cost, the Society's Missionaries and stores, as well as those of the Church Missionary Society, to their far distant stations in the Southern Pacific.

Feb. 16. Aged 72, John Broadley Wilson, esq. of Clapham, Treasurer of the Baptist Missionary Society, and of the Religious Tract Society, and a munificent benefactor to both those institutions. He was nephew to the late Henry Broadley, esq. of Hull.

At the Regent's-park, aged 82, Frances, widow of Gen. Sir H. W. Dalrymple, Bart. She was the youngest dau. of Gen. Francis Leighton, 3d son of Sir Edward Leighton, Bart. was married in 1783, and left a widow in 1830, having had issue Sir A. J. Dalrymple, the present Bart., the late Lt.-Col. L. C. Dalrymple, C.B., and three daughters.

Feb. 20. At Lambeth-palace, aged two years and a half, Willoughby-Hastings, third son of Sir George H. W. Beaumont, Bart. and grandson of the Archbishop of Canterbury.

Feb. 22. In Queen Ann-street West, aged 62, the Hon. Juliana Curzon, dau. of the late and sister of the present Lord Scarsdale.

At Brompton, aged 46, Robert Waithman, esq. eldest son of the late Mr. Alderman Waithman, M.P.

In Charles-st. Covent-garden, in her 22d year, Elizabeth-Ruth, daughter of James Winston, esq. joint proprietor of the Theatre Royal, Haymarket.

Feb. 24. In James-st. Buckingham-gate, aged 81, Sarah, widow of Henry Bates, esq.

In Chester-terrace, Regent's-park, aged 54, Martha, widow of W. Pulsford, esq. of Wimpole-street.

Feb. 25. At Limehouse, aged 93, Christopher Richardson, esq.

Lately. In South-st. aged 86, Dame Mary Affleck. She was first married to Richard Vassall, esq. of Jamaica, by whom she had an only daughter, Elizabeth, the present Lady Holland; and secondly, to Sir Gilbert Affleck, Bart. who died without issue in 1808.

In Dorset-sq. aged 70, Rosetta, widow of James Stephens, esq. of Camerton.

March 1. At Cork-st. in his 45th year, James Sanderson, esq.

March 3. At the house of Lord Arden, her father, St. James's-place, the Hon. Caroline Frances, wife of Sir W. Heathcote, Bart. of Hursley Park, Hants. Her ladyship was marr. Nov. 8, 1825, and has left a son born in the following year.

At the Lodge, South Lambeth, in his 79th year, Major.-Gen. Thomas Hardwicke, of the East India Company's service.

March 4. In Holles-st. Cavendish-sq. aged 62, Thomas Norris Aufrère, esq., most deservedly loved and lamented by his numerous friends and relatives. He was the fourth son of Anthony Aufrère, esq. formerly of Hoveton Hall, Norfolk, by Anne, sister of the pious and learned Mr. Norris of Whitton in the same county, who founded the Norrisian Professorship at Cambridge. He acquired a very affluent fortune in the civil service of the Hon. East India Company on the Madras Establishment, from which he retired some years ago; and, never having married, nor indulged in expensive habits for his own gratification, his principal happiness was to distribute his superabundance in deeds of kindness and liberality towards those connections to whom they were most useful.

March 6. At Hammersmith, aged 2 years and a half, Henry-James; and on the 7th, aged 4 years and 8 months, Charles-Edward, children of the Rev. H. J. Newbery, Rector of St. Margaret Pattens and St. Gabriel Fenchurch.

In Hunter-st. aged 17, Morgan, eldest son of the late Robert Richardson, esq. of Madras medical service.

March 7. John Strongitharm, esq. of Waterloo-place, aged 76.

March 9. At the Pavilion, Hans-place, Gertrude Frances Anna Maria, youngest dau. of Sir Francis Shuckburgh, Bart. aged 16 months.

March 11. At his father's in Russell-sq. aged 38, Edward Hanson, esq. of Leyton, Essex

March 14. In Orchard-st. the widow of George Squibb, esq. of Saville-row.

March 15. In Milton-st. Dorset-square, aged 60, Vincent D'Oliveira, esq. of Madeira, and late of Lisbon.

March 16. In Dover-street, aged 19 months, the Hon. Elizabeth Harriet, second daughter of Lord Eliot.

March 20. At Mabledon-place, aged 34, T. W. Chevalier, esq. of Torrington-sq.

BERKS.—*Feb. 24.* In his 50th year, Mr. Skeats, organist of St. George's chapel, Windsor, and formerly organist of Ely cathedral.

BUCKS.—*March 7.* At Hall-place, Beaconsfield, Mary, the beloved wife of the Rev. W. M. Bradford, Rector of Hedsore, Bucks.

CAMBRIDGE.—*Feb. 13.* At Cambridge, in his 20th year, Frederick Crawford, eldest son of Captain Booth, late student of the Royal Military college, Sandhurst.

DERBYSHIRE.—*Feb. 13.* Harriette,

wife of John Heacock, esq. of Etwell, second dau. of the late John Iddins, esq. of Summerfield House.

DEVON.—*Feb.* 17. Lucy, wife of the Rev. Wm. Mills, of Exeter, late of Harrow, leaving ten children.

Feb. 24. At Bitton, near Teignmouth, aged 78, William Mackworth Praed, esq. Serjeant-at-law, late Chairman of the Audit Office, Somerset house, from which he retired some years ago upon a pension of 1000*l.* He has left three sons, two of whom are in the law, and one a banker in Fleet street.

Feb. 22. At Kingsbridge, at an advanced age, Thomas Wyse, esq. late an eminent solicitor of that town.

DORSET.—*Feb.* 14. Elizabeth, widow of Rear-Adm. Ingram, of Burton Bradstock.

Feb. 25. At Bridport, John Tucker, esq. surgeon and coroner for the Western Division of the county.

March 9. At Stock house, aged 82, the widow of J. H. Wolcott, esq. of Lyme.

March 11. At East Stower, aged 70 Ann, widow of Joseph Long, esq. of Bainley house.

ESSEX.—*Feb.* 16. At Harwich, aged 55, B. Chapman, esq. many years town clerk.

Feb. 15. Judith, wife of the Rev. Jonathan Walton, D.D. Rector of Birdbrook.

GLOUCESTER.—*Feb.* 1. At Cheltenham, Anne-Eliza, only daughter of the late Col. Carnie, who for many years commanded the 6th Foot.

Feb. 8. Aged 56, Mr. Edmund Sheriff, upwards of 25 years Master of the Merchants' Hall School, Bristol.

Feb. 12. At Downend, in the house of her son Col. Sealy, aged 81, Elizabeth, widow of Benjamin Sealy, esq.

Feb. 13. At Cheltenham, Jane, widow of Henry-William Knox, esq. of Netley-park, co. Mayo.

Feb. 14. At Clifton, Elizabeth, widow of John Leacroft, esq. of Southwell, Notts, dau. of Wm. Swymmer, esq. formerly of Rowberrow, Som.

Feb. 15. At Cheltenham, — Pen-nett, esq. brother-in-law to Lord Colchester.

Feb. 18. At Flaxley Abbey, Mary-Albinia, wife of Sir T. C. Boevey, Bart. She was the dau. of the late Sir Thomas Hyde Page, Knt. and was married Oct. 28, 1807.

Feb. 20. Aged 72, George Chalmer, esq. of Cheltenham.

Feb. 23. At Bristol, Mary Worton, a native of Birmingham, who attained her 106th year on the 31st of May last.

At Chavenage house, Miss Phelps.

Feb. 24. Aged 75, the widow of Wintour Harris, esq. of Bristol.

Feb. 26. At Henbury, aged 80, Timothy Powell, esq.

March 5. At Clifton, Mrs. Dulcibella Hall, youngest daughter of the late John Hall, esq. of Durham.

March 6. At Cheltenham, aged 66, Margaret, widow of Sir John Williams, Bart. of Bodllewyddan, co. Flint. She was the dau. and heiress of Hugh Williams, of Tyfry in Anglesea, esq. was married Oct. 21, 1791, and left a widow in Oct. 1830, having had issue the present Baronet, three other sons, and five daughters, two of whom are Lady Willoughby de Broke, and Mrs. Lucy, of Charlecote.

HANTS.—*Feb.* 14. At Winchester, aged 86, Martha, widow of the Rev. Sir Peter Rivers Gay, Bart., Prebendary of Winchester, and mother of Sir Henry Rivers, Bart. of Martyr Worthy. She was a dau. of Wm. Coxe, M. D., was married in 1768, and left a widow in 1790, having had issue, Sir Thomas, Sir James, and Sir Peter, the 7th, 8th, and present Baronets, one other son, and five daughters.

Feb. 23. At Madeira, aged 74, J. Leacock, Esq. of Westbrook, Isle of Wight.

Feb. 24. Grace, wife of Sam. Whitchurch, Esq. of North Charford.

Feb. 30. At Eggington, aged 85, Sarah, widow of Colonel Moore.

Lately. The Lady of Sir William Long, Knt. and Alderman of Huntingdon.

Feb. 20. At Turvey house, Archibald, second son of Sam. Clarke Jervoice, Esq.

Feb. 16. At Huntingdon, aged 75, Mr. Alexander Peterkin, bookseller.

KENT.—*March* 2. Aged 66, W. Spencer, esq. of Chatham, late First Clerk in the Storekeeper's office of His Majesty's Dock-yard.

LEICESTER.—*Feb.* 17. Aged 36, Chas. King Thaddeus Price, gent. one of the proprietors of the Leicester Journal.

LINCOLN.—*Feb.* 5. At Sleaford, Mr. Wm. Strapps, aged 62, who travelled as the Lincolnshire giant for a number of years.

Feb. 13. At Haverholm Priory, aged 43, the Rt. Hon. Georgiana Charlotte, Countess of Winchelsea and Nottingham. She was the eldest dau. of James 3d and present Duke of Montrose, by his 2d wife Lady Caroline-Maria Montagu, sister to the present Duke of Manchester. She was married July 26, 1814, and has left one son, Viscount Maidstone, and one daughter. Her Ladyship's funeral took place at Ewerby, near Sleaford. The chief mourners were the Earl, Viscount Maidstone, and the two Lords Graham, the late Countess's brothers.

MIDDLESEX.—*March 9.* Charlotte-Lucy, wife of the Rev. Dawson Warren, M.A. Vicar of Edmonton, dau. of the late Rev. T. Jackson, D.D. Canon Residentiary of St. Paul's.

March 11. At Hounslow, aged 81, John Palmer, esq.

NORFOLK.—*Feb. 6.* At Letton, the seat of her grandfather T. T. Gurdon, esq. aged seven years, Laura, only surviving dau. of the late Henry Wodehouse, esq. eldest son of Lord Wodehouse.

Feb. 23. Aged 66, at New Lakenham, Mr. William Cole, second son of the late John Cole, gent. of Boyland hall, in Mourningthorpe, and father of Mr. George Cole, surgeon, of Ely. He was the author of "Rural Months, and other Poems."

March 2. Aged 73, William Barwick, of Holt Lodge, esq.

NORTHAMPTONSH.—*Jan. 28.* At Long Buckby, at the house of her son-in-law Sommersby Edwards, esq. aged 69, Elizabeth, wife of Charles Easton, esq. of Twickenham.

Feb. 5. In his 70th year, Samuel Tibbits, esq. of Northampton.

Feb. 27. At Ailesworth, aged 45, Anne, wife of A. Christie, esq.

March 19. Aged 82, Mrs. Mary Hunt of Wadenhoe House, in the county of Northampton, and of Palace-yard, Gloucester.

OXON.—*Feb. 26.* At Grey's-court, aged 90, Mary, widow of Sir Thomas Stapleton, Bart. and great-grandmother of the Baroness le Despencer. She was the daughter of Henry Fane, esq. of Wormsley, brother to Thomas, 8th Earl of Westmoreland, by his second wife, Anne, daughter of Dr. John Wynne, Lord Bishop of Bath and Wells; was married Nov. 27, 1765, and was left a widow, Jan. 1, 1781, with three sons and two daughters, of whom the eldest was the late Lord le Despencer.

March 1. At Christ-church, Oxford, of hooping cough, Charlotte-Jane-Eva, and *March 3.* W. Oke, youngest children of the Rev. Dr. Buckland, Canon of Christchurch.

SOMERSET.—*Feb. 10.* At Perridge House, near Shepton Mallett, Robert Pearse, esq.

Feb. 13. In her 75th year, Sarah, relict of Robert Carey Corfe, esq. late of Salisbury.

Feb. 14. At Bath, Lieut.-Col. George Bourne, East Kent Militia.

Latel. At Wild Oak, near Taunton, Miss Duncan, sister of the late Capt. Menzies Duncan, E. I. Co.'s Service.

March 6. At Bath, Col. Huddleston, an East India Director for many years.

March 13. Aged 77, Thomas, eldest son of the Rev. Thos. Green, late Vicar of Keltson, Somersetshire.

STAFFORDSHIRE.—*Feb. 21.* Francis Holyoake, esq. of Tettenhall, father of Sir Francis Lyttleton Holyoake Goodricke, Bart.

SUFFOLK.—*Feb. 11.* At Peyton, near Bury, aged 60, King John Haggerston, esq. formerly of Cambridge.

SURREY.—*March 1.* At Cobham, aged 78, Mark Currie, esq.

March 3. At Nonsuch Park, aged 36, Jane, wife of Thomas Isaacson, esq. youngest daughter of the late B. Smithers, esq. of Preston, near Brighton.

SUSSEX.—*Feb. 24.* At Ashdown House, at an advanced age, the Hon. Anne, widow of John Trayton Fuller, esq. and mother of Sir T. T. Fuller-Elliott-Drake, Bart. She was the only dau. of George-Augustus 1st Lord Heathfield, K.B. by Anne, eldest dau. of Sir Francis Drake, Bart. was married to Mr. Fuller, May 21, 1777, and had issue six sons and two daughters.

Feb. 27. At Watergate, Frances-Page, wife of Gen. Crosbie, only child of the late G. W. Thomas, esq.

March 13. At Kemp-town, W. Tenant, esq.

WARWICK.—*Feb. 7.* Aged 78, Mr. J. Phillips, Alderman of Coventry; and during his funeral, at Corley, his only brother, Mr. E. Phillips, of the same city, aged 88.

March 20. At the Rev. A. Annesley's, Clifford Chambers, Lucy, daughter of the late James Tooker, esq. of Norton Hall, Somerset, and Hinton Lodge, Hants.

WILTS.—*Feb. 15.* At Malmesbury, aged 50, Lieut. Charles Stronge, R. N. son of the Rev. Henry Stronge, vicar of Malmesbury, who died upwards of 40 years since, leaving four sons and two daughters, all of whom reached the meridian of life, but were successively cut off by that dire malady, consumption. The family has now become extinct.

Feb. 22. At Devises, aged 62, Thomas Mason, esq.

YORK.—*Feb. 22.* At Bootham, aged 58, R. Purchas Strangways, esq. eldest son of the late Richard Strangways, esq. of Well.

Feb. 28. Aged 32, Ann, wife of Henry Smales, esq. of York.

March 14. Aged 76, Miss Elizabeth Knight, sister to the late Rev. Samuel Knight, M. A., vicar of Halifax.

WALES.—*Feb. 7.* At Aberystwith, Morris Davies, esq. banker and merchant.

Latel. At Tenby, Mary-Piper, wife of Mr. Greatorex, banker, of Caermar-

then, youngest dau. of the late Capt. Sanders, R. N. of Ottery St. Mary.

SCOTLAND.—*Feb.* 12. Of scarlet fever, Peter, and on the 20th, Ernest Augustus, youngest sons of Sir James Dunbar, Bart. of Boath, Nairnshire, Capt. R. N.

Feb. 27. At Perth, Mrs. Robertson or Clarke, at the advanced age of 103. One of her sisters lived to see her 93rd year, and another reached the extraordinary span of 107.

March 11. At Jarvisfield, Isle of Mull, the widow of Major-Gen. Macquarie.

IRELAND.—*Feb.* 18. At Bansha Glebe, aged 101, the widow of Sir Thomas Blackhall, Knt. of the City of Dublin.

Feb. 18. At Rasheen, parish of Ballinakill, co. Sligo, the widow Walk, in her 119th year, which she entered the day preceding her death. About two years ago, she cut four teeth! Her parents were married on the 15th April, 1715, commonly called "Black Tuesday," being the day of the great eclipse.

Feb. 20. At Cork, the wife of G. Cashel, esq., co. Kerry, and sister of Professor Wilson, of Edinburgh. Another sister recently died at the same place.

March 9. At Westport, aged 73, Robert Patten, esq. upwards of 40 years a Magistrate of co. Mayo, and head of the firm of R. Patten, S. Smyth, and Co.

ABROAD—*Oct.* 4. At Versailles, N. Montgomery Moore, esq. for many years a representative of the county of Tyrone, in the Irish Parliament.

Oct. 21. At Jonkoping, Sweden, the Baroness de Rehausen, widow of Baron de Rehausen, many years Envoy Extraordinary from the Court of Sweden in this country, and daughter of the late John Marchant Bulkeley, esq. of Lisbon.

Oct. 31. At Brussels, Magnus Morton Herbert, esq. of the Island of Nevis.

Nov. 2. At Dinan, France, Capt. Barrs, b. p. unatt.

Nov. 9. At Corfu, William Cumine, esq. Lieut. 10th Foot.

Nov. 12. At Zembouitz, in Upper Silesia, aged 34, his Serene Highness Landgrave Victor Amadeus of Hesse Rothenburg, Duke of Ralibor, Prince of Hursfeld and Corvey; first cousin to the Queen of England. The Prince of Hesse Cassel had already taken possession of his domains, when he received the astounding intelligence that the widowed Landgravine was pregnant. But to entitle the new comer to inheritance, it must be of the male sex.

Nov. 20. At Copenhagen, his Serene Highness, Prince Frederick-William-Charles-Louis, Landgrave of Hesse-Philpsthall Barchfeld, also first cousin to the Queen of England. In the year 1815

he was Colonel of Prince Schwartzburg's fine regiment of Hulans, and was a great favourite in both armies.

Nov. 27. At Florence, James Nash M'Grath, esq. Lieut. 16th Foot.

Dec. 5. At Madeira, W. Finlay, esq. of Quebec, Lower Canada.

At Lausanne, Joanna, dau. of the late John Forbes, esq., of Baker-street.

Dec. 6. At Pisa, in his 19th year, Claude de Neuville Clifton, esq. son of C. C. Clifton, Esq. of Tymaur, co. of Brecon, and grandson of the late Lady Cockburn, of Bath.

Dec. 10. At Florence, aged 37, Capt. Ferdinand Thomas Williamson, late of 73d Regiment, eldest son of the late Rev. Thomas Williamson, Rector of Stoke Damerel, Devon, and nephew to the late Sir Hedworth Williamson, Bart. of Whitburn, Durham.

Lately. The King of Persia, Feeth Ali Schah. He has been succeeded in the sway over a mouldering empire by Mohammed Mirza, eldest son of the late Abbas Mirza.

At Nassau, New Providence, Lieut.-Col. Pattison, Knight of the Royal Military Order of Hanover, Lieut.-Colonel of the 2d West India regiment, and Commander of His Majesty's troops in the Bahamas. He served during the whole Peninsular war; was sometime extra Aide-de-Camp to the veteran Picton, and he had been (including skirmishes) twenty-seven times under the enemy's fire. His demise took place only fifteen weeks after that of his nephew, Lt. A. Hope Pattison, who was his Secretary and Adjutant.

At the Sandwich Islands, Mr. David Douglas, botanist. He fell into a pitfall, and was there destroyed by a wild bull which had been lately caught. He had made many valuable communications to the Horticultural Society, and recently one to the Royal Geographical Society, respecting the volcanoes of the Sandwich Islands. He gave name to the *Pinus Douglasii*.

Jan. 11. At Halifax, Nova Scotia, Lady Ussher, wife of Capt. Sir Thomas Ussher, R. N., K. C. B.

Jan. 30. At Malta, aged 17, Cecilia Courtenay, dau. of Lieut.-Gen. J. S. Wood.

Feb. 5. At Bremen, aged 46, George Ernest Papendick, esq. his Majesty's Vice Consul, and Consul for Hanover, in that city, eldest surviving son of the late Christopher Papendick, esq.

Feb. 12. At Lisbon, aged 17, Susan Priscilla, only daughter of E. Gibbon Wakefield, esq.

Feb. 16. On his passage home from the West Indies, aged 64, William Coles, esq.

Feb. 23. At Frankfort-sur-Maine, aged 31, Stephen, second son of the late Capt. Cumberlege, E. I. Service.

Feb. 17. At Paris, Henry Wombwell, esq. second son of Sir George Wombwell, Bart.

Feb. 25. At Florence, of apoplexy, whilst dancing at a ball given by the Grand Duke of Tuscany, in the Pitti palace, aged 38, the Hon. James Forbes, Lt-Col. Coldstream Guards, eldest son of Lord Forbes. He had been more than twenty years in his regiment, and served at Waterloo.

Lately. At Versailles, aged 75, M. A. Dufour, architect. He was a Member of the Consulting Committee for the Buildings of the Crown, and of the Le-

gion of Honour, and it has been under his direction that all the works undertaken at the Palace of Versailles, from 1810 to 1813, were completed.

At Mayence, Dressler, the flutist, leaving a widow and young family.

EAST INDIES.—*June 6.* At Asseerghur, East Indies, aged 30, Lieut. R. T. Lancaster, of the 10th regiment Bombay Native Infantry, second son of W. N. Lancaster, esq. of Ottery St. Mary, Devon.

July 29. At Baitool, Lieut.-Col. Jeremiah Aubert, Bengal 18th N. I.

Aug. 8. At Kulladgee, Ensign R. J. Holmes, Interpreter and Quartermaster of the 26th regiment of Native Infantry; third and youngest son of N. Holmes, esq. of Derby.

BILL OF MORTALITY, from Feb. 18 to March 24, 1835.

Christened.		Buried.		Between	2 and 5		50 and 60	
Males	1070	Males	976		10 and 20		60 and 70	
Females	1080	Females	936		20 and 30		70 and 80	
} 2150		} 1912			30 and 40		80 and 90	
					40 and 50		90 and 100	
Whereof have died still-born and under two years old.....					241	73	161	
					60	97	168	
					124	79		
					155	10		

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, by which the Duty is regulated, March 13.

Wheat.		Barley.		Oats.		Rye.		Beans.		Peas.	
s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
40	5	32	6	22	4	29	3	36	2	37	10

PRICE OF HOPS, per cwt. March 23,

Kent Bags.....4l. 10s. to 6l. 0s.	Farnham (seconds) 0l. 0s. to 0l. 0s.
Sussex.....0l. 0s. to 0l. 0s.	Kent Pockets..... 5l. 0s. to 7l. 7s.
Essex.....0l. 0s. to 0l. 0s.	Sussex..... 4l. 4s. to 5l. 5s.
Farnham (fine) ... ..0l. 0s. to 0l. 0s.	Essex..... 4l. 10s. to 6l. 10s.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, March 23.

Smithfield, Hay, 4l. 11s. to 4l. 15s.—Straw, 1l. 16s. to 2l. 0s.—Clover, 5l. 5s. to 5l. 10s.

SMITHFIELD, March 23. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef.....2s. 4d. to 4s. 0d.	Lamb .....6s. 0d. to 7s. 6d.
Mutton.....3s. 0d. to 4s. 4d.	Head of Cattle at Market, March 23.
Veal.....4s. 0d. to 5s. 8d.	Beasts 2,743 Calves 160
Pork.....3s. 0d. to 4s. 2d.	Sheep & Lambs 19,519 Pigs 690

COAL MARKET, March 23.

Walls Ends, from 18s. 6d. to 22s. 6d. per ton. Other sorts from 13s. 6d. to 18s. 0d.

TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 41s. 0d. Yellow Russia, 38s. 0d.

SOAP.—Yellow, 58s. Mottled, 62s. Curd, s.

CANDLES, 7s. 0d. per doz. Moulds, 8s. 6d.

PRICES OF SHARES.

At the Office of WOLFE, BROTHERS, Stock and Share Brokers,
23, Change Alley, Cornhill.

Birmingham Canal, 237½.—Ellesmere and Chester, 88 —Grand Junction 240.—Kennet and Avon, 22½.—Leeds and Liverpool, 530.—Regent's, 16½.—Rochdale, 119.—London Dock Stock, 56½.—St. Katharine's, 69½.—West India, 94½.—Liverpool and Manchester Railway, 192.—Grand Junction Water Works, 55.—West Middlesex, 79.—Globe Insurance, 149½.—Guardian, 33½.—Hope, 6½.—Chartered Gas Light, 47½.—Imperial Gas, 45½.—Phoenix Gas, 25½.—Independent Gas, 50.—United General, 43.—Canada Land Company, 42.—Reversionary Interest, 132.

For Prices of all other Shares inquire as above.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From February 26, to March 23, 1835, both inclusive.

Fahrenheit's Therm.

Day of Month	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.
Feb.	°	°	°	in. pts.	
26	45	51	44	29, 38	fair, rain
27	47	49	43	, 38	do. do.
28	43	46	39	, 76	do. cloudy
M. 1	37	38	37	, 30	rain
2	36	43	45	30, 08	cloudy
3	45	48	38	29, 77	fair, windy
4	45	47	36	, 77	cloudy, do.
5	39	46	48	, 98	do. do.
6	46	53	40	, 50	do. do. rain
7	47	49	39	28, 77	do.
8	42	46	43	29, 70	do.
9	44	46	35	, 07	do. rain
10	38	47	44	, 58	do. do.
11	49	52	44	, 58	rain

Fahrenheit's Therm.

Day of Month	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.
Mar	°	°	°	in. pts.	
12	45	53	42	29, 70	cloudy, rain
13	41	53	42	30, 19	fair
14	47	58	48	, 00	do.
15	42	48	40	29, 96	do. cloudy
16	46	53	47	30, 06	do. do.
17	45	51	44	29, 77	rain
18	43	48	38	, 97	do. fair
19	33	42	38	30, 23	foggy
20	38	54	40	, 30	fair
21	50	54	46	, 23	rain
22	44	46	41	, 26	cloudy, do.
23	46	49	40	, 25	do. fair
24	42	45	36	, 33	do. do.
25	42	46	35	, 53	fair

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS,

From February 26, to March 27, 1835, both inclusive.

Feb. & March.	Bank Stock.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	3 per Cent. Consols.	3½ per Cent. 1818.	3½ per Cent. Reduced.	New 3½ per Cent.	Long Annuities.	New South Sea Annuities.	Old South Sea Annuities.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Ex. Bills, £1000.
26	223½	91½	91½	99½	99½	99	17½		90½	256		34 36 pm.
27	223½	91½	91½	99½	99½	99½	17½	89½		256	18 19 pm.	36 33 pm.
28	223½	91½	91½	99½	99½	99	17½				18 20 pm.	34 36 pm.
29	223½	92½	91½	99½	100½	99½	17½			257½	20 pm.	35 36 pm.
30	224½	92½	91½	99½	100½	99½					20 18 pm.	35 36 pm.
1		92½	91½	99½	100½	99½					18 20 pm.	35 36 pm.
2			91½	99½		99½					18 20 pm.	36 35 pm.
3			91½	99½		99½		89½			21 20 pm.	36 35 pm.
4			91½	99½		99½						36 35 pm.
5			91½	99½		99½					19 21 pm.	35 37 pm.
6			91½	99½		99½					22 pm.	39 40 pm.
7			91½	99½		99½					24 23 pm.	40 39 pm.
8			91½	99½		99½					21 23 pm.	40 39 pm.
9			92	99½	100	99½					21 24 pm.	39 40 pm.
10			92½		100½	99½		90½				39 40 pm.
11			92½		100½	99½					21 22 pm.	40 38 pm.
12			92½		100½	99½					22 20 pm.	39 40 pm.
13			92½		100½	99½					20 22 pm.	39 40 pm.
14			92½		100½	99½					22 pm.	39 40 pm.
15			92½		100½	99½					21 23 pm.	39 40 pm.
16			92½		100½	99½					21 22 pm.	39 40 pm.
17			92½		100½	99½					20 22 pm.	39 40 pm.
18			92½		100½	99½					23 21 pm.	38 39 pm.
19			92½		100½	99½					21 pm.	39 38 pm.
20			91½		99½	99½		90			22 pm.	39 37 pm.
21			91½		99½	99½					20 21 pm.	37 38 pm.

J. J. ARNULL, Stock Broker, 1, Bank Buildings, Cornhill,
late RICHARDSON, GOODLUCK, and ARNULL.

J. B. NICHOLS AND SON, 25, PARLIAMENT STREET.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE. MAY, 1835.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

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Embellished with Views of the CHURCH of ST. EBBE, Oxford,
And of the CASTLES of NEWCASTLE and OGMORE, co. Glamorgan.

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

A **LOVER OF JUSTICE** requests us to make the following statement:—"A Mr. Grant, of Crouch End, has published a work on Latin Grammar. Hearing much in praise of the Latin metres in which he has clothed his lists of exceptions to the rules for nouns and verbs, I sent for the work. You will judge my surprise in recognising, in these lines, the verses which I had learned at school in Dr. Valpy's Grammar. I then, naturally, looked to the preface to find an acknowledgment of the source from which he had drawn his rules, but not a syllable was said on the subject. On examination of the two works, other instances of gross plagiarism will be observed. It is true that some few improvements have been made in different editions of Valpy's Grammar; which Mr. Grant had not, probably, consulted before he printed his second edition. Perhaps, if other authors can lay similar claims, the jackdaw may be stripped of his borrowed plumes. You may ask why an injunction was not procured against the sale of Mr. Grant's publication? There is a time, beyond which an action cannot be brought, and an author is often a long time before he discovers the plagiarism."

Our best thanks to Mr. WOOLLCOMBE for his communication just received, which shall be inserted in our next number.

MR. URBAN,—In answer to J. M. who expresses a wish to know to what extent the yew tree appears in the counties of Cheshire and Lancashire, with respect to Cheshire I think I can satisfy his views. There is scarcely a churchyard in Cheshire in which a yew tree, or grove of yews, may not be seen; the tree is most luxuriant in its growth, and in some instances has attained an enormous size. In one instance in particular, and that is in the chapel-yard of Goosetree, under Sandbach Church, there is a yew tree which measures twelve yards in circumference; and, taking into consideration the very slow growth of such trees, it must, at the most moderate computation, be at least 1000 years old; it is gradually upon the decay, and in its trunk there are several considerable cavities. The Rev. Robert Sittler, late Incumbent of this living, once told me that he had no doubt but that this tree gave the name originally to the chapelry, by the name of God's tree, which, by a more modern corruption, is called by its present one of Goosetree; the yew (by the Anglo-Saxons) being dedicated to God,

and the tutelar Saint to whom the church was consecrated. Besides, it may be observed, that almost upon all the old moated sites, where the mansions have long ago been destroyed, either yew trees, or hedges of that tree, may still be seen. I may also state that, with respect to the large yew tree at Goosetree, there are evident appearances, in different parts of its branches, where the bells have formerly been suspended, prior, perhaps, to the building of the present chapel, which is of not very long erection. In all the churchyards which I have seen in Lancashire, there the yew appears equally flourishing and of large dimensions.

Yours, &c. JOHN TWEMLOW.

In reference to an article in the Gentleman's Magazine, reviewing the first number of the Arboretum Britannicum, by J. C. Loudon, we are informed by B. G. "that the Dowager Viscountess Galway, at Bawtry in Yorkshire, has had the *Magnolia Grandiflora* growing against a wall, about twenty years, and which each year, for the last ten, has flowered profusely. Referring, likewise, to a note upon the tulip tree (*Liriodendron*), how far north that may blow I know not, but her ladyship has also, at Bawtry, two of those trees, above fifty years old, which now flower annually."

Mr. J. Y. AKERMAN proposes to publish, in a small volume of about 100 pages, A Dissertation on the Coins of the Romans, struck in, or relating to the province of Britain. The communication of any unpublished Roman Coins, with allusion to Britain, will be most desirable.

G.P. will feel obliged if any of our Correspondents can refer him to an account of the Scottish Guard of the Kings of France. He is also desirous of ascertaining whether the Records are now in existence, and where preserved.

ANTIQUARIUS inquires for information relative to the ancient family of the Markenfields, of Markenfield Hall, near Ripon. The last of the family, Thomas Markenfield, joining in 1569 in the rebellion against the Queen, his estate was forfeited, and he was obliged to take refuge in a foreign country. The estate was granted to the Lord Chancellor Egerton, in whose family it remained till it was purchased of the Duke of Bridgewater by Sir F. Norton, 1st Lord Grantley of Markenfield. Two ancient altar tombs now remain in Ripon Minster, which are said to belong to Sir William and Sir Nynian Markenfield.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

LIFE OF CUVIER. BY MRS. LEE. 8vo.

WITH all proper gratitude to Mrs. Lee for the volume which she has presented to us, of the Life of the great Naturalist, we still hope that it will not supersede a more detailed and elaborate biography by some one of those eminent men of science who were acquainted personally with him, and who can afford us a more extensive view of his discoveries and attainments. We must confess that the present work is rather dry and unattractive. Whether that may in part arise from its distribution and arrangement, we cannot say ; but the main cause is owing to the biographer having entered so little into the detail of these deeply-interesting subjects on which Cuvier's sagacity and industry were so long and successfully employed ; while her personal anecdotes and reminiscences are limited by the comparatively short period of intercourse which she enjoyed with him : and though all she has communicated, is, as far as it extends, interesting and authentic, we wish the harvest had been somewhat richer ; and we should like to have been admitted to more unrestrained society with the successor of Linnæus, and Buffon, and Daubenton, and the great contemporary of Humboldt, and La Place, and Playfair, and Davy. As it is, we must be content to give a short account of the father and founder of the school of fossil geology : of him who first carried the torch of science into the secret and subterraneous chambers of the globe ; who invaded the very laboratory of nature, awoke its dormant and torpid tenants, and brought back to light and knowledge the long-buried forms of past ages, the gigantic inhabitants of former worlds ; the petrified monsters, who long ere man was created, or the future lord of nature appeared, held the undisputed sovereignty of the globe.

George Leopold Chretien Frederic Dagobert Cuvier was born at Montbelliard, in the Department of the Doubs, on the 21st August, 1769 ;* a town that formerly belonged to Wirtemberg. His family originally came from a village that still bears the name, and settled at Montbelliard, at the period of the Reformation. The father of Cuvier was in a Swiss regiment, in the service of France. He was made chevalier of the order de Mérite Militaire, which among Protestants was of equal honour with the Catholic croix de St. Louis ; and after, forty years' service, he retired on a pension to Montbelliard, married, at the age of fifty, a young lady of much talent and worth, and had by her three sons, of whom George was the second. George, the subject of our memoir, was very weakly and delicate, and was watched and cherished by his mother with the most undeviating and affectionate attention ; this he repaid by every mark of filial duty that he could show ; and in his after-life, he loved and remembered all the objects which had been cherished by her. He delighted in being

* In the year in which Cuvier was born, the following illustrious persons also came into the world—Napoleon, Duke of Wellington, Mr. Canning, Chateaubriand, Sir Walter Scott, and Sir James Mackintosh.

surrounded with the flower which she had preferred ; and whoever brought a bouquet of red stocks into his study, was sure to be rewarded with his thanks,—they were the flowers his mother loved.

Tantus veris honos, et odoræ gratia floræ.

This excellent woman superintended his education, furnished him with the best books, taught him to draw, and at ten years of age placed him in the Gymnase, where he acquired Latin and Greek, and was at the head of the classes of history, geography, and the mathematics. He was a great proficient in chemistry, and delighted in reducing maps to a small scale, which he gave to his fellow-students. His love of reading was so great, that his mother often forced him from his sedentary pursuits, to mix with the sports and amusements of the boys. It was at this age that his taste for natural history was brought to light, by the sight of a copy of Gesner, with coloured plates, in the library of the Gymnase, and by a Buffon which a relation possessed. At twelve years of age, he was as familiar with quadrupeds and birds as a first-rate naturalist: he always carried a copy of Buffon in his pocket, and in his advanced age he often spoke with pleasure and approbation of that picturesque and eloquent and glowing language which had so early fascinated him in his youth.* Like most of the boys at Montbelliard, he was destined for the church. A free-school had been founded at Tubingen, where the boys were removed, according to the advancement which they had previously made: but the chief of the Gymnase at Montbelliard, from some petty dislike to Cuvier, when the pupils presented their names for places, allotted only a third rank to his. This so disgusted him, who felt conscious that he was worthy of a higher situation, that he gave up all thoughts of Tubingen:† and in after-life, expressed his satisfaction for the benefits which had arisen from this act of injustice. The Duke Charles, uncle of the present King of Wirtemberg, when on a visit to Montbelliard, hearing of Cuvier's abilities, took him into favour, and sent him to the University of Stuttgard, free of expense. He was now fourteen years old; and, for the first time of his life, he left his paternal roof. He often said that he could not recall to mind the three days' journey without a sensation of fear. He was seated between the chamberlain and secretary of the duke, both unknown to him, and who spoke nothing but German, of which he could not understand a word. Here he

* See Cuvier's character of Buffon, in his "Eloges Historiques," in the biography of Adanson, vol. i. p. 277. He is comparing him as a naturalist with Linnæus, and he says—"Tous les deux, presque exclusivement livrés à leurs idées particulières, avaient trop négligé un point de vue essentiel, l'étude de ces rapports multipliées des êtres, d'où résulte leur division en familles fondées sur leur propre nature," &c.—See also some just criticism on Buffon's method of philosophy, in Cuvier's Memoir of Lacépède, vol. iii. p. 296, one of the most interesting lives in the series. In the Life of Bruguières, Cuvier bears most honourable testimony to *that part* of Buffon's character which has been most attacked. "Non pas que je veuille dire par là que Buffon n'était pas un naturaliste exact; je sais, au contraire, que ses ouvrages sont même plus vrais, plus soignés *sur les faits*, que ceux de Linnæus, mais le vulgaire ne possédait pas alors assez de connaissances pour y distinguer ce genre de mérite," &c.—We entreat our readers to turn to the passage for the remainder, which we have not room to give.

† Several writers have made mistakes in their accounts of Cuvier, in saying that he entered into the church, and even Mons. Decandolle (an intimate friend) asserts that he entered the army; which is not true. The confusion arose between the father and uncle and son.

remained four years, and studied law, finance, politics, agriculture ; above all, cultivating the different branches of natural history. He read Linnæus and Fabricius ; formed an herbarium ; drew and coloured insects, birds, and plants, with great correctness and beauty ; and displayed that versatility of talent, for which he was so distinguished in the whole progress of his life. He obtained various prizes, and nine months after his arrival at Stuttgard, he bore off the prize for the German language. A fair prospect to a youth of talents and industry like his, now appeared to open upon him ; but clouds unexpectedly arose before it. The pecuniary embarrassment of his parents prevented the continuance of the expense attendant on his education. Duke Frederick, Cuvier's best protector, retired to Germany ; and his fairest hope of obtaining an independence was in undertaking the office of a tutor in some nobleman's family in Russia. To that severe climate he did not however feel inclined to migrate, and he stationed himself in a Protestant family at Caën, in Normandy, in July 1788, when not quite nineteen years of age ; " bringing with him (says Baron Pasquier) from Germany, that love of labour, that depth of reflection, that perseverance, and that uprightness of character from which he never swerved." Thus residing with the family of the Count d'Hericy, he acquired the forms and manners of the best society, became acquainted with the most remarkable men ; and, living near the sea, he directed his study of natural objects chiefly to marine animals.

" It was (says his biographer) at this period that, some terebratulæ having been dug up near Fecamp, *the thought struck him of comparing fossil with recent species*, and the casual dissection of a species of cuttle fish led him to study the anatomy of mollusca, which afterwards conducted him to the development of his great views on the whole of the animal kingdom. The class 'vermes,' so called by Linnæus, included all the inferior animals, and was left by him in a state of the greatest confusion : it was by those that young Cuvier first distinguished himself ; he examined their organization, classed them into groups, and arranged them according to their natural affinities. A little society met every evening in Valmont, near Count d'Hericy's residence, for the purpose of discussing agricultural topics. M. Tessier, who had fled from the Reign of Terror at Paris, and who was concealed under the office of an army-surgeon, was present at these meetings, being then quartered at Valmont. He spoke so well, and seemed so much master of the subject, that Cuvier recognized him as the author of the arti-

cles on 'agriculture in the Encyclopédie Méthodique. On saluting him as such, M. Tessier, whose title of Abbé had rendered him suspected at Paris, exclaimed—' I am known then, and consequently lost.'—' Lost !' replied Cuvier ; ' no, you are henceforth the object of our most anxious care.' Tessier wrote thus to his friend Jussieu, on his first acquaintance with Cuvier. ' On the sight of this young man, I felt the same delight as the philosopher, who when cast away upon an unknown shore, there saw traces of a geometrical figure. M. Cuvier is a violet which has hidden itself under the grass. He has great acquirements ; he makes plates for your work, and I have urged him to give us lectures this year on botany. He has promised so to do, and I congratulate my pupils at the hospital on his compliance. I question if you could find a better comparative anatomist, and he is a pearl worthy of picking up. I assisted you in drawing M. Delambre from his retreat, and I beg you to help me in taking M. Cuvier from his ; for he is made for science and the world.' "

Through M. Tessier, Cuvier entered into a correspondence with the great naturalists St. Hilaire, Lacepede, and others, and through their influence he was called to Paris. In 1795 he was appointed Member de la Commission des Artes, and Professor of the Central School of the Pantheon ; for this school he composed his 'Tableau élémentaire de l'Histoire Naturelle des Animaux,' which contained the first methodical writing on the

class *vermes* that had been given to the world. Soon after this, M. Mes-trond was appointed to the newly-created chair of Comparative Anatomy at the Garden of Plants, and finding himself too far advanced in years to follow a study foreign to his pursuits, he consented to associate Cuvier with him in his duties. This was exactly what Cuvier so long desired. As soon as he settled in the Garden, he sent for his father, then eighty years of age, and his brother; his mother he had lost in 1793. From the moment of his taking possession of his new office, Cuvier commenced that magnificent collection of comparative anatomy, which is now known all over the globe. In the lumber-room of the museum, *were four or five old skeletons, collected by M. Daubenton, and piled up there by Buffon; these he took as the foundation of his collection*, and then unceasingly pursued his object.

“ No pursuit (says Mrs. Lee), no relaxation, no absence, no legislative duties, no sorrow, no illness, ever turned him from this great purpose; and, created by him, it remains one of the noblest monuments to his memory.”

Cuvier was made one of the first members of the Institute, and then third Secretary. In 1796 he refused to accompany the expedition to Egypt, as one of the *sçavans*; believing that he could be of more benefit to science by remaining at home, superintending the collections of the Garden, and enlarging and enriching his various materials of science. M. Duménil, one of his pupils, asked permission to publish the notes he had taken in the lecture-room. As these would have made an imperfect work, Cuvier preferred going over the whole again. He devoted himself to those parts that treated of the brain and of the senses; and M. Duménil undertook the details of myology and neurology. The two first volumes of the “ *Leçons d'Anatomie Comparée*,” appeared in 1800; the three latter, which were more methodical and complete, were edited under the inspection of M. Duverney, another of Cuvier's pupils, in 1805: the second volume Cuvier considered to be the most interesting of the whole. When the celebrated colleague of Buffon died in 1800, Cuvier was named Professor in his place, at the College de France, where he taught Natural Philosophy; while he lectured on comparative anatomy at the Garden. He resigned the chair of the Central School of the Pantheon, in 1802. He was appointed one of the six inspectors-general to establish Lycées in thirty towns of France. He was also elected Secretary at the Institute. On this appointment he quitted his station of Inspector-general of Education.

In 1803 he married the widow of M. Davoncel, Fermier-Général, who had perished on the scaffold in 1794. By this marriage he had five children, all of whom, to his great affliction, he was doomed to survive: but in the excellent partner of these his sorrows, in her temper, her disposition, her good sense, and her cultivated mind, a store of happiness was always in reserve for him. In 1808 he wrote a Report on the Progress of Natural Sciences from the year 1799,—“ a treatise,” Baron Pasquier says, “ that seems a beacon to the path already traversed, and to that which was yet to be pursued.” In the same year he was made Counsellor for Life to the University, and charged with the organization of the academies of those Italian states which were annexed to the empire; he was also commanded, in 1810, to form academies in Holland and the Hanseatic towns. This year appeared his great work on Fossil Remains,—a work that made at once a great revolution in the study of geology, and showed the long series of

medals which Time had struck, with the successive dates her venerable hand had stamped upon them.* He received the title of Chevalier from the Emperor, and was sent to Rome to organize an university in the capital of St. Peter. Honours and rewards now followed thickly upon him. He was appointed Maître des Requêtes in the Council of State, and in 1813 Commissaire Imperial Extraordinaire, and sent on the difficult and not very desirable mission, of endeavouring to raise the people who inhabit the left bank of the Rhine in favour of France. He was stopped at Nancy by the entrance of the allied armies, and obliged to return.

In 1814 he was made Counsellor of State, a dignity which Louis the Eighteenth confirmed. He was employed in the temporary office of Commissaire du Roi, and was subsequently made Chancellor of the University. From this period he took an active part in the administration, which belonged to the committee of ministers attached to the Council of State. Twice he refused the office of the directorship for life of the Museum of Natural History. In 1817 a second edition of the Fossil Remains was published, and the Règne Animal was also brought before the public. In 1818 he visited England, and remained six weeks. During his stay, the Westminster election took place, and he was much interested and amused with the scenes and the tumults of the stormy hustings, and the mixture of the *flowers of eloquence with the other flowers of the market*, which assisted in preserving the fermentation of public opinion, and confirming the right of private judgment. Cuvier was, as might be expected, much delighted with his visit to Oxford,—to Windsor—where Sir W. Herschel exhibited to him the gigantic powers of his telescope, and he enjoyed the society of his brother naturalist, Sir Joseph Banks. At Sir Everard Home's, the conversation after dinner turned on politics; some question was disputed; Cuvier said,—‘It would be easy to clear up the point, if Sir Everard would send to his library for the first volume of Blackstone's Commentaries:’—upon this Sir Everard,† with great emphasis, exclaimed “Know, Monsieur, that I have not such a book in my library, which, thank God! only contains works of science;”—to this Cuvier quietly replied, ‘The one does not prevent the other:’ but he never could recollect this extraordinary boast without amusement and astonishment. While he was in England, he was appointed to the Academie Française, in consequence of the Eloges‡ which he had read in the Academy of Sciences. In 1818

* We take this opportunity of restoring stolen property. In more than one modern work on geology, the different fossil animals have been called the *medals* of time; a beautiful expression, which we always suspected to be somewhat above Messrs. Mantell and Philips and Co. We found it the other day *in its native bed*. It occurs in Fontenelle's exquisite eulogy on M. Leibnitz: “des coquillages pétrifiés dans la terre, des pierres où se trouvent des empreintes des poissons, ou des plantes, et même de poissons, et de plantes qui ne sont point du pays, *médailles incontestables du déluge*.” We hope this *stop thief* will do.

† A judicious and impartial review of this very accomplished and acute professor's contributions to science, is very much wanting; his *ticket of free admission* to the doors of the Philosophical Transactions, neither did himself nor that work much service. Would Sir B. Brodie do for Home, what Home did for Hunter?

‡ The *Récueil des Eloques Historiques*, by Cuvier, is a very interesting and entertaining work, though it must yield (and what work must not?) to Fontenelle's fascinating volumes, in ingenuity of thought and graces of language; and to D'Alembert's? in exquisite delicacy and refinement of philosophical reflection: but Cuvier's work excels them both, in the truth and importance of its statements and facts. It is written in fullness of knowledge, and in that generous feeling, which only knows an assistant and friend in a rival.

he was offered the Ministry of the Interior, which he declined. In 1819 he was appointed President of the Comité de l'Intérieur, and Louis XVIII. created him a Baron. In 1822 he accepted the grand mastership of the faculties of Protestant Theology; he officiated as one of the presidents of the Council of State at the coronation of Charles X. in 1826; he received the declaration of the Legion of Honour, and at the same time from Wirtemberg the order of that crown; in 1827, the management devolved on him of all the affairs belonging to the different religions in France, except the Catholic. But in the full tide of honourable prosperity, the hand of Providence inflicted on him the heaviest blow that (for his benefit) he was ever doomed to suffer, in the loss of his beautiful, his accomplished, his excellent, and alas! his only daughter; at the age of twenty-two, and at the very time in which the bridal lamp was lit, and the bridal wreath was about to be entwined in her hair. This was a calamity, for less the children of the earth cannot deem it, from which he never recovered. "It was related by an eye-witness, that at the first sitting of the Comité de l'Intérieur at which he presided after this event, and from which he had absented himself for two months, he resumed the chair with a firm and placid expression of countenance; he listened to the discussions of those present; but when it became his own turn to speak, his firmness abandoned him, and his first words were interrupted by tears. The illustrious legislator gave way to the bereaved father, he bowed his head, covered his face with his hands, and was heard to sob bitterly. A respectful and profound silence was observed through the whole assembly. All present had known *Clementine*, and therefore all could understand the parent's deep emotion. At length Cuvier raised his head, and uttered these few simple words—'Pardon me, gentlemen, I was a father, and have lost all;' then with a violent effort he resumed the business of the day with his usual perspicuity, and pronounced judgment with his ordinary coolness and clearness of mind."

In 1826 appeared the first of a series of twenty volumes on Ichthyology, and a second edition of the *Règne Animal* was published in 1829. In 1830 he opened a course of lectures on the history and progress of science in all ages. In the same year he paid a second visit to London, (when the *last* revolution took place,) which had been for some time delayed by the death of Baron Fournier. On the publication of the famous ordonnances of Charles the Tenth, an universal silence in public was preserved, as if the first person who ventured to talk about them, was to set fire to a train of gunpowder. Even Cuvier, though so clear-sighted on all other occasions, was taken by surprise in this instance, and partook of the general opinion, that this stroke of policy on the part of the state, would lead to a lengthened resistance of taxes, and to partial disturbances, but not to any violent crisis; and deceived, as many were, by the profound tranquillity which reigned in every part of the capital, he started for England on the appointed day. Five hours, five short hours only, after his carriage had passed the barrier, the firing commenced in Paris, and he and his daughter-in-law quietly pursued their route by easy stages; they were overtaken on the road near Boulogne, by the flying English, who gave them vague reports; and they passed on to meet their letters at Calais. There after two days of the deepest anxiety, during which time they had formed twenty projects for immediate return, and were as often detained, by the certainty of not being able to re-enter Paris, or even proceed on the road back, with passports dated in the month of May, and leave of absence

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE. MAY, 1835.

BY SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

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And of the CASTLES of NEWCASTLE and OGMORE, co. Glamorgan.

MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

A LOVER OF JUSTICE requests us to make the following statement:—"A Mr. Grant, of Crouch End, has published a work on Latin Grammar. Hearing much in praise of the Latin metres in which he has clothed his lists of exceptions to the rules for nouns and verbs, I sent for the work. You will judge my surprise in recognising, in these lines, the verses which I had learned at school in Dr. Valpy's Grammar. I then, naturally, looked to the preface to find an acknowledgment of the source from which he had drawn his rules, but not a syllable was said on the subject. On examination of the two works, other instances of gross plagiarism will be observed. It is true that some few improvements have been made in different editions of Valpy's Grammar; which Mr. Grant had not, probably, consulted before he printed his second edition. Perhaps, if other authors can lay similar claims, the jackdaw may be stripped of his borrowed plumes. You may ask why an injunction was not procured against the sale of Mr. Grant's publication? There is a time, beyond which an action cannot be brought, and an author is often a long time before he discovers the plagiarism."

Our best thanks to Mr. WOOLLCOMBE for his communication just received, which shall be inserted in our next number.

MR. URBAN,—In answer to J. M. who expresses a wish to know to what extent the yew tree appears in the counties of Cheshire and Lancashire, with respect to Cheshire I think I can satisfy his views. There is scarcely a churchyard in Cheshire in which a yew tree, or grove of yews, may not be seen; the tree is most luxuriant in its growth, and in some instances has attained an enormous size. In one instance in particular, and that is in the chapel-yard of Goosetree, under Sandbach Church, there is a yew tree which measures twelve yards in circumference; and, taking into consideration the very slow growth of such trees, it must, at the most moderate computation, be at least 1000 years old; it is gradually upon the decay, and in its trunk there are several considerable cavities. The Rev. Robert Sittler, late Incumbent of this living, once told me that he had no doubt but that this tree gave the name originally to the chapelry, by the name of God's tree, which, by a more modern corruption, is called by its present one of Goosetree; the yew (by the Anglo-Saxons) being dedicated to God,

and the tutelar Saint to whom the church was consecrated. Besides, it may be observed, that almost upon all the old moated sites, where the mansions have long ago been destroyed, either yew trees, or hedges of that tree, may still be seen. I may also state that, with respect to the large yew tree at Goosetree, there are evident appearances, in different parts of its branches, where the bells have formerly been suspended, prior, perhaps, to the building of the present chapel, which is of not very long erection. In all the churchyards which I have seen in Lancashire, there the yew appears equally flourishing and of large dimensions.

Yours, &c. JOHN TWEMLOW.

In reference to an article in the Gentleman's Magazine, reviewing the first number of the Arboretum Britannicum, by J. C. Loudon, we are informed by B. G. "that the Dowager Viscountess Galway, at Bawtry in Yorkshire, has had the *Magnolia Grandiflora* growing against a wall, about twenty years, and which each year, for the last ten, has flowered profusely. Referring, likewise, to a note upon the tulip tree (*Liriodendron*), how far north that may blow I know not, but her ladyship has also, at Bawtry, two of those trees, above fifty years old, which now flower annually."

Mr. J. Y. AKERMAN proposes to publish, in a small volume of about 100 pages, A Dissertation on the Coins of the Romans, struck in, or relating to the province of Britain. The communication of any unpublished Roman Coins, with allusion to Britain, will be most desirable.

G.P. will feel obliged if any of our Correspondents can refer him to an account of the Scottish Guard of the Kings of France. He is also desirous of ascertaining whether the Records are now in existence, and where preserved.

ANTIQUARIUS inquires for information relative to the ancient family of the Markenfields, of Markenfield Hall, near Ripon. The last of the family, Thomas Markenfield, joining in 1569 in the rebellion against the Queen, his estate was forfeited, and he was obliged to take refuge in a foreign country. The estate was granted to the Lord Chancellor Egerton, in whose family it remained till it was purchased of the Duke of Bridgewater by Sir F. Norton, 1st Lord Grantley of Markenfield. Two ancient altar tombs now remain in Ripon Minster, which are said to belong to Sir William and Sir Nynian Markenfield.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

LIFE OF CUVIER. BY MRS. LEE. 8vo.

WITH all proper gratitude to Mrs. Lee for the volume which she has presented to us, of the Life of the great Naturalist, we still hope that it will not supersede a more detailed and elaborate biography by some one of those eminent men of science who were acquainted personally with him, and who can afford us a more extensive view of his discoveries and attainments. We must confess that the present work is rather dry and unattractive. Whether that may in part arise from its distribution and arrangement, we cannot say; but the main cause is owing to the biographer having entered so little into the detail of these deeply-interesting subjects on which Cuvier's sagacity and industry were so long and successfully employed; while her personal anecdotes and reminiscences are limited by the comparatively short period of intercourse which she enjoyed with him: and though all she has communicated, is, as far as it extends, interesting and authentic, we wish the harvest had been somewhat richer; and we should like to have been admitted to more unrestrained society with the successor of Linnæus, and Buffon, and Daubenton, and the great contemporary of Humboldt, and La Place, and Playfair, and Davy. As it is, we must be content to give a short account of the father and founder of the school of fossil geology: of him who first carried the torch of science into the secret and subterraneous chambers of the globe; who invaded the very laboratory of nature, awoke its dormant and torpid tenants, and brought back to light and knowledge the long-buried forms of past ages, the gigantic inhabitants of former worlds; the petrified monsters, who long ere man was created, or the future lord of nature appeared, held the undisputed sovereignty of the globe.

George Leopold Chretien Frederic Dagobert Cuvier was born at Montbelliard, in the Department of the Doubs, on the 21st August, 1769;* a town that formerly belonged to Wirtemberg. His family originally came from a village that still bears the name, and settled at Montbelliard, at the period of the Reformation. The father of Cuvier was in a Swiss regiment, in the service of France. He was made chevalier of the order de Mérite Militaire, which among Protestants was of equal honour with the Catholic croix de St. Louis; and after, forty years' service, he retired on a pension to Montbelliard, married, at the age of fifty, a young lady of much talent and worth, and had by her three sons, of whom George was the second. George, the subject of our memoir, was very weakly and delicate, and was watched and cherished by his mother with the most undeviating and affectionate attention; this he repaid by every mark of filial duty that he could show; and in his after-life, he loved and remembered all the objects which had been cherished by her. He delighted in being

* In the year in which Cuvier was born, the following illustrious persons also came into the world—Napoleon, Duke of Wellington, Mr. Canning, Chateaubriand, Sir Walter Scott, and Sir James Mackintosh.

surrounded with the flower which she had preferred ; and whoever brought a bouquet of red stocks into his study, was sure to be rewarded with his thanks,—they were the flowers his mother loved.

Tantus veris honos, et odoræ gratia floræ.

This excellent woman superintended his education, furnished him with the best books, taught him to draw, and at ten years of age placed him in the Gymnase, where he acquired Latin and Greek, and was at the head of the classes of history, geography, and the mathematics. He was a great proficient in chemistry, and delighted in reducing maps to a small scale, which he gave to his fellow-students. His love of reading was so great, that his mother often forced him from his sedentary pursuits, to mix with the sports and amusements of the boys. It was at this age that his taste for natural history was brought to light, by the sight of a copy of Gesner, with coloured plates, in the library of the Gymnase, and by a Buffon which a relation possessed. At twelve years of age, he was as familiar with quadrupeds and birds as a first-rate naturalist : he always carried a copy of Buffon in his pocket, and in his advanced age he often spoke with pleasure and approbation of that picturesque and eloquent and glowing language which had so early fascinated him in his youth.* Like most of the boys at Montbelliard, he was destined for the church. A free-school had been founded at Tubingen, where the boys were removed, according to the advancement which they had previously made : but the chief of the Gymnase at Montbelliard, from some petty dislike to Cuvier, when the pupils presented their names for places, allotted only a third rank to his. This so disgusted him, who felt conscious that he was worthy of a higher situation, that he gave up all thoughts of Tubingen :† and in after-life, expressed his satisfaction for the benefits which had arisen from this act of injustice. The Duke Charles, uncle of the present King of Wirtemberg, when on a visit to Montbelliard, hearing of Cuvier's abilities, took him into favour, and sent him to the University of Stuttgard, free of expense. He was now fourteen years old ; and, for the first time of his life, he left his paternal roof. He often said that he could not recall to mind the three days' journey without a sensation of fear. He was seated between the chamberlain and secretary of the duke, both unknown to him, and who spoke nothing but German, of which he could not understand a word. Here he

* See Cuvier's character of Buffon, in his "Eloges Historiques," in the biography of Adanson, vol. i. p. 277. He is comparing him as a naturalist with Linnæus, and he says—"Tous les deux, presque exclusivement livrés à leurs idées particulières, avaient trop négligé un point de vue essentiel, l'étude de ces rapports multipliés des êtres, d'où résulte leur division en familles fondées sur leur propre nature," &c.—See also some just criticism on Buffon's method of philosophy, in Cuvier's Memoir of Lacépède, vol. iii. p. 296, one of the most interesting lives in the series. In the Life of Bruguières, Cuvier bears most honourable testimony to *that part* of Buffon's character which has been most attacked. "Non pas que je veuille dire par là que Buffon n'était pas un naturaliste exact ; je sais, au contraire, que ses ouvrages sont même plus vrais, plus soignés *sur les faits*, que ceux de Linnæus, mais le vulgaire ne possédait pas alors assez de connaissances pour y distinguer ce genre de mérite," &c.—We entreat our readers to turn to the passage for the remainder, which we have not room to give.

† Several writers have made mistakes in their accounts of Cuvier, in saying that he entered into the church, and even Mons. Decandolle (an intimate friend) asserts that he entered the army ; which is not true. The confusion arose between the father and uncle and son.

remained four years, and studied law, finance, politics, agriculture ; above all, cultivating the different branches of natural history. He read Linnæus and Fabricius ; formed an herbarium ; drew and coloured insects, birds, and plants, with great correctness and beauty ; and displayed that versatility of talent, for which he was so distinguished in the whole progress of his life. He obtained various prizes, and nine months after his arrival at Stuttgart, he bore off the prize for the German language. A fair prospect to a youth of talents and industry like his, now appeared to open upon him ; but clouds unexpectedly arose before it. The pecuniary embarrassment of his parents prevented the continuance of the expense attendant on his education. Duke Frederick, Cuvier's best protector, retired to Germany ; and his fairest hope of obtaining an independence was in undertaking the office of a tutor in some nobleman's family in Russia. To that severe climate he did not however feel inclined to migrate, and he stationed himself in a Protestant family at Caën, in Normandy, in July 1788, when not quite nineteen years of age ; " bringing with him (says Baron Pasquier) from Germany, that love of labour, that depth of reflection, that perseverance, and that uprightness of character from which he never swerved." Thus residing with the family of the Count d'Hericy, he acquired the forms and manners of the best society, became acquainted with the most remarkable men ; and, living near the sea, he directed his study of natural objects chiefly to marine animals.

" It was (says his biographer) at this period that, some terebratulæ having been dug up near Fecamp, *the thought struck him of comparing fossil with recent species*, and the casual dissection of a species of cuttle fish led him to study the anatomy of mollusca, which afterwards conducted him to the development of his great views on the whole of the animal kingdom. The class 'vermes,' so called by Linnæus, included all the inferior animals, and was left by him in a state of the greatest confusion : it was by those that young Cuvier first distinguished himself ; he examined their organization, classed them into groups, and arranged them according to their natural affinities. A little society met every evening in Valmont, near Count d'Hericy's residence, for the purpose of discussing agricultural topics. M. Tessier, who had fled from the Reign of Terror at Paris, and who was concealed under the office of an army-surgeon, was present at these meetings, being then quartered at Valmont. He spoke so well, and seemed so much master of the subject, that Cuvier recognized him as the author of the arti-

cles on 'agriculture in the Encyclopedie Méthodique. On saluting him as such, M. Tessier, whose title of Abbé had rendered him suspected at Paris, exclaimed—' I am known then, and consequently lost.'—' Lost !' replied Cuvier ; ' no, you are henceforth the object of our most anxious care.' Tessier wrote thus to his friend Jussieu, on his first acquaintance with Cuvier. ' On the sight of this young man, I felt the same delight as the philosopher, who when cast away upon an unknown shore, there saw traces of a geometrical figure. M. Cuvier is a violet which has hidden itself under the grass. He has great acquirements ; he makes plates for your work, and I have urged him to give us lectures this year on botany. He has promised so to do, and I congratulate my pupils at the hospital on his compliance. I question if you could find a better comparative anatomist, and he is a pearl worthy of picking up. I assisted you in drawing M. Delambre from his retreat, and I beg you to help me in taking M. Cuvier from his ; for he is made for science and the world.' "

Through M. Tessier, Cuvier entered into a correspondence with the great naturalists St. Hilaire, Lacepede, and others, and through their influence he was called to Paris. In 1795 he was appointed Member de la Commission des Artes, and Professor of the Central School of the Pantheon ; for this school he composed his ' Tableau élémentaire de l'Histoire Naturelle des Animaux,' which contained the first methodical writing on the

class *vermes* that had been given to the world. Soon after this, M. Meistrond was appointed to the newly-created chair of Comparative Anatomy at the Garden of Plants, and finding himself too far advanced in years to follow a study foreign to his pursuits, he consented to associate Cuvier with him in his duties. This was exactly what Cuvier so long desired. As soon as he settled in the Garden, he sent for his father, then eighty years of age, and his brother; his mother he had lost in 1793. From the moment of his taking possession of his new office, Cuvier commenced that magnificent collection of comparative anatomy, which is now known all over the globe. In the lumber-room of the museum, *were four or five old skeletons, collected by M. Daubenton, and piled up there by Buffon; these he took as the foundation of his collection*, and then unceasingly pursued his object.

“ No pursuit (says Mrs. Lee), no relaxation, no absence, no legislative duties, no sorrow, no illness, ever turned him from this great purpose; and, created by him, it remains one of the noblest monuments to his memory.”

Cuvier was made one of the first members of the Institute, and then third Secretary. In 1796 he refused to accompany the expedition to Egypt, as one of the *sçavans*; believing that he could be of more benefit to science by remaining at home, superintending the collections of the Garden, and enlarging and enriching his various materials of science. M. Duménil, one of his pupils, asked permission to publish the notes he had taken in the lecture-room. As these would have made an imperfect work, Cuvier preferred going over the whole again. He devoted himself to those parts that treated of the brain and of the senses; and M. Duménil undertook the details of myology and neurology. The two first volumes of the “ *Leçons d'Anatomie Comparée*,” appeared in 1800; the three latter, which were more methodical and complete, were edited under the inspection of M. Duverney, another of Cuvier's pupils, in 1805: the second volume Cuvier considered to be the most interesting of the whole. When the celebrated colleague of Buffon died in 1800, Cuvier was named Professor in his place, at the College de France, where he taught Natural Philosophy; while he lectured on comparative anatomy at the Garden. He resigned the chair of the Central School of the Pantheon, in 1802. He was appointed one of the six inspectors-general to establish Lycées in thirty towns of France. He was also elected Secretary at the Institute. On this appointment he quitted his station of Inspector-general of Education.

In 1803 he married the widow of M. Davoncel, Fermier-Général, who had perished on the scaffold in 1794. By this marriage he had five children, all of whom, to his great affliction, he was doomed to survive: but in the excellent partner of these his sorrows, in her temper, her disposition, her good sense, and her cultivated mind, a store of happiness was always in reserve for him. In 1808 he wrote a Report on the Progress of Natural Sciences from the year 1799,—“ a treatise,” Baron Pasquier says, “ that seems a beacon to the path already traversed, and to that which was yet to be pursued.” In the same year he was made Counsellor for Life to the University, and charged with the organization of the academies of those Italian states which were annexed to the empire; he was also commanded, in 1810, to form academies in Holland and the Hanseatic towns. This year appeared his great work on Fossil Remains,—a work that made at once a great revolution in the study of geology, and showed the long series of

medals which Time had struck, with the successive dates her venerable hand had stamped upon them.* He received the title of Chevalier from the Emperor, and was sent to Rome to organize an university in the capital of St. Peter. Honours and rewards now followed thickly upon him. He was appointed Maître des Requêtes in the Council of State, and in 1813 Commissaire Imperial Extraordinaire, and sent on the difficult and not very desirable mission, of endeavouring to raise the people who inhabit the left bank of the Rhine in favour of France. He was stopped at Nancy by the entrance of the allied armies, and obliged to return.

In 1814 he was made Counsellor of State, a dignity which Louis the Eighteenth confirmed. He was employed in the temporary office of Commissaire du Roi, and was subsequently made Chancellor of the University. From this period he took an active part in the administration, which belonged to the committee of ministers attached to the Council of State. Twice he refused the office of the directorship for life of the Museum of Natural History. In 1817 a second edition of the Fossil Remains was published, and the Règne Animal was also brought before the public. In 1818 he visited England, and remained six weeks. During his stay, the Westminster election took place, and he was much interested and amused with the scenes and the tumults of the stormy hustings, and the mixture of the *flowers of eloquence with the other flowers of the market*, which assisted in preserving the fermentation of public opinion, and confirming the right of private judgment. Cuvier was, as might be expected, much delighted with his visit to Oxford,—to Windsor—where Sir W. Herschel exhibited to him the gigantic powers of his telescope, and he enjoyed the society of his brother naturalist, Sir Joseph Banks. At Sir Everard Home's, the conversation after dinner turned on politics; some question was disputed; Cuvier said,—‘It would be easy to clear up the point, if Sir Everard would send to his library for the first volume of Blackstone's Commentaries:’—upon this Sir Everard,† with great emphasis, exclaimed “Know, Monsieur, that I have not such a book in my library, which, thank God! only contains works of science;”—to this Cuvier quietly replied, ‘The one does not prevent the other:’ but he never could recollect this extraordinary boast without amusement and astonishment. While he was in England, he was appointed to the Academie Française, in consequence of the Eloges‡ which he had read in the Academy of Sciences. In 1818

* We take this opportunity of restoring stolen property. In more than one modern work on geology, the different fossil animals have been called the *medals* of time; a beautiful expression, which we always suspected to be somewhat above Messrs. Mantell and Philips and Co. We found it the other day in *its native bed*. It occurs in Fontenelle's exquisite eulogium on M. Leibnitz: “des coquillages pétrifiés dans la terre, des pierres où se trouvent des empreintes des poissons, ou des plantes, et même de poissons, et de plantes qui ne sont point du pays, *médailles incontestables du deluge*.” We hope this *stop thief* will do.

† A judicious and impartial review of this very accomplished and acute professor's contributions to science, is very much wanting; his *ticket of free admission* to the doors of the Philosophical Transactions, neither did himself nor that work much service. Would Sir B. Brodie do for Home, what Home did for Hunter?

‡ The *Récueil des Eloques Historiques*, by Cuvier, is a very interesting and entertaining work, though it must yield (and what work must not?) to Fontenelle's fascinating volumes, in ingenuity of thought and graces of language; and to D'Alembert's? in exquisite delicacy and refinement of philosophical reflection: but Cuvier's work excels them both, in the truth and importance of its statements and facts. It is written in fullness of knowledge, and in that generous feeling, which only knows an assistant and friend in a rival.

he was offered the Ministry of the Interior, which he declined. In 1819 he was appointed President of the Comité de l'Intérieur, and Louis XVIII. created him a Baron. In 1822 he accepted the grand mastership of the faculties of Protestant Theology; he officiated as one of the presidents of the Council of State at the coronation of Charles X. in 1826; he received the declaration of the Legion of Honour, and at the same time from Wirtemberg the order of that crown; in 1827, the management devolved on him of all the affairs belonging to the different religions in France, except the Catholic. But in the full tide of honourable prosperity, the hand of Providence inflicted on him the heaviest blow that (for his benefit) he was ever doomed to suffer, in the loss of his beautiful, his accomplished, his excellent, and alas! his only daughter; at the age of twenty-two, and at the very time in which the bridal lamp was lit, and the bridal wreath was about to be entwined in her hair. This was a calamity, for less the children of the earth cannot deem it, from which he never recovered. "It was related by an eye-witness, that at the first sitting of the Comité de l'Intérieur at which he presided after this event, and from which he had absented himself for two months, he resumed the chair with a firm and placid expression of countenance; he listened to the discussions of those present; but when it became his own turn to speak, his firmness abandoned him, and his first words were interrupted by tears. The illustrious legislator gave way to the bereaved father, he bowed his head, covered his face with his hands, and was heard to sob bitterly. A respectful and profound silence was observed through the whole assembly. All present had known *Clementine*, and therefore all could understand the parent's deep emotion. At length Cuvier raised his head, and uttered these few simple words—'Pardon me, gentlemen, I was a father, and have lost all;' then with a violent effort he resumed the business of the day with his usual perspicuity, and pronounced judgment with his ordinary coolness and clearness of mind."

In 1826 appeared the first of a series of twenty volumes on Ichthyology, and a second edition of the *Règne Animal* was published in 1829. In 1830 he opened a course of lectures on the history and progress of science in all ages. In the same year he paid a second visit to London, (when the *last* revolution took place,) which had been for some time delayed by the death of Baron Fournier. On the publication of the famous ordonnances of Charles the Tenth, an universal silence in public was preserved, as if the first person who ventured to talk about them, was to set fire to a train of gunpowder. Even Cuvier, though so clear-sighted on all other occasions, was taken by surprise in this instance, and partook of the general opinion, that this stroke of policy on the part of the state, would lead to a lengthened resistance of taxes, and to partial disturbances, but not to any violent crisis; and deceived, as many were, by the profound tranquillity which reigned in every part of the capital, he started for England on the appointed day. Five hours, five short hours only, after his carriage had passed the barrier, the firing commenced in Paris, and he and his daughter-in-law quietly pursued their route by easy stages; they were overtaken on the road near Boulogne, by the flying English, who gave them vague reports; and they passed on to meet their letters at Calais. There after two days of the deepest anxiety, during which time they had formed twenty projects for immediate return, and were as often detained, by the certainty of not being able to re-enter Paris, or even proceed on the road back, with passports dated in the month of May, and leave of absence

signed by the hand of Charles the Tenth, they at once received the details of the Revolution and the restoration to peace.

The power of asking leave of absence, under such an accumulation of duties as oppressed Cuvier, was so rare, his time was so precious to himself, and the assurances of perfect tranquillity in Paris, combined with the safety of those whom he loved, were so decided, that he and Mademoiselle Duvancel determined on proceeding to England. Instead, however, of making a stay of six weeks, as at first intended, they returned in a fortnight; and to the happiness of those around him, M. Cuvier found himself under the government of the Citizen-King, in possession of all his honours, his dignities, and his important functions. In 1832 he was made a Peer of France, and the appointment of President to the entire Council of State only waited for the royal signature, when on the thirteenth day of May of the same year the earthly career of this illustrious man of science was closed.

Of Cuvier's industry and application when young we have already spoken; and of the rapid advances which he was thus enabled to make in his favourite sciences.* In this he was assisted by his great facility in designing. His anatomical drawings are beautiful and accurate. Often when lecturing he would turn to the board behind him, and with the chalk in his hand, speaking all the time, he would rapidly sketch the substance of his discourse; sometimes beginning at the tail, and accurately proportioning every part with precision and preservation of character. Possessing such ability in design, it followed that he could not but be fond of the art of painting; from the Cartoons at Hampton-Court he could hardly be separated: no *artist* ever delighted in the beauties of this great painter more than Cuvier. When at Rome, he was employed in intently studying the works of those great masters of the art, ancient and modern, with which this city, above all others, is enriched—the few jewels that still hang around her aged brow,—and when accused of want of curiosity in not extending his journey to Naples—"I should not there have found the Vatican," was his reply. He was much attached to Sir Thomas Laurence personally, and admired his works. Indeed, one main purpose of Cuvier's second journey to England was to see the exhibition of paintings by that accomplished person; an exhibition most honourable to his country and to himself. His admiration, however, was not narrow or confined; he loved to gaze upon the architectural glories which the genius of *Martin* piles up; the marble towers whose gigantic altitudes pierce the skies, and then

* On Cuvier's *Règne Animal* (the *Systema Naturæ* of this æra), see Mr. M'Leay's *Horæ Entomologicæ*, p. 326, in which that eminent naturalist observes, 'that Cuvier was notoriously deficient in the *power of legitimate and intuitive generalization in arranging the animal series*;' and Mr. Swainson observes, 'that no person of such transcendent talents and ingenuity, ever made so little use of his observations towards a natural arrangement as M. Cuvier.' In 1830, C. L. Bonaparte, one of the first zoologists in Europe, published some severe observations on Cuvier's ornithology. Mr. Swainson observes that 'if the fame of Cuvier rested on his talents as a zoologist, or as a classifier, that fame would not outlive the present day, for his system has been shaken to its very foundation. No! it is the transcendent genius he has shown as a geologist and comparative anatomist, in his splendid theories and fossil investigations, that will perpetuate his name so long as those sciences are cultivated: and they will be mentioned with admiration, when the *Règne Animal*, for all purposes of philosophic or natural arrangement, will serve only, like the *Systema Naturæ*, to mark the period of a by-gone æra.' Mr. Swainson makes some remarks on the cold spirit of materialism that attaches to some of the greatest names in modern zoology which France has produced.

those ever blooming walls of Paradise which seem to stretch away into far distant and interminable regions of delight. He used to pass hours in the British Gallery, and he possessed the power of cutting out on pasteboard or paper whatever subject excited his attention. Cuvier conversed fluently in Italian and German, and often regretted his inability of speaking the English language. Here his daughter acted as an able interpreter; his knowledge of dead languages, meaning the Greek and Latin, (neither of which, by the bye, *were ever dead*) was very considerable for a *naturalist*, for a man whose life had been dedicated to science; and was a source of much enjoyment to him. He was also distinguished for his very accurate and extensive knowledge of heraldry; indeed his industry always supported his abilities, and his attainments were unusually extensive. In company, Cuvier's grave and absent air was often mistaken for coldness and indifference; but a little acquaintance with him made evident the benevolence of his heart, and the innocent gaiety of his disposition. No one enjoyed a ludicrous circumstance more than he did; no one laughed more at a comedy. A ridiculous afterpiece was at one time represented at Paris, called 'La voyage à Dieppe,' in which the Professors of the Jardin des Plantes were brought forward in the most amusing way: and such was Cuvier's uncontrollable risibility at its performance one evening, that the many-headed monsters of the pit several times called out to him to be silent. His nerves were irritable, and his temper hasty, but easily and quietly brought back within the control of reason; he was impatient in all that regarded the value of time, and 'Depechez-vous donc' was a sentence often in his mouth. This, however, was a defect, a flaw merely on the surface. He possessed, says M. Laurillard, in the highest degree, the patience which has been said to be always necessary for the discovery of some important truth; and which, according to Buffon and Cuvier himself, constitutes the genius of a well-ordered mind. No labour, however minute—no researches, however curious and abstruse—ever irritated him, when he believed them to be requisite for the attainment of his object: and this patience was half a virtue in that man whose blood would boil at a false reasoning or a sophism: who could not listen to a few pages of a book that taught nothing, or a book that bore the marks of prejudice or passion, without feeling the greatest irritation: and so far did he carry his patient investigation, that he even examined the minutest details of those elementary books which were to further instruction, and he directed the construction of several geographical maps of M. Silves, himself colouring the models.

In person, Cuvier was moderately tall, and in his youth slight; but the sedentary nature of his life induced corpulence, and his near-sightedness made him stoop. His hair, that had been light, and, as his *fair* biographer observes, that *picturesquely curled*, in latter years was grey. The immense portion of brain in his head was remarked by Gall and Spurzheim, as beyond what they had ever beheld—an opinion confirmed after death. His features were regular and handsome: the nose aquiline, the mouth full of benevolence, the forehead most ample, and his eyes sparkled with intellect and expression. The portrait of him by Mr. Pickersgill is the most approved of all for its resemblance. His great love of order was carried to the minutiae of his dress, which was always adjusted with care. He even designed the patterns of the embroidery of his Court and Institute coats; he invented all the costumes of the University, and drew the model for the uniform of the Council. The buildings in the Menagerie and in the Jardin des Plantes,

were designed by him ; and the new wing of the Museum, which joins the corps de garde, was added by his orders.

Cuvier's manners were polished and courteous ; formed after those of the old regime : and when he was shy, or not well-pleased, they were formidably stately. Towards females he was, as we trust all men of science and learning are, very polite and attentive. In his social or solitary walks, his curiosity was always awake. " In an evening stroll in the *Jardin*, (says Mrs. Lee,) his attention was attracted by the brilliant appearance of the *coreoptis tinctoria*, then new in France, and which he saw for the first time during this ramble. He in vain inquired the name of us, and we continued our walk. On returning to the house, he quitted us at the door, and in about half an hour came back, and stopping an instant, as he descended from the carriage, he said, ' Ladies, I have been to Mons. Deleuze, a learned botanist of the Jardin, and ascertained the name of the flower.' He then gave its genus, species, country, and the reason of its appellation, and, making his bow, retired, perfectly happy with the knowledge he had acquired and imparted." He sometimes proposed parties to eat ices at the cafés, and enjoyed the hearty mirth and homely dances of the guingettes. His breakfast (for no circumstance relating to the habits of such a man are without interest) took place generally at ten ; but he always rose at seven, or before, and prepared his papers for the day, arranged his occupations, and even received his visitors. His usual practice was to read the newspapers as he ate his breakfast ; he then dressed, and was ready for his numerous occupations. When Director of the Garden, he would take his way amongst the trees to the Museum of Natural History, followed by secretaries, *aide-naturalists*, students, bearing the treasures which had just been finished in their stuffing laboratories, and which were then arranged in their cases. His carriage was ready at the time, and no one was allowed to keep him waiting. The instant he had given his orders, he thrust himself into a corner, and began reading or writing ; but *begged the ladies to go on talking as much as they found convenient* : a permission of which they generally availed themselves. Before dinner, he would occasionally give a few minutes to the family, by joining the party in Madame Cuvier's room ; at the sound—" Madame est servie"—he would offer his arm to his wife, and leading her to her seat, all gathered round them at this once happy table. On proceeding to the drawing-room, M. Cuvier would occasionally gratify those present by an hour's stay before he retired to his occupations, or paid his visits. Sometimes he would produce old books which he had bought at the stalls on the Quais ; or when he received M. Champollion's letters from Egypt, he would verify the descriptions of the antiquary step by step, with the great book published on the subject. He was never weary of research : his thirst for knowledge took an unbounded range, and the inventions of other countries were as dear to him as his own. He was much interested in the success of the Thames Tunnel ; indeed, every thing connected with science and literature was a subject of inquiry with him. He knew exactly the arrangement and expenses of the British Museum : and it may perhaps excite a smile, when we hear, that while he was sitting for his portrait, he had "*The Fortunes of Nigel*" read to him, with a Map of London on his knees, occasionally to consult. When tired of study, he used in the evening to throw himself on the sofa, while his wife and daughter read to him. He appeared to care very little for money ; and, indeed, the small sum which he left at his death proved that

the desire of making a fortune had never broken into the pursuits of the man of science. *The first naturalist in Europe died worth about four thousand pounds.**

The assemblies of Baron Cuvier took place every Saturday evening: and all ranks and parties—princes, peers, diplomatists, sçavans, students, united to form the illustrious group. Cuvier received strangers with politeness, and was delighted to converse with them on their favourite subjects of inquiry. The only thing that stopped him was an Englishman not being able to speak French. A few more intimate, or more attentive than the rest, stopt to a slight refreshment. Tales were related, travels recounted, works of art criticized: Cuvier would reserve himself to the last, and then narrate something which crowned the whole. One evening the various signs placed over the shop-doors in Paris were discussed; their origin and uses described. Then came the things themselves. Of course the most absurd were chosen: and last of all, M. Cuvier said he knew of a boot-maker who had caused a large and ferocious looking lion to be painted, in the act of tearing a boot to pieces with his teeth. This was put over his door, with the motto, “On peut me déchirer, mais jamais me découdre.” I was in Paris, says Mrs. Lee, when the celebrated picture of Pygmalion and the Statue were exhibiting at the Louvre. It caused a general sensation. Epigrams and impromptus were made upon it, without end. Wreaths of flowers and crowns of bays were hung upon it; so that it became an universal theme of conversation. Among other topics, it was one evening introduced at M. Cuvier's; when M. Broughart, the mineralogist, found fault with the flesh, which he said was too transparent. Humboldt objected to the general tone of the picture, which he said looked as if lighted up with modern gas. M. de Prony, a Director of the School of Engineers, found fault with the plinth; and many gave their opinion in like manner, each pointing out the faults that seemed to strike him in this celebrated performance. After which, Cuvier said that the thumb of Pygmalion was not properly drawn, and would require an additional joint to those given by nature, for it to appear in the position selected by the painter. Upon this M. Biot, the mathematician and natural philosopher, who remained silent all the time, with mock solemnity summed up the whole, showing that every one had been more or less influenced by his peculiar vocation or private pursuit; and concluded by saying, that he had no doubt but that every one of them, if they met Girodet the next day, would congratulate him on the perfect picture which he had produced. On these evenings, one or two old or particularly cherished friends would remain talking after the rest had taken their departure. The hours passed, the clock would strike two before the little coterie thought of separating; and even then Cuvier would say, “Nay, gentlemen, don't be in such a hurry—it is quite early.”

These pleasing recreations of the man of genius and science, these *optimi dies vitæ*, were all broken up by the early death, to which we alluded, of the daughter whom he so tenderly loved, and so unceasingly deplored. Her mother soon after followed her to the grave. Deprived of them, Cuvier's bereaved affections turned for support to his daughter-in-law,

* The first philosopher of Europe, Samuel Taylor Coleridge, appears to have died worth about three thousand pounds in money; but how rich in Christian faith and love, those who have their treasure on earth would find it difficult to say: how rich in thought and learning, we hope still to know, for not a word of this great man, that can be recovered, should be lost.

Mademoiselle Duvancel, whose amiable and affectionate disposition need no proof, and whose conversation is described as the most fascinating and brilliant that perhaps ever flowed from a woman's lips. When stopping in London, one of Cuvier's first walks, after his arrival, was to see all the new caricatures in the shop-windows, of which he possessed a voluminous collection. He considered them as curious documents of the moral and political history of certain periods ; and often, in conversation, he would cite various circumstances stamped on his recollections by the sight of an English caricature. To the British Museum he was a frequent visitor. He went to Richmond ; the splendour of whose scenery he had often heard mentioned. The day was rather stormy, but with intervals of brightness, which added to the effect of the scene. He observed, when he saw such a sky over such a country, that he could not wonder at the perfection to which the English had carried their landscapes in water colours. He rose at six, visited on foot various parts of London which he had never before seen ; then returning to breakfast, he entered his carriage with his companion, and went to the Parks, exhibitions, collections, &c. Though London was not full at the time of his visit, he received the honours due to talent from an unexpected quarter—notus et tonsoribus:—During the absence of his valet, he sent for a barber to shave him. The operation being finished, Cuvier offered to pay the requisite sum ; but the enlightened operator, who happened to be a Gascon, bowed, and positively refused the money, saying, with his comic accent, he was too much honoured, by shaving the greatest man of the age, to receive any recompence. At this time the health of Cuvier was unimpaired ; his intellectual faculties never more brilliant ; and temperance had preserved him at the age of sixty-two, in the vigour of an age much less advanced. He had still projects in view. His intention was to revise all his works, and put them on a footing with the last discoveries, and then deduce from them the general principles which emanated from such a collection of facts. His devotion to his studies was continued perhaps more closely than ever. At this time the cholera was raging around him ; and, to add to the horrors of pestilence, the political horizon was dark with storms. From them he sought refuge in his study, excluding himself from all society but that of his family.

On Tuesday, the 8th of May, he opened the third and concluding part of his Lectures on the History of Science. He pointed out what remained for him to say on the earth and its changes, and announced his intention of unfolding his own manner of viewing the present state of creation. On the same day he attended, as usual, a Council of Administration in the Jardin des Plantes, and bestowed his last cares on that immense establishment. During the evening he felt a pain and numbness on his right arm, which he supposed proceeded from rheumatism. On Wednesday, the 9th, he presided over the Committee of the Interior with his wonted activity ; but at dinner he felt some difficulty in swallowing, and the numbness increased. Never can the look and the inquiry which he directed to his nephew be forgotten, when he found that the bread would not pass down his throat ; nor the self-possession with which he said, as he sent his plate to Madame Cuvier, " Then I must eat more soup," in order to quiet the alarm visible in the countenances of those present. An application of leeches was made without benefit : the next day both arms were seized, and the paralysis of the pharynx was complete. He was then bled, but without benefit ; and from that moment he was aware of what was to follow. With great calm-

ness he ordered his will to be made, and had it witnessed. The malady increased during the night. Emetics were administered through a tube, but all failed. Friday was passed in hopeless attempts to subjugate the evil. In the evening the paralysis attacked the legs; his speech became affected: he pointed out the seat of his disorder,—“*Ce sont les nerfs de la volonté qui sont malades ;*” and he was still able to converse with his friends, and was moved from the bed-room to the saloon. Among other numerous and anxious enquirers came M. Pasquier, whom he had seen on the memorable Tuesday. “Behold,” he said, “a very different person to the man of Tuesday—of Saturday. Nevertheless, I had great things still to do. All are ready in my head. After thirty years of labour and research there remained but to write, and now the hands fail, and carry with them the head.” In the evening fever showed itself, and continued all night. The bronchiæ became affected, and it was feared that the lungs would soon follow. On Sunday he slept, but complained of incoherent dreams; at two, only a part of the lungs was in action, and the physicians prepared to canterize the vertebræ of the neck; but he was spared the torture, and leeches and cupping were all to which they had recourse. The *man of science* was consistent to the last: during the application of the latter, Cuvier observed, “that it was he who had discovered that leeches possessed red blood.” He predicted that the last cupping would hasten his end; and when raised from the posture necessary for the operation, he asked for a glass of lemonade to moisten his mouth; he gave the rest to his daughter-in-law, saying, that it was delightful to see those he loved still able to swallow. His respiration became more and more rapid; he raised his head, and then letting it fall resigned his soul into his Creator’s hands. Those who entered afterwards would have thought that the beautiful old man, seated in his arm-chair by the fire-place, was asleep, and would have walked softly across the room for fear of disturbing him; so little did his calm and serene countenance indicate that death had laid his hand upon it.

In the same year, says his biographer, Germany lost her Goëthe, France was deprived of Champollion, Casimir Perier, and Remusat; Great Britain of Scott and Leslie: though the preceding year had been *her* greatest trial, when she was deprived of Davy, of Wollaston, and Young.

Cuvier desired to be buried without ceremony in the cemetery of Père la Chaise, under the tombstone which covered his daughter; but all due honours were shown by a nation grateful for the benefits which his great talents, his well-directed studies, his important discoveries, and his illustrious name had conferred upon her. A monumental statue is to be erected in the Jardin des Plantes; another at Montbelliard; and marble busts of him are, by order of the King, to be placed in the Institute and the Gallery of Anatomy. Many of his places, says his biographer, remain unfilled; as if those who would otherwise be candidates were afraid of the contest. This one man held them all; rigidly performed all their duties; carried his enlightened principles into all his employments; scorned no detail which could bear on their improvement; saw, at one glance, the influence which their progress would have over society at large; and yet, while his mind was filled with these great and general views, he never for one instant forgot that which belonged to his character as a friend, a husband, a brother, and a father; or that he had fellow-creatures who needed his assistance.

We would now enter with delight into a consideration of his more im-

portant works, particularly that on which his fame as a man of sagacity, comprehension, and knowledge, is built—we mean his great work on Fossil Geology; but we have no room, and most reluctantly defer our pleasing task to another opportunity. As we look back on the memory of him whose life we have so briefly sketched, we are inclined to apply the words to him which he himself used, when speaking of another illustrious philosopher deceased: “Il est mort plein de jours et de gloire, cheri de ses émules, respecté de la génération qu’il avait instruite, célébré dans l’Europe savante, offerant à la fois au monde le modèle accompli de ce que tous les savans devraient être, et l’exemple touchant du bonheur dont ils devraient jouir.”

HISTORICAL CHARACTERS. BY SIR JAMES MACKINTOSH.

(Continued from p. 359.)

RIGHT HON. GEORGE CANNING.

THE family of Mr. Canning, which for more than half a century had filled honourable stations in Ireland, was a younger branch of an ancient family among the English gentry. His father, a man of letters, was disinherited for an imprudent marriage, and the inheritance went to a younger brother, whose son was afterwards created Lord Garvagh. Mr. Canning was educated at Eton and Oxford, according to that exclusively classical system, which, whatever may have been its defects, must be owned, when taken with its constant appendages, to be eminently favourable to the cultivation of sense and taste, as well as to the developement of wit and spirit. From his boyhood, he was the foremost among many distinguished contemporaries, and continued to be regarded as the best specimen and most brilliant representative of that eminently national education. His youthful eye sparkled with quickness and arch pleasantry, and his countenance early betrayed that jealousy of his own dignity, and sensibility to suspected disregard, which were afterwards softened, but never quite subdued. Neither the habits of a great school, nor those of a popular assembly, were calculated to weaken his love of praise and passion for distinction. But as he advanced in years, his fine countenance was ennobled by the expression of thought and feeling: he now pursued that lasting praise, which is not to be earned without praise-worthiness, and if he continued to have love of fame, he also passionately loved the glory of his country. Even he, who, almost alone, was entitled to look down on fame as ‘that last infirmity of noble minds,’ had not forgotten that it was

———“the spur that the clear spirit doth raise
To scorn delights, and live laborious days!”

The natural bent of character is perhaps better ascertained from the undisturbed and unconscious play of the mind in the common intercourse of society, than from its movements under the power of strong interest or warm passions in public life. In social intercourse, Mr. Canning was delightful. Happily for the true charm of his conversation, he was too busy otherwise, not to treat society as more fitted for relaxation than display. It is but little to say, that he was neither disputatious, declamatory, nor sententious; neither a dictator, nor a jester. His manner was simple and unobtrusive, his language always quite familiar; if a higher thought stole from his mind, it came in its conversational undress. From this plain ground his pleasantry sprung with the happiest effect, and it was

nearly exempt from that alloy of taunt and banter, which he sometimes mixed with more precious materials in public contest. He may be added to the list of those eminent persons who pleased most in their friendly circle. He had the agreeable quality of being more easily pleased in society, than might have been expected from the keenness of his discernment, and the sensibility of his temper. He was liable to be discomposed, or even silenced, by the presence of any one whom he did not like. His manner in society betrayed the political vexations or anxieties which preyed upon his mind; nor could he conceal that sensitiveness to public attacks, which their frequent recurrence wears out in most English statesmen. These last foibles may be thought interesting, as the remains of natural character not destroyed by refined society and political affairs. He was assailed by some adversaries so ignoble as to wound him through his filial affection, which preserved its respectful character through the whole course of his advancement. The ardent zeal for his memory, which appeared immediately after his death, attests the warmth of those domestic affections which seldom prevail where they are not mutual. To his touching epitaph on his son, parental love has given a charm which is wanting in his other verses. It was said of him at one time, that no man had so little popularity, and such affectionate friends; and the truth was certainly more sacrificed to point in the former, than in the latter member of the contrast. Some of his friendships continued in spite of political differences, which, by rendering intercourse less unconstrained, often undermine friendship; and others were remarkable for a warmth, constancy, and disinterestedness, which, though chiefly honourable to those who were capable of so pure a kindness, yet redound to the credit of him who was the object of it. No man is so beloved, who is not himself formed for friendship. Notwithstanding his disregard for money, he was not tempted in youth by the example or kindness of affluent friends, much to overstep his little patrimony. He never afterwards sacrificed to parade or personal indulgence, though his occupations scarcely allowed him time enough to think of his private affairs. Even from his moderate fortune, his bounty was often liberal to suitors to whom official relief could not be granted. By a sort of generosity still harder for him to practise, he endeavoured, in cases where the suffering was great, though the suit could not be granted, to satisfy the feelings of the suitor, by full explanation in writing, of the causes which rendered compliance impracticable. Whenever he took an interest, he shewed it as much by delicacy to the feelings of those whom he served or relieved, as by substantial consideration for their claims—a rare and most praiseworthy merit among men in power. In proportion as the opinion of a people acquires influence over public affairs, the faculty of persuading men to support or oppose political measures, acquires importance. The peculiar nature of Parliamentary debate, contributes to render eminence in that province not so imperfect a test of political ability as it might appear to be. Recited speeches can seldom shew more than power of reasoning and imagination, which have little connection with a capacity for affairs; but the unforeseen events of a debate, and the necessity of an immediate answer in unpremeditated language, afford scope for quickness, firmness, boldness, wariness, presence of mind, and address in the management of men, which are among the qualities most essential to the Statesman. The most flourishing period of our parliamentary eloquence, extends for about half a century—from the maturity of Lord Chatham's genius to the death of Mr. Fox. During the

twenty years which succeeded, Mr. Canning was sometimes the leader, and always the greatest orator of the party who supported the administration. Among whom he was supported, but not rivalled, by able men, against opponents who were not thought by him inconsiderable, of whom, one at least, was felt by every hearer, and acknowledged in private by himself, to have always forced his faculties into their very uttermost stretch. Had he been a dry and meagre speaker, he would have been occasionally allowed to be one of the greatest masters of argument, but his hearers were so dazzled by the splendour of his diction, that they did not perceive the acuteness, and the sometimes excessive refinement of his reasoning—a consequence, which, as it shows the injurious influence of a seductive fault, can with the less justice be overlooked in the estimate of his understanding. Ornament, it must be owned, where it only pleases or amuses, without disposing the audience to adopt the sentiments of the speaker, is an offence against the first law of public speaking, of which it obstructs instead of promoting the only reasonable purpose. But eloquence is a widely extended art, comprehending many sorts of excellence, in some of which, ornamental diction is more liberally employed than in others; and in none of which the highest rank can be attained, without an extraordinary combination of mental powers. Among our own orators, Mr. Canning seems to be the best model of the adorned style. The splendid and sublime descriptions of Mr. Burke, his comprehensive and profound views of general principle, though they must ever delight and instruct the reader, must be owned to be digressions which diverted the minds of the hearers from the object on which the speaker ought to have kept them steadily fixed. Sheridan, a man of admirable sense and matchless wit, laboured to follow Burke into the foreign regions of feeling and grandeur, whence the specimens preserved of his most celebrated speeches, shew too much of the exaggeration and excess to which those are peculiarly liable who seek by art to effect what nature has denied. By the constant part which Mr. Canning took in debate, he was called upon to show a knowledge which Sheridan did not possess, and a readiness which that accomplished man had no such means of strengthening and displaying. In some qualities of style, Mr. Canning surpassed Mr. Pitt. His diction was more various, sometimes more simple, more idiomatical, even in its more elevated parts. It sparkled with imagery, and was brightened by illustration, in both of which Mr. Pitt, for so great an orator, was defective. Mr. Canning possessed, in a high degree, the outward advantages of an orator; his expressive countenance varied with the changes of his eloquence. His voice, flexible and articulate, had as much compass as his mode of speaking required. In the calm part of his speeches, his attitude and gesture might have been selected by a painter to represent Grace rising into Dignity. No English speaker used the keen and brilliant weapon of wit so long, so often, or so effectually, as Mr. Canning. He gained more triumphs, and incurred more enmity by it, than any other. Those whose importance depend much on birth and fortune, are impatient of seeing their own artificial dignity, or that of their order, broken down by derision; and perhaps few men heartily forgive a successful jest against themselves, but those who are conscious of being unhurt by it. Mr. Canning often used his talent imprudently. In sudden flashes of wit, and in the playful description of men and things, he was often distinguished by that natural faculty which is the charm of pleantry, to which the air of art and labour is more fatal than to any other

talent. Sheridan was sometimes betrayed by an imitation of the dialogue of his master, Congreve, into a sort of laboured and finished jesting, so balanced and expanded, as sometimes to vie in tautology and monotony with the once applauded triads of Johnson; and which, even in its most happy passages, is more sure of commanding serious admiration, than hearty laughter. It cannot be denied, that Mr. Canning's taste was, in this respect, somewhat influenced by the example of his early friend. Nothing could better prove the imperfect education of English Statesmen at that time, and the capacity of Mr. Canning to master subjects the least agreeable to his pursuits and inclinations. The exuberance of fancy and wit lessened the gravity of his general manner, and perhaps also indisposed the audience to feel his correctness when it clearly shewed itself. In that important quality he was inferior to Mr. Pitt.

“ Deep on whose front engraven
Deliberation sate, and public care.”

And not less inferior to Mr. Fox, whose fervid eloquence flowed from the love of his country, the scorn of baseness, and the hatred of cruelty, which were the ruling passions of his nature. On the whole, it may be observed, that the range of Mr. Canning's powers as an orator was wider than that in which he usually exerted them. When mere statement only was allowable, no man of his age was more simple. When infirm health compelled him to be brief, no speaker could compress his matter with so little sacrifice of clearness, ease, and elegance. In his speech on Colonial Reformation, in 1823, he seemed to have brought down the philosophical principles and the moral sentiments of Mr. Burke to that precise level where they could be happily blended with a grave and dignified speech, intended as an introduction to a new system of legislation. As his oratorical faults were those of youthful genius, the progress of age seemed to purify his eloquence, and every year appeared to remove some speck which hid, or at least dimmed a beauty. He daily rose to larger views, and made, perhaps, as near approaches to philosophical principles as the great difference between the objects of the philosopher and those of the orator, will commonly allow. When the *Memorials of his own Time*, the composition of which he is said never to have interrupted in his busiest moments, are made known to the public, his abilities as a writer may be better estimated. His only known writings in prose are state papers, which, when considered as the composition of a minister of foreign affairs in one of the most extraordinary periods of European history, are undoubtedly of no small importance. Such of these papers as were intended to be a direct appeal to the judgment of mankind, combine so much precision with such uniform circumspection and dignity, that they must ever be studied as models of that very difficult species of composition. His instructions to Ministers abroad, on occasions both perplexing and momentous, will be found to exhibit a rare union of comprehensive and elevated views, with singular ingenuity in devising means of execution; on which last faculty he sometimes relied perhaps more confidently than the short and dim foresight of man will warrant. ‘Great affairs,’ said Lord Bacon, ‘are commonly too coarse and stubborn to be worked upon by the fine edges and points of wit.’ His papers in negociation were occasionally somewhat too controversial in their tone. They are not near enough to the manner of an amicable conversation about a disputed point of business, in which a negociator does not so much draw out his argument as hint his own object, and sound the intention of his opponent. He sometimes seems to pursue

triumph more than advantage, and not enough to remember, that to have the opposite party satisfied with what he has got, and in good humour with himself, is not one of the least proofs of a negociator's skill. When the papers were intended ultimately to reach the public through Parliament, it might be prudent to regard chiefly the final object; and when this excuse was wanting, much must be pardoned to the controversial habits of a parliamentary life. It is hard for a debater to be a negociator. The faculty of guiding public assemblies, is very remote from the art of dealing with individuals.

Mr. Canning's powers of writing verse may rather be classed with his accomplishments than numbered among his high and noble faculties. It would have been a distinction for an inferior man. His verses were far above those of Cicero, of Burke, and of Bacon. The taste prevalent in his youth led him to more relish for sententious declaimers in verse, than is shared by lovers of the more true poetry of imagination and sensibility. In some respects his poetical compositions were also influenced by his early intercourse with Mr. Sheridan, though he was restrained by his more familiar contemplation of classical models, from the glittering conceits of that extraordinary man. Something of an artificial and composite diction is discernible in the English poems of those who have acquired reputation by Latin verse, more especially since the pursuit of rigid purity has required so timid an imitation as not only to confine itself to the words, but to adopt none but the phrases of ancient poets: an effect of which Gray must be allowed to furnish an example. Absolute silence about Mr. Canning's writings as a political satirist, which were for their hour so popular, might be imputed to undue timidity. In that character he yielded to General Fitzpatrick in arch stateliness and poignant raillery; to Mr. Moore in the gay prodigality with which he squanders his countless stores of wit; and to his own friend Mr. Frere, in the richness of a native vein of original and fantastic drollery, in that ungenial province where the brightest of the hardy laurels are very apt soon to fade, and where Dryden only boasts immortal lays;—it is perhaps his best praise, that there is no writing of his which a man of honour might not avow as soon as the first heat of contest was passed. In some of the amusements or tasks of his boyhood, there are passages which, without much help from fancy, might appear to contain allusions to his greatest measures of policy, as well as to the tenor of his life, and to the melancholy splendour which surrounded his death. In the concluding line of the first English verses written by him at Eton, he expressed a wish which has been singularly realized, that he might

“Live in a blaze, and in a blaze expire.”

It is at least a striking coincidence, that the statesman, whose dying measure was to mature an alliance for the deliverance of Greece, should, when a boy, have written English verses on the slavery of that country; and that in his prize poem at Oxford, on the pilgrimage to Mecca, a composition as much applauded as a modern Latin poem can aspire to be, he should have bitterly deplored the lot of the renowned countries now groaning under the same barbarous yoke:—

“Nunc Satrapæ imperio et sævo subdita Turcæ.”

To conclude—he was a man of fine and brilliant genius, of warm affections, of high and generous spirit; a statesman who at home converted most of his opponents into warm supporters; who abroad was the sole

hope and trust of all who sought an orderly and legal liberty; and who was cut off in the midst of vigorous and splendid measures, which, if executed by himself, or with his own spirit, promised to place his name among the first class of rulers, among the founders of lasting peace, and the guardians of human improvements.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF THE RIGHT HON. THOMAS WILSON, LL.D.
SECRETARY OF STATE TO QUEEN ELIZABETH.

THE eminent scholar and able statesman, of whose life the following pages contain brief memoirs, was the son of Thomas Wilson of Stroby, otherwise Strubby, in the county of Lincoln, by his wife Anne,¹ the daughter and heir of Roger Comberworth, of Comberworth, in that county, by Margery his wife, the daughter and heir of Hugh Braytofte, of Braytofte Hall in the same county; but his pedigree is traced to² "an ancient and worshipful family"³ residing in the year 1250 at Elton in the county of York, seven generations of whose descendants continued there. Thomas Wilson, the last who resided at Elton, left two sons, William, the eldest, of Stroby, from whom Dr. Thomas Wilson was the fourth in lineal descent,⁴ and from a junior branch of which line the Wilsons of Gravely and Coddreth, otherwise Codred or Cottered, Willey and Walkerne in Hertfordshire, descended,⁴ and Edmund of Tockwith, in the parish of Bilton, within the county of the city of York, from whom the family of the Baronet of this name in Sussex is derived.

Dr. Wilson was elected a scholar of King's college, Cambridge, in 1541, and was there educated for the civil law; he was afterwards incorporated of the University of Oxford, and took the degree of Doctor of Laws abroad.⁵ He was tutor at Cambridge to Henry

Brandon, then Duke of Suffolk, and his brother Lord Charles, sons of Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk; having been appointed by their mother, who was sister to Henry the Eighth. Upon the death of those princes at an early age, and within the same hour, and so suddenly that "first they were known to be dead, or any abroad could tell they were sick," several Latin and Greek verses were written at Cambridge and Oxford, which Dr. Wilson collected, and prefixing a Latin epistle of his own composition, descriptive of the course of study and characters of his illustrious pupils, who appear to have been endowed with excellent qualities of mind and disposition; he published them in 1551, under the title of "*Epistola de vitâ et obitu fratrum Suffolciencium.*"

About the same time he published "*The Rule of Reason, containing the art of Logic,*" which was the first treatise on that subject written in the English language. In the dedication of this book to Edward the Sixth, the author observes,

"I have, so far as my slender practice hath enabled me, enterprised to join an acquaintance between logic and my countrymen, from the which they have been heretofore barred by tongues unacquainted." "I take not upon me so cunningly and perfectly to have written of the said art, as though none could do it better,

¹ H. II. Visit. Linc. in Coll. Arm.

Collins's Baronetage, iii. 243.

² In the Catalogue of the Chancellors of England, the Lords Keepers of the Great Seal, &c. by John Philipot, Summersett Herald, printed at London in 1636, p. 5, is as follows: "William Welson or Wilson, born of a noble house, was chaplain and chancellor to William the Conqueror (as hath Rabertus Montensis) and succeeded Arfastus in the bishoprick of Thetford."

³ Ex Visit. Com. Lincoln. An. 1592, per Ric. Lee, arm. Richmond herald deputat. et mareschallum Rob. Cooke, arm. Clarenc. in Coll. Arm.

⁴ Ex prædict. Visit. Lincoln. and Chauncy's Hertf. fo. 66 and 387.

⁵ Wood's Fasti Oxon. 98. Fuller's Worthies in Lincolnshire, 159. Lansdown MS. No. 982, 2 v. 48, of Bishop Kennett's Collections. Lodge's Illustrations, vol. ii. p. 250.

but because no Englishman until now hath gone through with this enterprise, I have thought meet to declare that it may be done. And yet herein I profess to be but a spur or a whetstone to sharp the pens of some other that they may polish and perfect that I have rudely and grossly entered."

He was a zealous supporter of the reformed religion, which is manifested in this book and his next publication, by several passages condemnatory of the tenets and practices of the Catholics; for which, as will be seen hereafter, he narrowly escaped the honours of martyrdom.

Of an example of reasoning negatively, the following is part:

"We read not in all the Scripture, from Genesis to the revelation of St. John, that ever there was friar, monk, nun, or canon; ergo, let them go from whence they came. We read not in the Scripture that worshiping of images was ever allowed to be laymen's books; therefore take down such idols, and let them serve for other uses."

Again, in showing exceptions to discordants being contrary:

"Thus some that maintained counterfeit chastity were wont to reason against marriage, taking an occasion upon that place of St. Paul where he saith, it is not good to touch a woman; where he meaneth nothing else but considering the Gospel then required speedy preachers, and that it were a clog to be married, and somewhat an hindrance to those that should travel, he thought it expedient to forbear; not that he condemned marriage, or yet thought women to be devils."

A second edition of this work was published February 1567.

In 1553 he published "*The Art of Rhetoric*," which it appears was written at the request of Lord John Dudley, then Master of the Horse to the King, made in consequence of his approbation of the treatise on Logic:

"I commend to your lordship's patronage this treatise on rhetoric, to the end that ye may get some furtherance by the same; and I also be discharged of my faithful promise this last year made unto you. For whereas it hath pleased you, among other talk of learning, earnestly to wish that ye might one day see the

precepts of rhetoric set forth by me in English, as I had erst done the rules on logic."

This work, as well as its predecessor, displays not only the requisite qualifications of a learned, discriminating, logical, and ingenious mind, but also great piety, and a playful and benevolent disposition.

In showing by what means eloquence is attained,

"First needful it is," he states, "that he which desireth to excel in this gift of oratory, and longeth to prove an eloquent man, must naturally have a wit, and an aptness thereunto; then must he to his book, and learn to be well stored with knowledge, that he may be able to minister matter for all causes necessary; the which when he hath got plentifully he must use much exercise both in writing and also in speaking, for though he have a wit and learning together, yet shall they both have little avail without much practice. What maketh the lawyer to have such utterance? practice. What maketh the preacher to speak so roundly? practice. Yea, what maketh women go so fast away with their words? marry, practice, I warrant you. Therefore, in all faculties, diligent practice, and earnest exercise, are the only things that make men prove excellent."

As "an example of comfort," a consolatory discourse which the author had previously addressed to the Duchess of Suffolk on the death of her sons, is set forth:

"I seeing my Lady's Grace their mother taking their death most grievously, could not otherwise, for the duty which I then did, and ever shall owe unto her, but comfort her in that her heaviness."

In exemplifying the figure of amplification by "rebuking one that giveth ear to backbiters and slanderers," are the following passages:

"When our purse is picked, we make straight search for it again, and imprison the offender; and shall we not seek recovery for our good name when evil tongues have stained it?" "A slanderer is worse than a thief, because a good name is better than all the goods in the world."⁶

When imprisoned by the Inquisition, the Doctor possibly regretted

⁶ Another figure in the Prologue to the Treatise on Usury, will be readily recognized: "The galled horse will not be rubbed."

that he had not expunged the following passages referring to the restraints on the marriages of priests.

“How much better were it to turn their concubines into wives.” “I think the bishops’ officers would have procured this matter long ago, if they had not found greater gains by priests’ lemmans than they were like to have by priests’ wives.”

A second edition of this work was published in 1567, and it was reprinted in 1580.

The restoration of the Catholic religion, and the persecutions of the conscientious adherents to the Reformation, which so shortly followed the accession to the Crown of the bigoted Mary, sent Dr. Wilson with numerous others into exile⁷. Germany was the country in which the fugitives generally sought safety;⁸ but it appears that during his absence he went to Rome, where he was imprisoned on a charge of heresy; of which, in a prologue to the second edition of the *Art of Rhetoric*, he gives the following account:

“Two years past, at my being in Italy, I was charged in Rome Town, (to my great danger and utter undoing, if God’s goodness had not been the greater) to have written this book of “*Rhetoric*,” and the “*Logick*” also; for the which I was counted an heretick, notwithstanding the absolution granted to all the realm, by Pope Julie the Third, for all former offences or practices devised against the holy Mother Church, as they call it. A strange matter, that things done in England seven years before, and the same universally forgiven, should afterwards be laid to a man’s charge at Rome. But what will not malice do? or what will not the wilful devise to satisfy their minds for undoing of others? God be my judge, I had then as little fear (although death

was present and the torment at hand, whereof I felt some smart,) as ever I had in all my life before. For when I saw those that did seek my death to be so maliciously set to make such poor shifts for my readier dispatch, and to burden me with those back reckonings, I took such courage and was so bold, that the judges then did much marvel at my stoutness, and thinking to bring down my great heart, told me plainly, that I was in farther peril than whereof I was aware, and sought thereupon to take advantage of my words, and to bring me in danger by all means possible. And after long debating with me, they willed me at any hand to submit myself to the Holy Father and the devout College of Cardinals, for otherwise there was no remedy. With that, being fully purposed not to yield to any submission, as one that little trusted their colorable deceit, I was as ware as I could be not to utter any thing for mine own harm, for fear I should come in their danger. For then either I should have died, or else have denied both openly and shamefully the known truth of Christ and his Gospel. In the end, by God’s grace, I was wonderfully delivered, through plain force of the worthy Romans (an enterprise heretofore in that sort never attempted), being then without hope of life, and much less of liberty.” “The prison was on fire when I came out of it; and whereas I feared fire most (as who is he that doth not fear it) I was delivered by fire and sword together; and yet now thus fearful am I, that having been thus swung and restrained of liberty, I would first rather hazard my life presently hereafter to die upon a Turk, than to abide again, without hope of liberty, such painful imprisonment for ever. So that I have now got courage with suffering damage, and made myself, as you see, very willing from henceforth to die, being then brought only but in fear of death. They that love sorrow upon sorrow, God send it them; I, for my part, had rather be without sense of grief, than for ever to live in grief: and I think the troubles before

⁷ “Hard shift he made to conceal himself in the reign of Queen Mary.” Fuller’s *Worthies*, *ibid*.

⁸ “Uneasy and unsafe for him (Aylmer), and all others that conscientiously adhered to the reformed religion, he fled into Germany, and with several others of the best rank, both divines and gentlemen, he resided at Strasburgh. He took the opportunity of improving himself by travel, visiting almost all the universities of Italy and Germany.” Strype’s *Life of Aylmer*, in the preface to which Dr. Wilson is described as “the truly learned and experienced Secretary Wilson.” “During the reign of Mary, to whose persecutions many fugitives owed their qualifications for future honours, he (Dr. Wilson) lived abroad, and was for some time imprisoned by the Inquisition at Rome, on account of two treatises on *Rhetoric* and *Logic*,” &c. Lodge’s *Illustrations*, *ibid*.

death being long suffered, and without hope continued, are worse, a great deal, than present death itself can be, especially to him that maketh little account of this life, and is well armed with a constant mind to God-ward."

In 1569 he published "A Discourse upon Usury,"⁹ in the dedication of which to Dudley, then Earl of Leicester, he observes, "I have known you and that noble race of your brethren, even from their young years; and with your honour, and that famous Earl of Warwick, deceased, and your noble brother, now Earl of Warwick, living, I have had more familiar conference than with the rest, and especially with your honour." This is a dialogue "between a rich worldly Merchant, the godly and zealous Preacher, the temporal and civil Lawyer, touching Usury, or the loan of money for gain," which is treated as a moral offence of the first magnitude.

The estimation in which this work was held by the then Bishop of Salisbury, and some notion of the learning and ingenuity displayed in advocating an opinion thus piously entertained and strenuously supported, but which would now be treated with ridicule,¹⁰ may be collected from a letter prefixed to a reprint of the book dated 1584, addressed by the Bishop to the author, in which his Lordship says—

"If I were an usurer never so greedily bent to spoil and ravine, *ut sunt fœneratores*, yet would I think myself most unhappy if such persuasions could not move me. For what man would not be afraid to live desperately in that state of life that he seeth manifestly condemned by heathens, by Christians, by the old Fathers, by the ancient Councils, by emperors, by bishops, by decrees, by canons, by all sects of all regions and of all reli-

gions, by the Gospel of Christ, by the mouth of God."

His only other literary work extant, is a translation into English of the Orations of Demosthenes; although Wood¹¹ observes, there are "other things which I have not yet seen."

On the release of Dr. Wilson from his imprisonment, and the death of Queen Mary, he returned with other exiles to his native country, and was appointed one of the masters of the Court of Requests, and shortly afterwards Master of St. Katharine's Hospital, near the Tower.¹² By the following extract from Stowe's Survey of London,¹³ it appears that some difference arose between the master of the Hospital and the inhabitants.

"It is said that he dissolved the choir, that might have equalled that of St. Paul's. In the year 1565 Dr. Wylson being Master, the Precinct of St. Katherine's was in danger of losing its ancient privileges, which occasioned an earnest address from the inhabitants to Secretary Cecyl, complaining unto him against the said Master, that he intended as much as in him lay, for a private gain of a sum of money, clearly for ever to sell and make away to the Lord Maier of the City of London, and his Brethren, and the Commonalty, the whole liberty, right, franchises, royalties, and privileges belonging to the said house and hospetall that did appertain, and were part of the dowry of the Queens of this realm; which would be as they set forth an utter subversion and extinguishing of the true foundation thereof; and the impoverishing, decay, and undoing of them and their posterity."

They then state the foundation thus, 'That the Masters of the Hospital had been taken by the said Charter as Custodes and Governors of the said Hospital, and as upholders of the privileges thereof, and not to alter the true use and right

⁹ Much commended by Dr. Laur. Humphrey, the Queen's Public Professor of Divinity in Oxon." Wood's *Fasti Oxon.* Ibid. The copy in the British Museum appears to have belonged to Mr. Hargrave; and fifteen guineas is marked as the price.

¹⁰ By a lucky accident in language," says Hume, "which has a great effect on men's ideas, the invidious word, usury, which formerly meant the taking of any interest for money, came now to express only the taking of exorbitant and illegal interest. An Act passed in 1571 violently condemns all usury; but permits 10 per cent. interest to be paid.—Hume, v. 483.

¹¹ Wood's *Fasti Oxon.* *ibid.*

¹² Wood's *Fasti Oxon.* *ibid.* Bishop Kennett's Collections, *ibid.* Fuller's *Worthies*, *ibid.* Lodge's *Illustrations*, *ibid.*

¹³ Vol. I. p. 205.

thereof. As no Master hitherto durst, or went about to infringe or break, to their knowledge.' Then the use, thus, 'That the Master being but Governor, ought not to use or abuse any liberties, franchises, or privileges other than is prescribed him in the said Charter.' Then the charges of the hospital to the Inhabitants, &c. 'And this seemed to give a stop to this business.'"

The high character of Dr. Wilson, with the following extract from Fuller's *Worthies*,¹⁵ may be considered a sufficient vindication from this charge.

"Upon the same token, that he took down the Quire, which my author saith (allow him a little hyperbole) was as great as the Quire at St. Paul's. I am loth to believe it done out of covetousnesse, to gain by the materials thereof, but would rather conceive it so run to ruin that it was past repairing."

He represented the city of Lincoln in Parliament in 1751 with Robert Moun-

son, and in 1572 with John Wellcours.^a "At length," observes Collins,¹⁶ his learning and knowledge not being confined within the ordinary limits of a private education, or peculiar study, he became so well acquainted with the laws of nations, and had acquired such a general knowledge in political affairs, that his qualifications for more public employments, both abroad and at home, were apparently distinguished by Queen Elizabeth, so remarkable for discerning of men, and in the choice of her ministers, who was pleased to employ him several times¹⁷ as her ambassador to Mary Queen of Scots; and into the Low Countries anno 1577; and in 1579, Feb. 5, by the Queen's own appointment, he was promoted to the Deanery of Durham, vacant by the death of William Whittingham;¹⁸ at the same time he was also in the high station of principal Secretary of State,¹⁹ and one of her

¹⁵ Vol. I. p. 205.

^a Allen's History of Lincolnshire, p. 135.

¹⁶ Baronetage. Ibid.

¹⁷ Wood's *Fasti Oxon*, *ibid.* 'Bishop Kennett's Collections, *ibid.* "In 1576 he was sent on an embassy to the Low Countries, where he acquitted himself so well, that in the following year he was named to succeed Sir Thomas Smith as Secretary of State," &c. Lodge's *Illustrations*, *ibid.* Hume, v. 200.

¹⁸ It seems the Queen had, in 1563, partly promised this Deanery to Dr. Wilson, but was forced by the over entreaties of the Earl of Leicester to give it to Whyttingham, who, enjoying it about 16 years, was then succeeded by Dr. Wilson, who enjoyed it not two years.—*Athenæ Oxon.* 195.

¹⁹ "There were but two of these at once in the King's time, whereof the one was styled the Principal Secretary, the other the Secretary of Estate. Some have said that the first in the senioritie of the admission was accounted the principall; but the exceptions in this kind being as many as the regularities (the younger being often brought over the head of the elder to be principal), their chiefnesse was *Penes Regis Arbitrium*. Nor was the one confined to foreign negotiations, the other to domestick businesse (as some have believed), but promiscuously ordered all affaires, though the genius of some Secretaries did incline them most to foreign transactions. Their power was on the matter alike, and petitioners might make their applications indifferently to either, though most addressed themselves to him in whom they had the greatest interest. Their salaries were some two hundred pounds a-piece, and five hundred pounds a-piece more for intelligence and secret service."—Fuller's *Worthies*, p. 18.

"Before we come to catalogue the worthies of this county (Lincolnshire), it is observable that as it equalled other shires in all ages, so it went beyond itself in one generation, viz., in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, when it had natives thereof,

1. Edward Clinton, Lord Admiral.
2. William Cecil, Lord Treasurer.
3. Sir Edmund Anderson, Lord Chief Justice.
4. John Whitgift, Archbishop of Canterbury.
5. Peregrine Bartie, Lord General in France.
6. Thomas Wilson, Dr. of Law, and Secretary of State.

All* countrymen and contemporaries. Thus sea and land, church and camp, sword and mace, gospel and law, were stored with prime officers out of this county. Nor

* Here I mention not Sir Thomas Heneage, at the same time a grand favourite, and Privy Counsellor to Queen Elizabeth.

Majesty's most honourable Privy Council. In which great employments he discovered an adequate genius and most penetrating judgment, which, joined to the closest application to business, and a vigorous industry in the execution of the many arduous affairs belonging to his elevated station, crowned all his proceedings with honour, and gained him that reputation which the concurrent testimonies of many writers confirm. For as a Secretary,²⁰ three things completed him, viz., first, quick dispatch and industry; secondly, constant intelligence and correspondence; and thirdly, a large and strong memory. Whilst the different parties were carried on at court between the Earls of Sussex and Leicester, Queen Elizabeth²¹ would needs at first favour my lord of Leicester against the Earl of Sussex, which this Doctor and my Lord Burleigh dissuaded, upon this account, because if she, who should be the common mother of all, inclined to one party, and leaned to a side, the ship of the commonwealth would be, as a boat, overturned by too much weight on the one side, and too little on the other. His place called upon him to suppress with severity such seditious reflections upon the state as came to his knowledge; but his inclination was to dissipate them with connivance and contempt; for to be opposed renders a faction considerable; to be despised (and watched) ridiculous. His peculiar knack was, a politic and artificial nourishing and entertaining of hopes; and keeping men in suspense is one of the best antidotes against the poison of discontent; it being observed by this statesman to be a certain sign of a wise government, and proceedings, to hold men's hearts by hopes, when it cannot by satisfaction, and when it can handle things in such a manner as no evil shall appear so peremptory, but that it hath some outlet of hope; which is the easier done, because both particular persons

and factions are apt enough to flatter themselves, or at least to boast what they believe not. In general, he bears the character of a wise and worthy minister, and in short (to use the words of an author of credit)²² he was Secretary of State to Queen Elizabeth for four years together, and it argues his ability for the place, because he was put into it; seeing in those active times, under so judicious a Queen, weakness might despair to be employed in such an office.

“Nor does his private character, when considered as it is published, appear beneath the dignity of his public,²³ for his parents designed him for study, his nature for business; his presence assisted his inclination, and his complaisance his presence, and his good nature both; a good nature that would have spoiled a politician in any other but Doctor Wilson, whose wisdom was the largeness of his soul, not the narrowness of a shift. He had that penetrating and comprehensive judgment, that he could at once shew the greatest prudence in laying his design and the greatest integrity in managing it, as rather securely knowing than warily close. He had a way of conveying effectual and imprinting passions, among compliments, suitable to persons and business; he had his familiarity to his inferiors, that made him not cheap; his state among equals, that made him not envied; and his observance to superiors, that made him no flatterer; his behaviour, like a well-made suit, was not too straight, or point devise, but justly measured, and free for exercise and motion. He was more reverend than plausible, more considerate than active. He had a slow but a sure way to honour, which was nothing else in him, but a discovery of his virtues and worth, upon any occasion, without any disadvantage. His thoughts were as his inclination, grave; his discourse as his reading, subtile; his actions, as his education, well weighed, regular as

must it be forgotten, though born in the same shire, they were utterly unrelated in kindred, and raised themselves independently (as to any mutual assistance), by God's blessing, the Queen's favour, and their own deserts.

²⁰ Wood's *Athenæ Oxon.* and *Fasti Oxon.* *ibid.*

²¹ Lloyd's “*Statesmen and Favourites of England, since the Reformation.*” Printed at London in 1665, p. 212 and 213.

²² Fuller's *Worthies in Lincolnshire*, p. 159, and *Bale de Script. Brit.* cent. 9.

²³ Lloyd's *Statesmen*, &c. p. 209.

his temper, even and smooth, as custom. None had a more skilful method to sway nature in others, none more prudent minutes, and seasonable degrees to check it in himself; his rule being, never to practise anything until perfect; for so he might exercise his weakness, as well as his abilities, and induce one habit of both. Three things he aimed at; first, the search of truth by industry; secondly, the attainment of it by apprehension; and thirdly, the enjoyment of it by assent. Neither took he greater pleasure in knowing than in relating and doing what is true, sound and plain, without those crooked courses which shew a creeping rather than a raised nature. He used to say what all great men know (as a certain author takes notice),²⁴ that he was six times a slave, viz. :— 1. To himself and his inclinations, till he had advanced reason. 2. To the world and its insolence, till he had improved his fortune. 3. To his pupils and their tempers, till he understood their genius. 4. To fame, and its reports, till he was known in the world. 5. To his sovereigns and their humours till he found their interest. And 6. To his business till he had attained experience.

“At last he was taken out of this life, A.D. 1581, being then Secretary and of the Privy Council, as appears by his will, proved in the ensuing year, wherein he constitutes Sir Francis Walsingham, one other of the principal Secretaries, his brother-in-law Sir William Wynter, Knt., and his cousin Matthew Smith, Esq., his executors,²⁵ and was buried in St. Catherine’s, near the Tower of London, leaving this conclusive character behind

him :²⁶ That although he made not so much noise as other men, yet he as effectually promoted the three main supporters of this nation :—1. Its native commodities. 2. Its artificial manufactures. And 3, its vecture and carriage; and so died with that content and resolution that they do, who are overtaken by fate in the pursuit of great actions and public designs.”

“He left issue, by his wife Anne,²⁷ two daughters, Lucretia,²⁸ married to Sir George Belgrave, of Belgrave, in Leicestershire, Knt., and High Sheriff of that county; and Mary,²⁹ first married to Robert Burdett, of Bramcote, in the county of Warwick, Esq., mother of Sir Thomas Burdett, the first baronet of that family; and surviving him, was married again to Sir Christopher Lowther, of Lowther, in Westmoreland, Knt. She lies buried in St. Andrew’s choir, adjoining to the parochial church of Penrith, in the same county.

“Also his son and heir, Nicholas Wilson,³⁰ of Sheepwash, in the county of Lincoln, who married Anne, the daughter of William Henneage, of Benworth, in the same county, Esq.,³¹ by whom he had issue two sons, Charles and Thomas Wilson; Charles, the elder, married the daughter of ——— Craycroft, of Whisby, in Lincolnshire, Gent., and left issue likewise two sons, Charles and John. Charles Wilson³² was a major of horse, in the service of King Charles I., and was slain on the king’s side at the battle of Naseby, 1645, having married the daughter of Blythe, of Strawson; from him and the other collaterals, are descended the Wilsons of this place and county.³³

²⁴ Lloyd’s Statesmen, p. 113.

²⁶ Lloyd. Ibid.

²⁷ Daughter of Sir William Wynter, of Lydney, in Gloucestershire, Knt.

²⁸ Philipot’s Stem. p. 11, in Collegio Armor.

²⁹ Burdett’s Account, vol. I. p. 334.

³⁰ Ex Visit. com. Lincoln. A. D. 1634, ab Henrico Chitting, arm. Cestriensi herald. et Thomâ Thomson, gen. Rouge-Dragon poursuivand. armor. deputatis et mareschal. D. Joanni Burrough, Garter. et D. Richardo St. George, equ. aur. Clarenc. reg. armor. in Collegio Armor.

³¹ From some of which knightly family in that county the present Earl of Winchelsea and Nottingham, by the female line, derives his descent.

³² Vincent’s Lincoln, No. 150, fo. 125, in Coll. Armor. ibid.

³³ It appears by the Visitation in the Heralds’ College, that Charles, the son of Nicholas, had also eight daughters. There is a Lincolnshire Visitation subsequent to 1634, but no notice in it of this family. The statement of the death of Charles at Naseby is an addition in another hand to Vincent’s Lincoln, which was his private copy of a Visitation.

²⁵ Vide Probate in Cur. Prerog. Cant.

There are many documents among the Cottonian, Harleian, and Lansdown MSS. in the British Museum, relating to state transactions in which Dr. Wilson was concerned. They consist of instructions to Dr. Wilson as ambassador to Portugal and the Low Countries, with his communications from Lisbon, Antwerp, Bruges, Brussels, Dunkirk, &c. Instructions from the Queen and Privy Council for the examination of prisoners relative to the Duke of Norfolk's conspiracy. Instructions to Dr. Wilson as one of the Commissioners for the better management of traffic. Correspondence with Lord Burleigh, Sir Thomas Smith, the Earl of Leicester, Lord Cobham, Sir Francis Walsingham, the Earl of Sussex, and Sir Francis Knollys, &c.; and the subjects of them may be thus briefly but imperfectly stated in order of time:—

In 1567. Negotiations with the King of Portugal in Mr. Winter's cause.

1569. Affairs in Portugal of Dr. Wilson's brother, a merchant.

1571. The Duke of Norfolk's conspiracy; the Duke, Barker, Banister, and Higford, having been examined by Sir Thos. Smith and Dr. Wilson in the Tower.³⁴

1572. Traffic.

1573. Dr. Wilson's conferences with the Portuguese Ambassador about terms of amity; a French libel against the English and Scotch; a traffic with Barbary, &c.

1574. The King of Spain; the French King's marriage; the Jesuits; English conspirators at Antwerp; the free passage of merchants, &c.

1575. The citizens of Flushing having impeded merchants in their navigation up the Scheldt to Antwerp.

1576-7. The embassy of Dr. Wilson to the Low Countries to compound the differences between them and the King of Spain; the stilliard; Don John of Austria; the Spanish Netherlands, &c.

1578. Stewkley's expedition against Ireland; intelligence about and communications with Monsieur; the affairs of France, Scotland, and the Low Countries; adjourning the term on account of the infection; the Queen's sickness; Hardyng and Sandford; riot at Drayton Bassett, &c.

1579. The Queen's objections to signing a warrant for 500*l.* for discharge of posts; ³⁵ Desmond destroying Youghil.

1580. The reproof of Dr. Hutton, Dean of York, for misbehaviour to Archbishop Sandys; Du Plessy sent by the King of Navarre, complaining of the cruelties of Montmorancy and Byron to the Protestants; the Turwhits; Prince of Condé; Flanders, Spain, Portugal, &c.

There are also several printed documents of a similar description in Murden's Continuation of Haynes's Collection of the Salisbury Papers.

THE PARISIAN OMNIBUS OF THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY.

MR. URBAN, *March 14.*

IT is much to be regretted, that Le Grand d'Aussy should never have completed his curious work on the Habits and Usages of the French Nation, from the earliest period to modern times. The editor of the re-

cent Edition, M. J. B. B. de Roquefort, announced in 1815 his intention to prepare a second portion of the work for the press; and from the minute and valuable information supplied in the preceding volumes, it must cause every lover of ancient manners to la-

³⁴ "Next the judges sat Dr. Wilson, Master of the Requests, and several other persons of note." "Mr. Wilson swore that Barker confessed freely without offer of torture." State Trials, Vol. I. p. 957. 1019. Trial of the Duke of Norfolk.

³⁵ "Queen Elizabeth's economy was remarkable, and in some instances seemed to border on avarice. The smallest expense, if it could possibly be spared, appeared considerable in her eyes; and even the charge of an express, during the most delicate transactions, was not below her notice." Hume, v. 472.

ment its non-appearance hitherto.¹ Had the entire plan proposed by the author been perfectly finished, we should doubtless have had the result of his researches on the Carriages, Coaches, and various modes of public and private conveyance used in early times—a subject which has become the more interesting, from having been partially discussed, so far as relates to our own country, by Mr. Markland, in the *Archæologia*.²

In the class of public vehicles now used, perhaps none excited more surprise at its first appearance, nor has been more extensively useful, than the OMNIBUS, so called, because it is convenient or suitable to all. This invention was borrowed from our continental neighbours, the French, and among them, as appears from unquestionable evidence, the usage of similar vehicles existed nearly two centuries ago, and has only been revived under a new name. By the kindness of M. Monmerqué, (a gentleman to whom the ancient literature of France is under many obligations)

¹ To those unacquainted with this work (which first appeared in 1782) it may be useful to give an idea of its contents. It is divided into seven sections. 1. *Nourriture tirée du règne végétal*, comprising an account of every species of grain; art of preparing them by different kinds of mills; the various sorts of bread, cakes, pâtes, &c.; vegetables, and fruits. 2. *Nourriture tirée du règne animal*, including flesh and fowl, with an account of every thing pertaining to hunting, falconry and game, milk, butter, cream, eggs, cheese, and fish. 3. *Mets apprêtés*, embracing all kinds of condiments for seasoning; potages, sauces, ragoûts, salades, and other made dishes; pâtisseries, and dessert. 4. *Des Boissons*, under which is treated of every description of beverage made from grain; cider, perry, wine, and vineyards; artificial drinks, as piment, clary, hippocras, &c.; spirituous liquors; tea, coffee, and chocolate. 5. *Meubles et utensiles propres aux repas*. 6. *Festins et banquets*. 7. *Usages particuliers des repas*. The second portion was to have embraced every thing relative to civil and domestic architecture; furniture; clothing and costume; amusements and games.

² Vol. xx. See also Pegge's *Curialia*, p. 270. 8vo. 1818.

I am enabled to lay before your readers some account of the first establishment of those public conveyances, compiled from a small work printed only for private distribution, intitled, "*Les Carrosses à cinq sols, ou les OMNIBUS du dix-septième siècle*," 12mo. *Firmin Didot*, 1828, pp. 74.

It is certain that carriages for hire existed in Paris as early as the minority of Louis XIV. and, if we may credit the authority of a writer in the *Strafford Letters*, as to the introduction of Hackney Coaches in England, by Capt. Baily, in 1634, the usage must have been borrowed from England.³ In the middle of the 17th century, Nicolas Sauvage had established himself in Paris, in the Rue St. Martin, opposite the Rue de Montmorency, in a large house which bore for its sign the image of St. Fiacron or Fiacre; he let out coaches to hire by the day or hour, and from the sign of his dwelling these vehicles took the name of *Fiacre*, which they still preserve.⁴ Sauvage did not obtain a patent for the sole employment of his coaches, and as others followed his example, the number of voitures soon multiplied. We are, however, ignorant whether the coaches were stationed in the street, or took up passengers at their own doors.

In May 1657, M. de Givry obtained letters-patent, which empowered him to establish in the squares and public places of Paris, and its suburbs,

³ *Strafford's Letters*, i. 227. Gough's *Topography*, i. 685. *Gent. Mag.* vol. lxxxviii. 1. 223. 591. Pegge's *Curialia*, p. 279. sq. I cannot help doubting, however, whether the usage of hackney carriages was not earlier in France than in England, as that of sedans certainly was. According to Dr. Drake, hired coaches went from London to Sturbridge fair, as early as the beginning of James the First's reign; and Pegge fixes the introduction of hackney coaches to the year 1625. The latter is certainly right in his derivation of the word from *haquenée*, cheval de louage.

⁴ *Antiq. de Paris, par Sauval*, i. 187. In a letter written by Sarrazin to Menage, in May 1648, he expressly alludes to the derivation of the term, in his "char de l'enchanteur *Fiacron*." *Œuvres*, ii. 19. ed. 1685. Concerning this *Saint*, see Pegge's *Curialia*, p. 283.

such number of coaches, *calèches*, and chariots, drawn by two horses each, as he should deem convenient; to remain for hire from seven o'clock in the morning till seven at night, and to be hired by the hour, half-hour, day, or other period, at the will of the public, for the purpose of conveyance, as well within the city and suburbs, as to the distance of four or five leagues in the environs.⁵ It would seem that this privilege was not acted on; for, in December 1664, he solicited and obtained fresh letters-patent, by which he was allowed to associate others in his undertaking. Accordingly, he relinquished his patent to the Brothers Mancini, who obtained a verification of it by an *arrêt* of Parliament, 3 Sept. 1666.⁶

In the mean time new descriptions of *voitures* were making their appearance in the capital. The Duke de Roanès, the Marquis de Sourches, and the Marquis de Crenan, had obtained a patent in January 1662, empowering them to set on foot *carrosses à cinq sous par place*, which were to traverse certain determinate routes in the interior of Paris. These vehicles began to run on the 18th of March 1662, as we learn from the following lines of Loret, in his *Muse Historique*.⁷

“ L'établissement des carrosses,
Tirés par des chevaux non rosses,
(Mais qui pourront à l'avenir,
Par leur travail, le devenir),
A commencé d'aujourd'huy mesme;
Commodité, sans doute, extresme,
Et que les bourgeois de Paris,
Considérant le peu de prix
Qu'on donne pour chaque voyage,
Prétendent bien mettre en usage.
Ceux qui voudront plus amplement
Du susdit établissement
Sçavoir au vrai les ordonnances,
Circonstances, et dépendances,
Les peuvent lire tous les jours
Dans les placards⁸ des carrefours,
Le dix-huit de Mars nostre veine
D'écrire cecy prit la peine.”

⁵ *Traité de la Police, par Delamarre*, iv. 437.

⁶ *Ibid.* p. 438.

⁷ Liv. xiii. lettre xi. dat. 18 Mars, 1662.

⁸ Two of these placards are printed by M. Monmerqué, pp. 40—46. The *routes* are laid down in each.

In the letters-patent⁹ it is stated, that the undertakers were influenced by the desire of contributing to the convenience of a large class of persons “*peu accommodées, comme plaideurs, gens infirmes, et autres*,” who had not the means of conveyance in a hired chaise or coach, for which they would be charged a pistole (11 livr.) or at least two écus (5 livr. 14 sous) per day. Their petition was referred to the Privy Council 25 Nov. 1661, and granted 19th January following. The number of vehicles is unlimited, to be stationed at convenient spots, and to start at certain fixed hours, whether empty or not, at the price of 5 sous each individual, the entire route, and for a lesser distance, or the *fauxbourgs*, in proportion.¹⁰ In the route thus established, seven coaches started, and traversed, for the first time,¹¹ the streets which led from the Porte St. Antoine to the Luxembourg.

According to Sauval, these *voitures* for the first few days were followed by the hootings of the populace, and more violent signs of dissatisfaction; but a convincing proof to the contrary is found in an interesting Letter, addressed by Madame Perrier,

⁹ Monmerqué, p. 23.

¹⁰ In the *Arrêt du Parlement*, 7 Feb. 1662, which ordains the registration of this patent, it is commanded that no soldiers, pages, laqueys, servants in livery, workmen, or labourers (*gens de bras*) should enter the said *carrosses*, and that the patent should not be prejudicial to those who jobbed coaches (these were the *fiacres*) in the city and *fauxbourgs*. *Ibid.* p. 30.

¹¹ Some trials had previously taken place, as we learn from a letter of the Marquis de Crenan (one of the patentees) to Arnauld de Pomponne. They wished to ascertain the strength of the *chevaux de louage*, and hired a coach and pair for two successive days, which started at six o'clock in the morning, and made eight routes “*gaillardement*,” four in the morning, before eleven o'clock, at a steady pace, and four after dinner, between half past two and six. “*De là*,” says the writer, “*vous jugerez du reste*,” and adds, that they had made an agreement at 100 crowns a month for the first *route*, which they hoped to establish in a few days. Dated 26 Feb. 1662. *Ibid.* p. 31.

sister of Pascal,¹² to Arnauld de Pomponne, who was living in exile at Verdun, giving an account of the first appearance of these *Carrosses à cinq sous*.¹³ A translation is here annexed :

“ *Paris, 21 May, 1662.*

“ As every body is charged with a particular employ in the affair of the Coaches, I have earnestly begged for that of communicating to you its success, and have been fortunate enough to obtain it; so that every time you see my handwriting, you may be sure of receiving good news.

“ The establishment commenced on Saturday, at seven o'clock in the morning, with an éclat and a pomp quite astonishing! The seven coaches which were to form this first route, were distributed thus—three at the Porte St. Antoine, and four opposite the Luxembourg, where were also stationed two Commissaries in their robes, four guards of the Grand Prévôt, ten or twelve archers of the town, and as many horsemen.

“ When every thing was ready, the Commissaries proclaimed the establishment, and having shewn its advantages, they exhorted the *bourgeois* to render it every assistance, and threatened the lower class of people, that if the slightest insult was offered, the severest punishment should follow—and this they said *de la part du Roi*. Then they delivered to each of the coachmen their *casques*, which are blue, the colours of the king and the city, with the royal and city arms embroidered in front. After this they ordered them to proceed.

“ On this a coach started, with one of the Grand Prévôt's guards inside; and a quarter of an hour afterwards another followed, and the two last at similar intervals; each conveying a guard, who remained with it the whole

day. At the same time the archers and horsemen spread themselves throughout the route.

“ At the Porte St. Antoine the like ceremony in every respect was observed at the same hour, for the three coaches there stationed, and the whole was managed so extremely well, that not the slightest disorder occurred.

“ In fact, the thing has succeeded so admirably, that since the first morning there have been numbers of coaches filled, and even many women among the occupants; but in the afternoon such an immense crowd assembles, that it is difficult to approach the vehicles: indeed, experience now teaches us, that the greatest inconvenience is that which you foresaw, namely,—a number of persons assemble to take their places, and, on the arrival of a coach, find it full. This is provoking; but they console themselves by thinking that another will arrive in a quarter of an hour; however, when the second comes, it is full also; and having been several times disappointed, they are compelled at last to proceed on foot. Least you should think I am inventing, I assure you the case happened to myself. I waited at the Porte St. Merry, in the Rue de la Verrerie, having a great desire to return in a coach, because the distance to my brother's house is somewhat long; but I had the mortification to see five coaches pass, without being able to obtain a place; and during that time I heard many blessings given to the inventors of a plan so advantageous to the public. As everybody spoke their minds, there was one who declared nothing could be better than the invention, but that it was a great error to have stationed so few as seven coaches for one route, which did not half suffice, and that it would require at least twenty. I was in such ill humour myself at being disappointed of a place, that I was almost of the same opinion. However, the approbation has been so universal, that one may say nothing ever commenced so well before.

“ The first and second day the crowd ranged themselves along the Pont-Neuf, and in every street, to see the coaches pass; and it was pleasant to observe the artizans cease from their

¹² It is certain that Pascal, his sister, and M. de Pomponne, had embarked in the speculation. Some writers indeed have attributed the scheme itself to Pascal, but M. Monmerqué does not think it probable, since at this period the author of the *Lettres Provinciales* had, from his increasing infirmities, abandoned all literary pursuits, and was solely occupied in religious occupations.

¹³ Monmerqué, p. 23.

work to look at them, so that nothing was done on Saturday any more than if it had been a holiday. Every where you saw laughing faces, not of derision, but of joy and satisfaction; and the convenience of the undertaking is found so great, that everybody wishes an establishment in their own vicinity. The merchants of the Rue de St. Denis asked for a *route* with such importunity, that they even talk of presenting a petition for it. Their wish would probably have been granted, by giving them one day in eight; but yesterday morning, M. de Roanès, M. de Crenan, and the Grand Prévôt, being all three at the Louvre, the King conversed on the subject with much interest, and addressing himself to the above gentlemen, said, “*Et notre route, ne l’établirez-vous pas bientôt?*” which has obliged them to think of that of the Rue St. Honoré, and defer, for some days, that of the Rue St. Denis. *Au reste*—the King declared his will to be, that those who insulted the undertaking should be severely punished, and that it should not be molested in any respect.

“Thus stands the affair at present, and I am sure you will be no less surprised than we are at its great success, quite beyond our hopes! I will not fail to give you an exact account of every thing favourable, according to my charge, and to excuse the silence of my brother, who would gladly have written to you, had he been able.

G. PASCAL.”

Notwithstanding the last paragraph, Pascal has added a few lines by way of postscript to this letter, in which he says, that an attempt had been made by two persons of the highest rank in the court, to prejudice the King against their project, by turning it into ridicule, but that the King had spoken so graciously of the plan, that the design was dropped.

In consequence of the success of the first route, a second was opened on the 11th of April, 1662, from the Rue St. Antoine, opposite the Place-Royale, to the Rue St. Honoré, near the church of St. Roch. One of the placards describing it is preserved,¹⁴ and in addition to the rules prescribed

for the first, announces, that passengers by the coaches in the second route, might take advantage, on paying double, of a communication opened with the coaches of the first, in the Rue St. Denys; also that each coach was to contain eight persons; and for the satisfaction of those who had any complaint to make against the coachman, each coach had its number placed conspicuously on each side of the coach-box, indicated by one, two, three, or four *fleurs-de-lis*, according to the number of coaches in the route; and the arms and blazons of the city of Paris on the pannels.

A third route commenced on the 22d May, the same year, from the Rue Montmartre to the Luxembourg, to communicate with the other two routes, the regulations of which¹⁵ resemble those of the former, except that the blue *casques* of the coachmen were to be edged at the seams with a yellow, white, and red lace (*galon*.)

Sauval states, that after a few years the use of these coaches was discontinued, and he attributes the failure of the enterprise to the death of Pascal. The passage is sufficiently curious to quote: “For the space of two years,” says he, “every body found these vehicles so commodious, that auditors and *maitres des comptes*, councillors and courtiers, made no difficulty in entering them, to come to the *châtelet* and the palace, so that the price was raised one sous higher. The Duke d’Enghein, on one occasion, rode in them; and the King himself, passing the summer at St. Germain, to which place he had permitted this sort of coaches to run, actually got into one for his amusement, and went from the old château where he dwelt, to the new château, to visit the Queen-mother. But, notwithstanding this great success, the use of these vehicles, three or four years after their establishment, began to decline, and became so despised, that nobody scarcely entered them; and this failure was attributed to the death of Pascal,¹⁶ the celebrated mathematician, who some say was the inventor of the under-

¹⁵ *Ibid.* p. 46.

¹⁶ Pascal died 19th Aug. 1662, and the usage certainly continued for several years afterwards.

¹⁴ Monmerque, p. 40.

taking, and that he cast a horoscope to determine its success."¹⁷

During the period in which these coaches were in vogue, an actor named Chevalier composed a comedy in three acts, in verse, which he entitled, "*L'Intrigue des Carrosses à cinq sols*." It was represented in 1662, in the Theatre du Marais, and printed in 1663. In 1828, in consequence of the re-establishment of the *Omnibus*, this play was reprinted; but it seems to possess no merit beyond that of confirming by its allusions the facts previously pointed out.

M. Monmerqué states, his researches have not enabled him to ascertain the precise form of these coaches, but that as they were supported by long braces (*souppentes*) placed on *moutons*,¹⁸ they probably resembled the vehicles represented in the pictures of Vander Meulen and Martin.

At the close of Mr. Monmerqué's little treatise, he has added, as connected with the subject, some documents relative to the establishment of *porte-flambeaux* (link-boys) and *porte-lanternes*, in 1662. F. M.

ON OLD ENGLISH POETICAL FACETIÆ.

(Continued from p. 275.)

BEFORE we proceed to fulfil our promise, touching certain ancient humorous productions on the fruitful subject of matrimony, we wish to notice two tracts of the utmost rarity, satirizing, or to speak more properly, perhaps, abusing the female sex, and thus following up the main topic of our former article.

The first of these is by a very ungallant rhymers (poet we will not call him), of the name of Charles Bansley, who had a great deal of the sourness of early puritanism in his composition, and was wofully disconcerted and disgusted by the vanity of women in his day. He wrote in the reign of Edward VI., or at least his production was then printed by Thomas Raynalde (or Raynold as it is usually spelt), though Ritson, who could not have seen it, gives it the conjectural date of 1540. This point is indisputable, because in the last stanza Bansley puts up a prayer for Edward VI. and his council. We have no dated book by Thomas Raynold later than 1550, so that we may presume that this "*Treatyse shewing and declaring the pryde and abuse of women now-a-days*," was published between 1547 and 1550. The only existing copy was that sold among Heber's books, and it must have been the same which T. Warton used when he quoted a single line from it. (Hist. E. P. iii. 367, edit. 8vo.) Hence, no

doubt, Ritson obtained his knowledge of it. Every body is aware of the advantage of a sprightly beginning, and Charles Banzley was fully sensible of it, and accordingly commences thus edifyingly—

"Bo peep! what have I spied?

A bug, I trow, devising of proud knacks
For wanton lasses and gallant women,
And other lewd naughty packs."

In the next stanzas, however, he suddenly grows extremely pious, and denounces vengeance against all who ventured abroad in their "roast-meat-clothes." County towns, and the metropolis, according to him, were then the very sinks of sin:

"Take no example by shire-towns,
Nor of the city of London,
For therein dwell proud wicked ones,
The poison of all this region."

If his poetry were at all on a par with his piety, it would be all the better. Afterwards he condescends more upon particulars, and thus attacks some old lady who ventured to apparel herself after the mode, and perhaps dressed a little more youthfully than became her years:

"Sponge up your visage, old bounsing
And trick it with the best, [trot,
Till you trick and trot yourself
To the Devil's trounsing nest."

¹⁷ Antiq. de Paris, i. 192.

¹⁸ Four strong upright pieces of wood, fixed on the axle-trees of the carriage, to which the springs or braces were attached.

Further on we meet with a mention of the celebrated "School-house of Women" (which we before assigned incontrovertibly to Edward Gosynhyll), shewing that it was written full ten years before it came from the press of John King. There is some humour in the stanza which contains the reference :

"The School-house of Women is now
And too much put in ure, [practis'd,
Which maketh many a man's hair to grow
Through his hood, you may be sure."

But we will subjoin two or three consecutive stanzas, which are worth quoting, if only with reference to habits and manners. The author is addressing and warning one of the fair sex whom he calls Jelot, a name that is usually abbreviated into Gill :

"Duck, Jelot, duck, duck pretty minions;
Beware the cucking-stool.
Duck, gallant trickers, with shame enough
Your wanton courage to cool.

Huffa! goldy-locks, jolly lusty goldy-locks;

A wanton tricker is come to town,
With a double farthingale and a caped cas-
Much like a player's gown. [sock,

Away with light rayment, and learn to go
For that is the best of all; [sadly,
That in no wise for thy carcase' sake
Thou cast away thy soule.

From Rome, from Rome this canker'd pride,
From Rome it came doubtless.

Away, for shame, with such filthy baggage,
As smells of popery and devilishness."

Here we may well say, that Bansley's zeal outstrips his muse. It is to be hoped for his own sake, that in the next reign he somewhat moderated his fury against Rome and Popery: if not, he ran the chance of burning with something even hotter than his own zeal. Towards the close, he pays a due tribute to "*plain women* who walk in godly wise;" but this portion of the tract, like the principal subject of it, may be entirely passed over without regret.

We will now come down forty or fifty years later, towards the close of the reign of Elizabeth. During the interval the violence of the attack had abated, and very naturally, for the Queen was as fond of fine clothes as any of her subjects, until she began to

be so old and wrinkled, that dress, paint, and periwigs were of no avail. She then began to scold and box the ears of her maids of honour if they ventured to look beautiful; and several productions issued from the press, severely censuring excess in apparel generally. One of the rarest of these consists of only a few leaves, and is entitled, *Pleasant Quippes for new-fangled Gentlewomen*, 4to. 1595 (a copy of it was in Longman's Catalogue for 1815, at the price of 25*l.*); what became of it does not appear, but Heber had a second, of the contents of which we shall now speak. It has been assigned to Nicholas Breton, but upon no authority beyond some remote similarity of style; besides what is above quoted of the title, it professes to be "a Glass to view the pride of vain-glorious women, containing a pleasant invective against the fantastical foreign toys daily used in women's apparel." The first stanza is as follows:

"These fashions fond of country strange,
Which English heads so much delight,
Through town and country which do range
And are embrac'd of every wight,
So much I wonder still to see
That nought so much amazeth me."

The late Mr. Douce would have been delighted had this tract fallen in his way, since it contains so much to illustrate the fashions in female apparel at that time; nobody was more curious, or possessed more curious information upon the peculiar habits of our ancestors than he did. For instance, with what zest he would have read (gently shaking his head with energy), and with what avidity noted, the following passages:

"These flaming heads with staring hair,
These wires turn'd like horns of ram;
These painted faces which they wear,
Can any tell from whence they came?
Don Satan, Lord of feigned lies,
All these new fangles did devise.

These glittering caul's of golden plate,
Wherewith their heads are richly deck'd,
Makes them to seem an angel's mate,
In judgment of the simple sect.
To peacocks I compare them right,
That glory in their feathers bright."

This reminds us of an anecdote of our good old King George III., on an occasion when, very late in life, and after his faculties began to wander, he

opened Parliament. It was the fashion for ladies then to wear huge head-dresses of coloured feathers, and so they were ranged in state in the House of Lords to observe the ceremony. Every body knows that King's speeches to the Members of both Houses began invariably—"My Lords and Gentlemen;" but George III., not being quite in possession of his senses, and looking round at the "plumed troops" of females by which he was surrounded, commenced "My Lords and Peacocks," and then unconscious of his error, proceeded to advert to the state of public affairs. We cannot call to mind the year when this happened, but we can vouch for the truth of the story, inasmuch as we were present. But to proceed with the *pleasant quips*.

After ridiculing and censuring the periwigs, ruffs, starch, rebating props "and monstrous bones that compass arms," the author thus adverts to the use of masks, which it seems in the latter end of the reign of Elizabeth were of various colours:—

"But on each wight now are they seen,
The tallow-pale, the browning bay,
The swarthy black, the grassy green,
The pudding-red, the dapple-grey:
So might we judge them toys aright,
To keep sweet beauty still in plight.

What else do masks but maskers show?

And maskers can both dance and play:
Our masking dames can sport, you know,
Sometime by night, sometime by day.
Can you hit it is oft their dance,
Deuce-ace falls stills to be their chance."

Next he attacks the use of fans, and is especially vigorous against busks and stays, which had then come into general use, and were made very strong and stiff. He says:

"These privy coats, by art made strong
With bones, with paste and such like
ware,
Whereby their backs and sides grow long,
And now they harness'd gallants are:
Were they for use against the foe,
Our dames for Amazons might go."

Hoops, aprons, and "silken garters fringed with gold," come in for their share of abuse. We quote the following passage, because it is an early notice of the common use of coaches at that period of their introduction into this country:

"To carry all this pelf and trash,
Because their bodies are unfit,
Our wantons now in coaches dash
From house to house, from street to street."

Ariosto, in a celebrated passage vindicating women, asserts that all their worst faults are imputable to men, and the author before us attributes the vanity of ladies in the article of dress, almost entirely to the foolish admiration they received. He tells the men—

"Of very love you them array
In silver, gold, and jewels brave;
For silk and velvet still you pay,
So they be trim no cost you save.
But think you such as joy in these,
Will covet none but you to please?"

He concludes his satire (for satire it deserves to be called as much as any by Bishop Hall or Marston, both of whom it preceded by several years), with the following excellent stanza:

"Let fearful poets pardon crave,
That seek for praise at wary lips:
Do thou not favor, nor yet rave;
The golden mean is free from trips.
This lesson old was taught in schools,
'Tis praise to be disprais'd of fools."

This versification, the reader will observe, is sufficiently flowing and easy, and no doubt it proceeded from a "pen of practice," though the author might not like to put his name to it for sundry intelligible reasons.

We must now revert to an earlier period, when not only our language was somewhat ruder, and less malleable, but when our poets did not so well understand the use of it. The three small tracts we are about to notice, were all printed by Wynkyn de Worde in the reign of Henry VIII., so that some, perhaps a good deal of allowance, must be made for the style of composition. They all relate to that interesting subject, Marriage, the first being entitled *The payne and sorowe of euyll maryage* (to preserve the antique spelling, which is not worth preserving, but for the sake of tracing editions and other points of bibliography), the second being called *A complaynt of them that be to soone maryed*, and the third, *Here begynneth the complaynte of them that ben to late maryed*. They are all great literary curiosities, and we are not sure that our account of them is not taken from the only known exist-

ing copies. How far they were or were not translations from the French it is not easy to ascertain; but our neighbours unquestionably have several productions of a similar description. Translating was much in fashion about that time; but in either case they will serve to shew the state of our language about the period when John Skelton was almost the only poet of any celebrity. None but the second piece we have named bears a date, viz., 1535; but the others were doubtless printed near the same time.

We will first examine the tract upon inconsiderate matrimonial alliances in general, “the pain and sorrow of evil marriage;” and then attend to the complaints of those that are “too soon married,” and “too late married.”

The writer in the outset informs us, that he had luckily escaped from the peril of a wife, and no doubt he was one of that class designated by young ladies, “fusty and miserable old bachelors,” who strive hard to make other people as wretched as themselves, all the time flattering them that there is great luxury in such a dreary lone condition. The author says,

“I was in purpose to have taken a wife,
And for to have wedded without avised-
ness

A full fair maid, with her to lead my life,
Whom that I loved of hasty wilfulness
With other fools to have lived in distress,
As some gave me council and began me to
constrain

To have been partable of their woful pain.”

And again a little afterwards:

“My joy was set in especial
To have wedded one excellent in fair-
ness, [thrall
And through her beauty have made myself
Under the yoke of everlasting distress;
But God alonely of his high goodness
Hath by an Angel, as ye have heard me tell,
Stopped my passage from that perilous
Hell.”

This very ungallant angel it appears, was no other than “St. John with the golden mouth,” who seems to have had some particular antipathy to matrimony, for no very assignable reason: He warns the author in these terms:

“Thus wedlock is an endless pennance,
Husbands know that have experience;
A martyrdom, and a continuance
In sorrow everlasting, a deadly violence:

And this of wives is gladly the sentence
Upon their husbands when they list to be
bold
How they alone govern the household.”

He adds of an unhappy man who has fallen into the snare,

“And if so be, he be no workman good
It well may hap he shall have a horn,
A large bone to stuff with[in] his hood,
A mow behind, a feigned cheer befor:
And if it fall that their good be lorn
By aventure, either at even or morrow,
Thesilly husband shall have all the sorrow.”

After calling wives “beasts very unchangeable,” the author goes on to describe their habits and dispositions:

“They them rejoice to see and to be seen
And for to seek sundry pilgrimages;
At great gatherings to walk on the green,
And on scaffolds to sit on high stages,
If they be fair to shew their visages;
And if they be foul of look or countenance,
They it amend with pleasing dalliance.”

These “great gatherings” were doubtless at the performance of miracle plays “on the green,” in the open air, when ladies and gentlemen sat upon “scaffolds” to witness the exhibition. This stanza agrees very much with what Chaucer says of his Wife of Bath:

“Therefore made I my visitations
To vigils and to processions,
To preachings and to these pilgrimages,
To plays of miracles and to marriages.”

It is to be recollected that comparatively little change had taken place either in language, manners, or amusements in a whole century after the death of Chaucer. Being satisfied that there is no “serpent so perilous and dreadful” as a wife “double of her intent;” and having put the unmarried on their guard, the author of this tract thus exhorts married men to make the best of a bad bargain:

“Therefore you men that wedded be
Do nothing against the pleasure of your
wife;
Then shall you live the more merrily,
And often cause her to live withouten
strife, [life;
Without thou art unhappy unto an evil
Then, if she then will be no beter
Set her upon a lee land and bid the devil
fet her.

ben too late married, though longer than the others, with greater brevity; not only because it is not so well written in point of style, but because it is heavier in the treatment of the subject, and in every respect less curious and interesting. It is the supposed work of a man who has deferred marriage till late in life, and who though his wife is quite a model for her sex in most particulars, finds many annoyances and inconveniences attending the state. Though there is less humour, there is more coarseness than in either of the other productions, and it bears stronger marks of having been translated from the French: some of the foreign idioms are preserved, and the author has made not a few uncouth attempts to naturalize French words: we have therefore *poche* for pocket, *garçons* for bachelors, *volenty* for will, *corsage* for body, *tesmonage* for evidence, &c. He thus describes his mode of living when young and single:

“ Now sith that I have my time used
For to follow my foolish pleasancess,
And have myself oftentimes sore abused
At plays and sports, pomps and dances,
Spending gold and silver and great finances,
For fault of a wife, the cause is of all:
Too late married men may me call.”

Here the reader will perceive we come again to the form of the “ballad simple” noticed and often employed by Chaucer. The subsequent stanza to the same import, contains two French words which the writer pressed into his service.

“ Foolish regards full of vanity
I cast overthwart and eke contravers:
To day I had peace, rest, and unity,
To-morrow I had pleas and process divers
Break I did doors and fenesters,
Serjeants met me by the way,
And imprisoned both me and my prey.”

There are very few of Wynkyn de Worde’s publications so ill printed as this before us. In the stanza just quoted “overthwart” is printed “over swarte,” and there are many other errors of the press; some so obvious that we wonder how they could have been committed. Thus, one stanza is made to close with the following couplet:

“ That in him there was no puissance,
Amity, solace, joy, ne pleasure,
where we ought of course to read *pleasance* for “pleasure.” However, printers were then, as now, capable of any atrocities. The subsequent early notice of the *Romaunt of the Rose*, and its author, is worth noting:

“ Theophrastus us sheweth in his prose,
That in marriage all is out of tune:
So doth also the Romaunt of the Rose
Composed by master John de Mehune.”

However, as the translator asserts, these writers were never married, and therefore only abused matrimony “at all adventures.” After sundry digressions, he concludes with the following exhortation in favour of early marriages:

“ Better it is in youth a wife to take
And with her [live] to God’s pleasance,
Than to go in age, for God’s sake,
In worldly sorrow and perturbation,
For youth’s love and utterance,
And then to die at the last end
And be damned in hell with the foul fiend.”

What humour is to be found in the performance is so mixed up with what is indecorous, that we are unable to give a single specimen of it. We should mention that in the close the writer calls himself “the Author,” as if he were not merely a translator; in the same way that some of our modern dramatists endeavour to conceal their obligations to our neighbours. The cant name for a cobbler was formerly “a translator.”

MICYLLUS AND MELANCTHON.

(Continued from p. 392.)

MR. URBAN,
NOT only as editor of the principal works of Ovid, and as critic on Terentianus Maurus de Metris, and as having, in conjunction with Camerarius, edited the Iliad and Odyssey, &c. does

Micyllus deserve to be named amongst the German scholars, who at that period contributed so much to the diffusion of classical knowledge. I consider his services in another line to have been not less valuable. He

was, in the language of the best Latin poets of the time, Germany, and held a very high rank among the learned of the day. Accordingly, being considered the banners of Germany, Melancthon, he gave such splendour and splendour to the reformation also, as it then idolized was well related to bestow.

It would be wrong to verse of Micvillus and in beauty with his Italian contentment in another light, the which the whole of the moral character of his country, and reformed religion.

Micvillus, having
jection that for
the gifts of spirit
vated with, and

In the view of
the general

Halae, 1777, pre-
contains, amongst
No. xviii. an epistle
from him to the pastors of
Hamburg, in which
his own defence with great
and pointed address. How
does he there touch those
who, at a safe distance from
of action, did nothing but
against him who in every
the burden and heat of the
and cum ita sit, aliquando
et pericula subimus, quam
aplausores suos in toto
corruuntur." Again he em-
says, "*De magnis rebus*
Id judicamus utilius esse
aut re simili rixari,
clamitant nos tantum
aut contumacia ad-
gubernatoribus, alere dissidia,
peregrinas gentes." And
more to the same purpose in
of his conduct; so that
divine of the church of
will be very reluctant to con-
the part, "in quæstionibus non
pro pace Ecclesiasticâ."
critical day sustained by Me-
lanchton.

If any excuse be required for thus
calling the attention of your readers
to the memory and merits of the
valuable of the reformers, suffi-
cient reasons for so doing at this time
are in the catalogue, lately published,
of books and manuscripts once be-
longing to Melancthon; which, along
with the other collections forming the
library of Dr. Kloss, are advertised for
sale by Mr. Sotheby in the course of
the month.

A highly interesting publication
in which these valuable articles are
exhibited exhibits incidentally, as at
pages 330, 331. fresh illustra-
tions of that singular acuteness, tact,
and perseverance in Mr. Ormer of the
British Museum; by which he has
been enabled, from tracing nice cir-
cumstances, however minute, yet
intertwined with points of
importance to detect what had escaped
the notice of other eyes. The un-
feigned tribute of a scholar's thanks
is here tendered to Mr. Ormer for the
light he has shed on paleography in his
work on the *Astronomical Poem*

Vivamus, mea Lesbia, atque amemus.

And it is chiefly indeed by way of exception to the rule, that Dr. Jortin (Erasmus, i. 90.) said of the amiable and benevolent Sadolet, he "writes with as much piety as purity," or that of Flaminio, though he too once lived at the gay luxurious court of Leo X., Mr. Roscoe had occasion to testify, "in Flaminio we have the simplicity and tenderness of Catullus without his licentiousness."*

More immediately for the purpose of this hasty sketch, let me pass on to the accomplished Balthasar Castiglione; whose house at Urbino for a short time, be it remembered, entertained Flaminio as its guest. That nobleman has left on record what I fear must be regarded as a very un-

common offering from the Italian muse, an offering to affection strictly virtuous, to chaste and conjugal love. It is a poem contained in the *Selecta Poemata Italorum* (vid. the enlarged and well illustrated edition, Oxford, 1808.) and it bears the title, *Hippolyte Balthasari Castilioni Conjugi*, or more explicitly, *Elegia in quâ fingit Hippolyten suam ad se ipsum scribentem*.

Balthasar, at the time of writing this Elegy (about 1519), was in Rome as Ambassador from Mantua; and had recently from Hippolyta received a plaintive letter, to say, that in his absence all her happiness was to hear from him, to think of him, and with their little son Camillo, to be reminded of him—while looking at his portrait by Raffaele.

Sola tuos vultus referens, Raphæelis imago
 Picta manu, curas allevat usque meas.
 Huic ego delicias facio, arrideoque jocosque,
 Alloquor, et tanquam reddere verba queat,
 Assensu nutuque mihi sæpe illa videtur
 Dicere velle aliquid, et tua verba loqui;
 Agnoscit, balboque patrem puer ore salutatur
 Hoc solor longos decipioque dies.
 At quicumque istinc ad nos accesserit hospes,
 Hunc ego quid dicas, quid faciasve, rogo.
 Cuncta mihi de te incutiunt audita timorem:
 Vano etiam absentes sæpe timore pavent.
 Sed mihi nescio quis narravit sæpe tumultus,
 Miscerique necesse per fora, perque vias,
 Cum populi pars hæc Ursum, pars illa Columnam
 Invocat, et trepidâ corripit arma manu.
 Ne tu, ne quæso tantis te immitte periculis:
 Sat tibi sit tuto posse redire domum.
 Romæ etiam fama est cultas habitare puellas,
 Sed quæ lascivo turpiter igne calent.
 Illis venalis forma est, corpusque, pudorque;
 His tu blanditiis ne capiare, cave.
 Sed nisi jam captum blanda hæc te vincla tenerent,
 Tam longas absens non paterere moras, &c. &c.

Now, if it be true, as Bayle tells us, that the critics found abundance of faults in the verses of Micyllus, and even faults against quantity, such faultiness was the case more or less with Cis-Alpine scholars also; nor will the beautiful lines above quoted from the pen of Castiglione, bear the ordeal of very rigorous criticism.

Upon the whole, therefore, and after

a candid review of the Latin poetry, which Germany produced at that period when with the spread of classical learning the cause of the reformation was so advantageously blended, I do not scruple to claim for the German writers of Latin verse (especially for Micyllus) a higher consideration on the score of historical value in what they record, and even of freedom

* Vide Archdeacon Wrangham's very pleasing edition of *Select Poems of Marc-Antonio Flaminio*, imitated by E. W. Barnard, p. xxii.

and real amenity in the composition, than the eclat of their Italian contemporaries has hitherto in this country allowed them to enjoy.

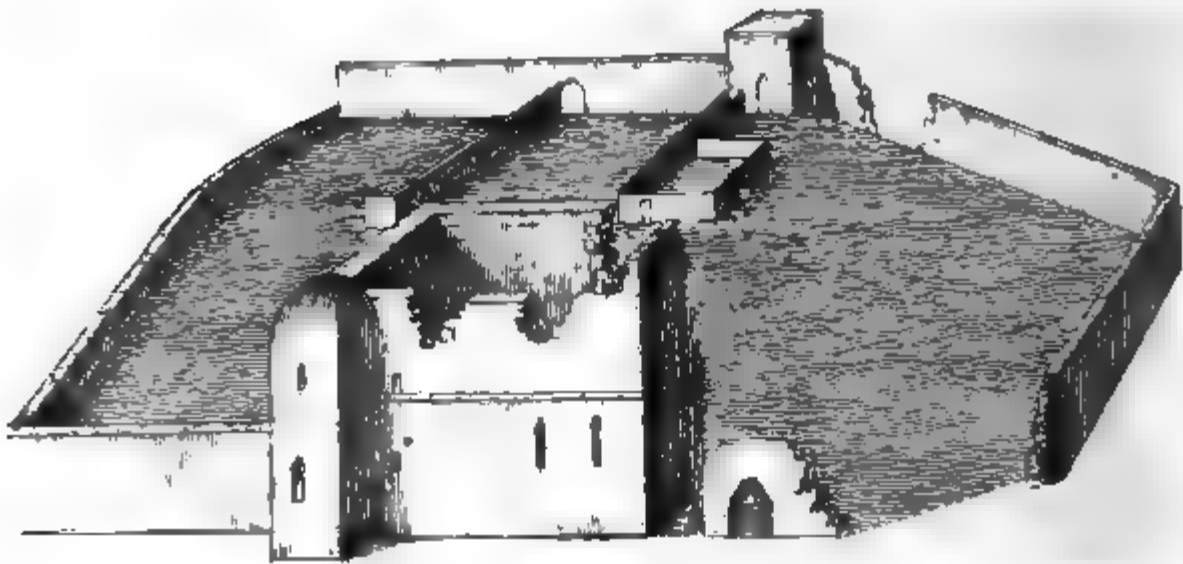
A far grander and wider basis, however, has the fame of MELANCTHON to rest upon. The variety of his own attainments in every branch of science and literature, the benefits of knowledge unceasingly conferred on others by his writings and by his lectures, and above all, the service which he was thus enabled to render to the cause of the reformation from the admiration paid to his talents, and the love entertained for his personal virtues at home and abroad, may well place the name of Melancthon in the list of excellent men, the indefatigable instructors of mankind.

The mildness of his nature, the *gratia quædam fatalis*, as Erasmus most aptly terms it (Jortin, i. 515), may not be considered as the mere idiosyncrasy of human constitution, but as the same blessed gift, and from the same source as that temperament which so marked the beloved disciple of our Lord. Equally remote from the "timid prudence" of Erasmus as from the "roughness and fiery courage" of Luther his friend and colleague, even in those difficult and dangerous times, his conduct, if impartially tried, not on the principles put forth by other persons, but on the actual and professed convictions of his own mind, defies the charge of having ever betrayed or injured the great cause by one act of irresolute weakness. And the historian of Charles the Fifth, when in the affair of the Interim he accuses Melancthon of having been "seduced into unwarrantable concessions," reminds one of that Presbyterian bitterness against every thing Eraetian (so called), which was hardly to be expected from the moderate Dr. Robertson. Dr. Cox, in his Life of Melancthon (1815), pp. 482—93, has very ably shewn, from his reply to the *Interim*, that the impressions unfavorable to his character on that ground will not stand the test of fair examination. The perusal of that explicit answer is quite necessary, if one would form a just estimate of his deliberate creed on the question of matters then called *indifferent*. And the Life of Melancthon by Camera-

rius (in the edition Halæ, 1777, preferable to all others), contains, amongst the documents, No. xviii. an epistle (in 1549) from him to the pastors of the church at Hamburgh, in which he pleads his own defence with great frankness and pointed address. How delicately does he there touch those persons, who, at a safe distance from the scene of action, did nothing but talk loudly against him who in every debate bore the burden and heat of the day! "Quod cum ita sit, aliquanto majora odia et pericula subimus, quam illi qui inter applausores suos in tuto nobis convitiantur." Again he emphatically says, "*De magnis rebus pugnamus. Id judicamus utilius esse quam de vestitu aut re simili rixari, ubi sapientes clamitant nos tantum stultâ morositate aut contumaciâ adversari gubernatoribus, alere dissidia, attrahere peregrinas gentes.*" And much more to the same purpose in justification of his conduct; so that any consistent divine of the church of England will be very reluctant to condemn the part, "in quæstionibus non necessariis, pro pace Ecclesiasticâ," in that critical day sustained by Melancthon.

If any excuse be required for thus calling the attention of your readers to the memory and merits of the most amiable of the reformers, sufficient reasons for so doing at this time exist in the catalogue, lately published, of books and manuscripts once belonging to Melancthon; which, along with the other collections forming the library of Dr. Kloss, are advertised for sale by Mr. Sotheby in the course of next month.

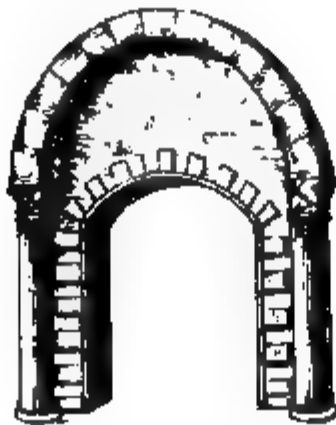
The highly interesting publication in which those valuable articles are described, exhibits incidentally, as at pp. 282, 309, 330, 331, fresh illustration of that singular acuteness, tact, and perseverance in Mr. Ottley of the British Museum; by which he has been enabled, from tracing nice circumstances, however minute, yet essentially interwoven with points of importance, to detect what had escaped the sagacity of other eyes. The unfeigned tribute of a scholar's thanks is here tendered to Mr. Ottley for the service rendered to paleography in his recent work on the *Astronomical Poem*



OGMORE CASTLE, GLAMORGANSHIRE.



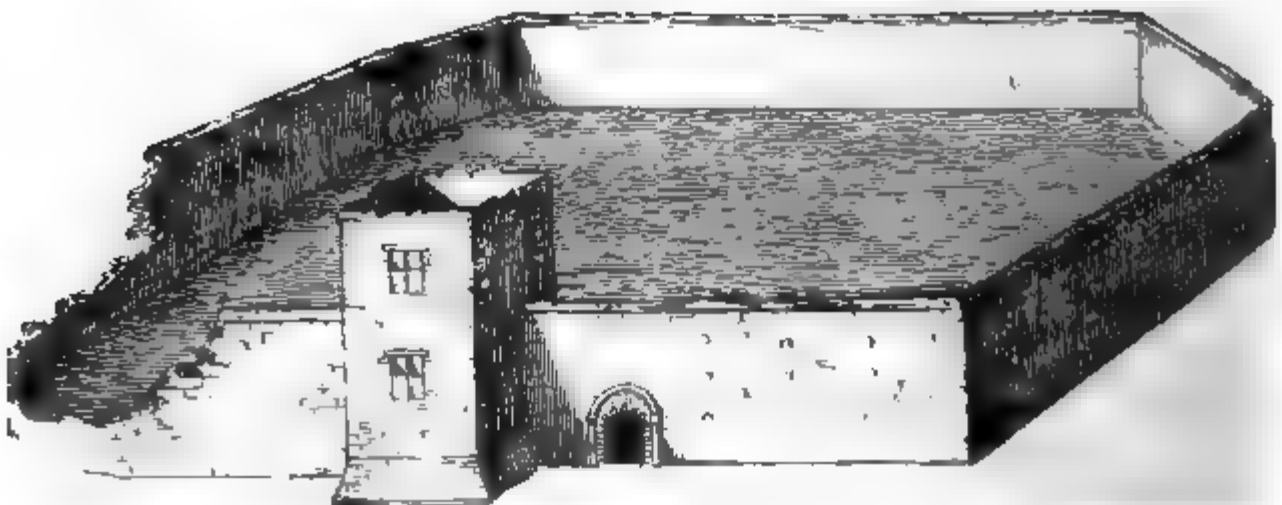
*Plan of
Lower Story*



Portal.



Capital.



NEWCASTLE, GLAMORGANSHIRE.

by *Aratus*. Amongst many curious points of learning there investigated, he has satisfactorily established the ancient use of minuscule characters in writing; and has on that ground rendered it more than probable, that various important MSS. belong to an earlier date by several centuries than the age to which antiquaries have hitherto assigned them. Yours, &c. J. T.

CASTLES OF GWENT AND DYFED.
No. II. NEWCASTLE.

THIS castle is situated in the county of Glamorgan, in the hundred of its own name, and upon the northern boundary of the town of Bridgend. It appears to have derived its appellation in contradistinction from Old-castle, traces of which are said still to be visible upon the left bank of the Ogmere, between it and the chapel of Bridgend. (*See Plate.**)

Newcastle is placed upon the summit of lias hills, the escarpment of which towards the river, or north or north-eastern sides, forms a precipitous cliff of eighty or a hundred feet, and on the southern sides falls off as a steep descent. Directly to the south of the castle, and separated from it only by the intervention of the church-yard, is the church, occupying the slope of the hill a little lower down. The castle appears to have consisted originally of a *keep*, an *enceinte* and *walls*, two *towers*, a *gateway*, and a species of *outwork*, or raised platform, between the wall of the *enceinte* and the church-yard.

The *Keep*, which was in the middle of the *enceinte*, has now completely disappeared, no traces of it whatever remaining; its situation was, however, politely pointed out to us by the Rev. Incumbent, whose advanced age permitted of his remembering the existence of portions of it. It is said to have been square. The *enceinte* in which the keep stood, hexagonal in figure, occupies about a quarter of an acre; it is now employed as the kitchen garden of the parsonage, and was

kept, when we visited the place in 1834, in very creditable order.

The *walls of the enceinte*, varying in height from twenty to thirty feet, are for the most part still standing. Towards the north-west are traces of a tower, the remains of which, however, being lower than the wall, are not represented in the drawing. The battlements have long since disappeared, and the wall itself at the south-west angle is much dilapidated, though still in some measure supported by a mound of earth which leads up to the first story of the gate tower. That face of the wall in which the gate opens, is of later masonry than the rest.

The *gate-tower* is a quadrangular structure, two stories in height, half within and half without the curtain, and widening externally towards the bottom into a sort of buttress. The stories contain one chamber each, and the ground floor seems to have been solid, or at any rate is now completely blocked up. The lower story, about 12 feet by 15, is accessible only from the western rampart; it has two windows northward looking into the court, and one southward towards the exterior; the door is, as we have said, on the western side, and the eastern is occupied by a fire-place. The story above is similar to this.

The portal, a little to the east of the gate-tower, is of a very singular structure, and merits especial attention. The arch of entrance is segmental, or less than a semicircle; its curve and lintels are ornamented with a plain bead at the angle, and composed of stones of which the alternate ones project like the coigns of a brick building, or a Palladian door-case.

Exterior to, and in front of this arch, are two columns of about eight feet in height, and resting upon plain Doric bases, and the shafts terminating on a level with the spring of the last-described arch. The capitals are different; that to the west, of which an enlarged sketch is represented, resembles closely in its ornaments the Ionic, and is much more like early Italian than regular Norman work. The other is a plain Norman capital, very similar to the former in general form, but differing from it in the absence of ornament, and in its rounded corners. Upon these capitals rests a regular se-

* The Castle of Ogmere, the subject of the other view, was described in our March number.

micircular arch, which stands out in a bold relief from the wall, and thus incloses a kind of tympanum between it and the segmental arch of the portal.

Within the lintels are the traces of hinges and a bolt. The curtain-walls throughout are perforated by the usual holes.

The *platform* in front of the castle does not extend above twenty feet, and terminates suddenly in a sort of ha-ha, about six feet deep. To the east it is stopped by the clift, and to the west it is gradually lost in the higher ground. With respect to the date of this castle history is silent. There can be no doubt but that the portal and the wall in which it opens are coeval, and of the Norman period. Tradition attributes the building of this castle to "Salys," an Italian architect, from whom the adjacent estate of "Laleston" derived its name. This is rendered highly probable from the internal evidence of the capital, which resembles closely those capitals at Westminster, known to have been worked by Italians. The presumed figure and shape of the keep agree also with the Norman origin of the castle. The gate-tower is of much later date; its windows flat-headed, divided by a mullion and transom into four lights, and ornamented above with a dripstone with returned ends, are evidently late Perpendicular, and resemble in many respects those hereafter to be noticed at Coity.

It is however possible, that the windows may have been interpolated, and that the mass of the tower may be of older date, though even then it could not be considered of the age of the neighbouring eastern wall, to which in masonry it is much inferior. The castle is chiefly composed of limestone, and the mortar of its older portion is still tolerably firm. It is at present the property of the Earl of Dunraven.

G. T. C.

MR. URBAN, *Wulford, near Ross,*
April 10.

IN the Gentleman's Magazine for 1833, (Vol. cii. p. 501) I offered a communication concerning a topographical desideratum, viz., the progress of Offa's Dyke upon this, the Gloucestershire side of the Wye; which

progress, tradition says, commences at the Old Passage near Chepstow, and from the occurrence of pieces of earthworks has been deemed to proceed to Coleford, in the Forest of Dean.

Tradition is not to be despised; because, though it has not the character of evidence, it has that of suspicion, which is often a jackal to a lion. In the instance alluded to, as in many others, research only leads to the inference, that the tradition concerning this Gloucestershire progress of Offa's Dyke, is similar in authority to a ghost story—an ocular spectrum derived from earthworks (apparently Roman) and a wrong appropriation of history, relative to Offa's dyke.

A gentleman* and neighbour of consideration, as well as of no small penetration and intellect, as well as skill in archæology, has written to me a letter, of which the following is an extract:

"It is true that Offa's name is given to the Roman lines, the Danish camp, and the British works accompanying Leman's Akeman-street through my Sedbury estate, which fill up all assailable intervals of precipices from the termination of your investigation at Caerswall to my cliffs on Severn; but if Offa had any thing to do with refortifying these, I think it must have been for a *military defence* of the termination of his line, and that the Wye was the *conventional demarcation of countries*. It is difficult to suppose that he would have suffered the continuance of a Welsh ground *between* the Wye and his defences on the cliffs."

It is familiar, that the Severn formed the most ancient division between England and Wales. The Monmouth and Herefordshire banks of the Wye are, in the ancient records, both in Wales; but in the Anglo-Saxon æra, the Wye, beyond Hereford, was made by Athelstan the boundary between England and North Wales; while, with regard to South Wales, Higden says, "*Flumen Vaga apud castrum Strigulense in austro Walliam ab Anglia secuit. Insuper et Rex Offa, ad perpetuam Regnorum Angliæ et Walliæ distinctionem habendam, fecit fossam perlongam, quæ ab austro*

* George Ormerod, Esq., of Sedbury Park, near Chepstow.

juxta Bristolliam sub montibus Wal-
liæ jugiter se extendit in boream,
fluminaque Sabrinæ et Deæ in eorum
pene primordiis transcindit, &c. us-
que ad ostium fluminis Deæ ultra
Cestriam, juxta castrum de Flint,
inter collem Carbonum et monasterium
de Basingwerk se protendit." *

Asser Menevensis † speaks thus : —
 “ Fuit in Mercia moderno tempore . . .
 Rex nomine Offa, qui vallum magnum
 inter Britanniam et Merciam, et mari
 usque ad mare facere imperavit.”

It is to be recollected, before making any deductions from these premises, that the question is not whether there existed an Offa's Dyke or not, but whether it followed the banks of the Wye, as pretended. According to these authors, it did not, and therefore the earthwork on the Gloucestershire side, so denominated, is misnomered.

First. It appears that the Wye, from its mouth at Chepstow, was the boundary between England and Wales, both south and north, and that Offa's Dyke does not conform to any such lines, because it runs too far to the east.

Secondly. The Saxon Chronicle shows that Offa commenced his reign in the year 755, and died in 794. Asser Menevensis died in 909: he says, that the Dyke was made "*moderno tempore,*" and there being only a century between Offa and himself, he could have had no more difficulty in ascertaining its æra, than a person now living would have in regard to the age of the Monument or St. Paul's.

Thirdly. Asser says, that the foundation of the Dyke had a specific object, viz. separation of Wales from Mercia, which object the course of the Wye could not effect, because it turns short off to the westward at Hereford, and would have thrown all the eastern country from that place to Chester out of the kingdom of Mercia.

Fourthly. Asser says, that the Dyke ran from sea to sea, i. e. according to Higden, from the mouth of the Trent to that of the Dee, or from the English to the Irish Channel. The latter also says, that, commencing on the north, it proceeded under the Welsh mountains.

tains to the north. Now the line, from the Dee to Old Radnor, is distinctly visible ; and, as the undulation on that line is very trifling, it will appear, by applying a ruler to the map from Old Radnor to the Bristol Channel, that the lost portion went from Old Radnor by Abergavenny, and thence between Usk and Pontypool, terminating at the sea between Newport and Landaff. According to Higden's account, and the maps also, Newport and Caldecot-hill, on the Monmouthshire shores, face the mouth of the Avon, the "*juxta Bristoliam*" of the Chronicler ; and the "*sub montibus*" going northward, indicate the Monmouth and Brecon hills, by Abergavenny, &c.

As to the pretended Offa's Dyke, it consists seemingly of communications between the Roman camps, &c. thrown up to check the Silures. The trajectory at Aust is undoubtedly of Roman antiquity; and there is a considerable camp at Maget, not far from the commencement of the pretended Offa's Dyke at Beachley, *alias* the Old Passage; and there were stations at Lydney (*Abona*), Stanton (*Blestum*), Bollatree (*Ariconium*), *betide castris* or other works at Symonds' Yat, Bury-hill, the Devil's Pulpit, Snow-green, &c. &c. These works must have guarded the trajectory in a most powerful force, and almost invincibly have protected the passage of the Eversn through the numerous garrisons which could have been collected against an enemy within a very few hours.

June, 1891. J. D. F.

ROBINSON, W. J.

Mr. Dean, April 20

[illegible]

* XV Scriptores, 194.

† Id. 157.

obviated. As a familiar illustration, it may be observed, that it is on such a principle a man wearing snow-shoes, is prevented from sinking into the light and uncompressed substance over which he passes. This simple, but effectual mode of obtaining a permanent footing for their edifices, was well known to the Romans, who never cared about placing the foundations of their buildings deep in the earth, but commonly constructed them on the natural surface. They were followed in this practice, it appears, by the architects of the early part of the middle age. The thickness of the wall of the White Tower, at the podium, or base, is truly astonishing, and is a striking existing commentary on the line of Shakspeare—

"Our castle's strength shall laugh a siege to scorn."

It is constructed of Kentish rag, huge flints, with a mixture here and there of some inconsiderable fragments of Roman brick, grouted together with lime and sand, containing a vast number of small shells. The wall is 27 feet thick at its base; it has an abutment, or lean-to battening outwards of 15 feet more—total thickness of the base, 42 feet! This wall diminishes gradually in substance, as it has been carried upward—in the first story, to about 15 feet, till it terminates with an embattled parapet in width a single yard.

The extreme hardness of the material renders the perforation of this wall, for the purpose above described, a work of considerable labour; it has been effected by great iron punches, driven with great effect. On getting through the exterior wall, the labourers, at the distance of about six feet inward, met with another barrier, or wall, the nature of which has not been ascertained.

It is supposed to have been the wall of the tower of St. Martin.

which renders, in my opinion, of somewhat apocryphal appropriation, the bones considered to be those of the two princes smothered in the Tower by order of Richard III. which were dug up in the reign of Charles II. near the same place, and considered to be sufficiently identified, to claim translation to a marble sarcophagus in the Abbey church of Westminster.*

It is curious to trace how the appellation of Caesar's Tower, sometimes given to the White Tower of London, and the vulgar tradition sanctioned by Fitz-Stephen, that its foundations were cemented by the blood of animals, may, in some degree, be reconciled to facts—for the first, there is little doubt but a castellum of some importance here occupied the S. E. angle of the wall of the Roman city, and that it was of sufficient size to be used as the receptacle of the Imperial Mint; an ingot of gold was found in digging the foundations of the Ordnance-office, in the latter half of the last century, stamped *ex officina Honorii*,† and the discovery of Roman coins has further attested Roman occupation. It is possible, indeed, that the remains of the old Roman castellum may be traced in those foundations which now appear to exist within the area of the White Tower.

As to the statement, that the blood of animals was employed in cementing the foundations of the Palace Tower, it is but an exaggerated account of the extraordinary solidity of the wall and excellence of the cement, which the recent discovery of the points actually confirms.

It is well aware of the great Norman

the Bishop of the

the tower

the tower

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Roman antiquities continue to be discovered in the excavation for foundations in the line of the new street leading from Eastcheap to the Bank. Several beautiful fragments of Samian ware, some antique rings, and two or three small lamps, have been found among old foundations on the Roman level, at the south-west corner of Nicholas-lane. One of these lamps was stamped on the bottom ASULA FECIT. On the opposite side of the way may be observed at the same depth a huge foundation of squared chalk, upwards of a yard in width.

But of all the discoveries to which recent engineering operations in London have given rise, none has been more striking than that of the colossal bronze head exhibited last Thursday evening at the Society of Antiquaries, by John Newman, esq. F.S.A. Architect of the Bridge House estates. This most interesting fragment has the character of Greek workmanship, particularly in the execution of the hair, the curls of which are clustered with the broad simplicity of the antique. It has, I have little doubt, been the head of some Divinity, and from the turn of the neck resembling that of the Belvidere Apollo, perhaps was the representative of the Delphic God.

The eyes appear to have been furnished with jewels, the cavities for the insertion of which still remain. At the top of the head is a circular hole, apparently intended for the insertion of a pipe, an artifice which might be necessary to render the statue oracular. By a refinement of flattery not unusual, the features of the god are made to resemble those of the reign-

ing Emperor of the day; the face is that of Hadrian. This head was found near the third arch from the London side of the New London Bridge, opposite Fresh and Botolph wharfs, and in a line with the remains of some baths of tessellated marble, which I had occasion to notice in your pages, some time since, as existing at the back of the Monument.

On the destruction of the remains of the spacious hall of the Priory of St. Mary Overy, I need not enlarge, as I hear it will not escape the notice of your intelligent correspondent E.I.C. On the afternoon of the 6th instant I saw the massive eastern wall of this ancient refectory lifted up and thrown down, by the force of levers, with one mighty crash, which made the earth tremble, and raised a cloud of dust as high as the roof of the adjacent old priory church. I remarked, in this ancient wall, that between every course of masonry had been thrust a layer of thin flat tiles, about $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch in thickness. From one of the ruined arches were taken three of the stamped bricks which some years since were considered as Roman, but which Mr. Cruden's Account of one discovered in a well at Gravesend, and six in my own possession, from the site of St. Katharine's near the Tower, exhibited to the Society of Antiquaries in 1832, prove to have been of the latter end of the reign of Henry VII. or the beginning of that of Henry VIII.

I purpose, as occasion may arise, if acceptable to your readers, to continue from time to time these Londonian notes.
A. J. K.

COINS OF HENRY THE THIRD.

MR. URBAN,—In the autumn of last year, as some countrymen were digging potatoes on Lord Bantry's demesne at Sea View, county Cork, (near which there is a burial-ground, where an abbey formerly stood) in a boggy spot, within six inches of the surface, they turned up some hundreds of silver coins, contained in a leather, shaped in the form of the leg of a boot; the leather fell or crumbled to pieces, and not a vestige could be procured. The coins became the property of those who could get them, and were sold or given away, and dispersed through the country, so that it is impossible to know

what the actual number was. The largest parcel, I believe, came into my hands; and I have been able to examine some others, the result of which I have now to communicate to you.

With the exception of a few Scotch, the hoard consists of the pennies of Henry the Third, a small proportion from his Mint in Dublin, and the remainder his English pennies, all with the long cross. I shall subjoin a general list of the Mints, and the variations of moneyers and readings. One Mint, Kew, I believe, is new; and in the few of Kew Tack and the Kew Ave. there may pos-

sibly be some novelties. The penny which I have placed in the list as "Foreign?" may be only a blundered Henry. The type is precisely the same as Henry's, without the sceptre; Mint mark, a star,

Inscribed—"VI——NDUS RE"

Reverse —"ER TOI CAN ON."

There were about a dozen cut halfpence, one of which was Scotch, one Irish, and the others English: but no subdivisions, into farthings which I have seen, of Henry the Third's pennies.

One of the Dublin pennies (with the bust in the triangle) has at first an unusual appearance; but it is, I apprehend, merely a blundered coin, and the reverse reads "HOV VIDLNE."

The Scotch pennies were, one of William the Lion, similar to No. 16, of Snelling, and ten of Alexander the Second: of these only four are remarkable. The first has the King's head bare, and looking to the left (by which I mean looking the same way as the coins of his present Majesty William the Fourth) with the sceptre, the type being exactly similar to that of Snelling No. 2, which some numismatists have assigned to Alexander the First: the only letters on the reverse which are distinct, are "RIN ON."

The second penny bears the head also to the left, with the sceptre; and the reverse reads "ION CO ON PER."

The third and fourth are of the common type, the head crowned, and looking to the right. The former bears on the reverse "SI ON DIBARE," being struck at Dunbar; the latter, "ER ON GLA," which was probably struck at Glasgow. Both of these Mints are, I believe, of unusual occurrence. I may notice a fifth, the reverse of which reads backwards (WALTER ON B.)

General List.

William the Lion	..	1
Alexander the Second	10	
Foreign?	.. ..	1

Henry the Third. Irish.

Richard of Dublin	..	60
David of Dublin	..	23

Henry the Third. English Mints.

London	..	..	235
Canterbury	..	..	222
York	..	..	10
Hereford	..	..	7
Gloucester	..	..	5
Carlisle	..	..	3
Shrewsbury	..	..	3
Northampton	..	..	10
Winchester	..	..	9
Bristol	..	..	8
Wilton	..	..	2
Shaftsbury	..	..	5
Norwich	..	..	11

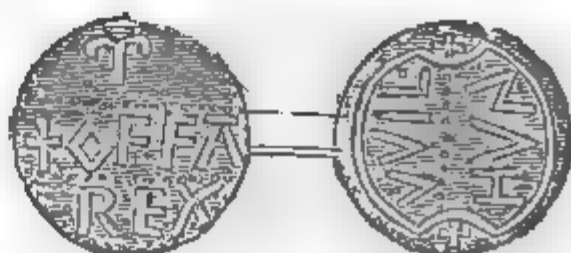
Exeter	..	..	10
St. Edmundsbury	..	..	9
Oxford	..	..	5
Lincoln	..	..	12
Newcastle	6
Ilchester	2
Ran?	6
Rex Terce	5
Rex Ang.	2
Blundered	2
Uncertain Mints	18

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List of Mints, Moneyers, and Variations, on the Pennies of Henry the Third, found at Bantry, all with the long cross.

Richard of Dublin	..	..	..	60
RICARD ON DIVE.				
David of Dublin	..	..	..	23
DAVI ON DIVELI				
DAVI ON DEVELI				
London	..	..	..	235
Nicholas, with the sceptre	..	..	..	42
Without	..	..	..	56
NICOLE ON LUND				
Henry, with the sceptre	..	..	..	32
Without	..	..	..	30
HENRI ON LUND				
HENRI ON LUNDE				
HENRI ON LUDEI				
Richard, with the sceptre	..	..	..	20
Without	..	..	..	1
RICARD ON LUND				
Walter, with the sceptre	..	..	..	7
Without	..	..	..	1
WALT ON LUNDEN				
WALTER ON LUND				
William, with the sceptre	..	..	..	9
WILLEM ON LUND				
David, with the sceptre	..	..	..	8
Without	..	..	..	1
DAVI ON LUNDE				
DAVI ON LUNDEN				
DAVI ON LUNDN				
John, with the sceptre	..	..	..	4
JON ON LUNDEN				
JON ON LUND				
London uncertain	..	..	..	24
Canterbury	..	..	..	222
Nicholas, with the sceptre	..	..	..	49
Without	..	..	..	32
NICOLE ON CANT				
William, with the sceptre	..	..	..	37
Without	..	..	..	5
WILLEM ON CANT				
Gilbert, with the sceptre	..	..	..	20
Without	..	..	..	3
GILBERT ON CAN				
GILBERT ON CANT				
John, with the sceptre	..	..	..	33
JON ON CANTER				
JOHS ON CANTER				
Robert, with the sceptre	..	..	..	1
Without	..	..	..	2

ROBERT ON CANT	Without	..	..	..	5
ROBERT ON CAN	RANDULF ON SED				
Walter, with the sceptre	JON ON SEDMUND	..	..	5	
Without	Oxford, with the sceptre	..	..	1	
WALTER ON CANT	Without	..	..	4	
Canterbury, uncertain	WILLEM ON OX	..	..	28	
York, without the sceptre.	GOCLEN ON OXON	..	..	10	
JON ON EVERVIC	ADAM ON EVERVIC				
ADAM ON EVERW	HENRI ON OXON				
JORD ON EVER	ADAM ON OXONFO				
RENER ON EVERW	Lincoln, with the sceptre	..	..	1	
TO— ON EVERW	Without	..	..	11	
TOMAS ON EVER	JON ON LINCOLN				
HEN ON EVERVIC	WILEM ON LIN				
RENER ON EVER	WILLEM ON LINC				
Hereford, without the sceptre	RICARD ON LINC	..	..	7	
ROGER ON HEREF	WALTER ON LINC				
WALTER ON HERF	Newcastle, without the sceptre	..	..	6	
WILLEM ON HE	HENRI ON NEWEC				
PHILIP ON HERF	JON ON NEWECAS				
NICOLE ON HEROF	ROGER ON NEWEC				
Gloucester, without the sceptre	HIVN ON NEWC	..	..	5	
LUCAS ON GLOV	JON ON NEWCA				
ILGER ON GLOV	Ran? with the sceptre	..	..	6	
JON ON GLOVCE	WILLEM C—ON RAN				
RICARD ON GLOV	WALTER ON RAN				
Carlisle, without the sceptre	Rex Tercl.	..	..	5	
WILLEM ON CARL	HENRICUS REX TERCI				
ROBERT ON CARL	NICOLE ON LUND				
JON ON —ERLEL	NICOLE ON WINC				
Shrewsbury, without the sceptre	WALTER ON LINC	..	..	3	
NICOLE ON SBOS	Rex Ang.	..	..	2	
RICARD ON SBOS	HENRICUS REX ANG LIE TERCI LON				
Northampton, without the sceptre	HENRICUS REX ANG NICOLE ON CANT.	..	..	10	
LUCAS ON NORTHA	Blundered	..	..	2	
TOMAS ON NORHA	GILBER GIEBER				
WILLEM ON NORHA	GILLEM GILLEM				
Winchester, without the sceptre	Ilchester, without the sceptre	..	..	9	
WILLEM ON WINC	STEPHE ON IVRL				
NICOLE ON WINC	P.S. Since writing the above, I have				
NICOLE ON WIN	obtained another variety of Alexander the				
HUGE ON WINCHE	Second; the bust is the rare one, looking				
GEFREI ON —IN	to the left. Inscription on the reverse—				
Bristol, without the sceptre	ALEX ON EDEN.	..	..	8	
JAC ON BRISTOW	Should any further variations come to				
HENRI ON BRUST	my knowledge, I shall add to the list.				
— ON BRUSTO	Cork.				
JACOR ON BRUST	R. S.				
ROGER ON BRIST					
Wilton, without the sceptre.		..	..	2	
— ON WILT					
HUGE ON WILTON					
Shaftsbury, with the sceptre		..	..	4	
Without		..	..	1	
JON ON SEINTED					
JON ON SEINED					
Norwich, without the sceptre		..	..	11	
JON ON NORWIZ					
JACOB ON NORWI					
HENRI ON NORWIZ					
JON ON NORWIC					
Exeter, without the sceptre		..	..	10	
ROGER ON ECCE					
JON ON ECCETRE					
WALTER ON ECCE					
ROBERT ON ECCE					
PHILIP ON ECCE					
Saint Edmundsbury, with the sceptre		4			



MR. URBAN, Bedford Library,
March 21.

HAVING understood from Mr. Hawkins that the above sceatta of Offa is a variety not in the British Museum, I send a figure of it, under the idea that it may be sufficiently interesting to obtain a place in the Gentleman's Magazine. The coin was found at Kempston, about two miles from this place.

EDM. R. WILLIAMSON.

ST. EBBE'S CHURCH, OXFORD.

(With a Plate.)

THIS ancient church, which consisted of a nave, north aisle, and chancel, was pulled down in 1813, the tower only being preserved. Its foundation has been traced to a very early period. The Saxon saint to whom it is dedicated was a daughter of Ethelfred King of Northumbria, and Abbess of Coldingham, in the county of Berwick. The patronage was formerly in the abbey of Eynsham, and is now vested in the King.

The structure was possessed of considerable antiquity and interest. Its most ancient architecture was Norman, of which the handsomest and most perfect relic was to be seen in the south door; but it had not escaped injury. The inner member of its arch was thickly set with beaked heads, similar to those which remain in perfect preservation on the door of the church of St. Peter in the East, in the same city. But these singularly grotesque ornaments were nearly all destroyed when the opening was enlarged, many years ago. The outer or principal member, consisting of a semicircle, distinguished by the boldness of its zig-zag, and enclosed by a cornice, remained in good condition till the day of its demolition. It was supported by a column on each side, with capitals of rich and singular ornament. The walls of the building exhibited traces of very early pointed architecture; but none of the windows were older than the first half of the 14th century, of which the most elegant specimens were to be seen in the east end. All the rest were inserted in the 15th century, and possessed nothing remarkable in their design.

The south side was open to the burial-ground, and the north side to the street, and on this side of the body was the chief entrance in modern times. The walls of the body were low, and the roof steep; but the chancel and a chapel (which were of equal dimensions, and presented corresponding gables towards the east,) were lofty and in good proportions, and had escaped with fewer alterations than any other part of the building. The tower at the west end was low and mean, and its only ornament an embattled parapet.

In one of the south windows of the chancel were some superb relics of painted glass. The compartments were 4 feet and a half in height, and 1 ft. 3 in. in width, and one was filled with a most beautifully executed representation of the Virgin and Child, and the other of a female holding a crozier. The heads of both subjects were quite entire; but the rest of the subjects were excessively defaced, if not altogether composed of ancient fragments of all patterns, promiscuously placed within a border. The quarries were spotted with roses and other devices, which were repeated on a larger scale in the upper compartments of the tracery. A drawing of this glass was made in 1802 by Mr. Buckler, F.S.A. for the late Alderman Fletcher, of Oxford.

The sepulchral monuments were very few. In the chancel, on a plate of brass, 2 ft. by 1 ft. 3½ in. was an engraved figure in clerical costume, kneeling, with his hands joined in prayer, and the following inscription:

“Here lyeth y^e body of Thomas Bartlet, y^e only son of Mr. Thos. Bartlet, Gentleman, of Maypowder in Dorsetshire, who in y^e 25th year of his age died on y^e 5^t of July, 1675, of the smallpox then raining in Ox^{fd}. being near unto his degree of M^r of Arts in C. Church. A person of so great vertues, of piety, fidelity, humility, sweetness and innocence, as hath left his grieved parents and friends (struck wth y^e surprise of so early a losse) not to be comforted in his departure, but y^t they know whither he is gone, and do hope to follow him.”

A richly carved mural monument on the south-east angle of the chancel, contained the following inscription:

“In memory of y^e virtuous gentlewoman, Mrs. Frances Whorwood, daughter of John Worwood, of Mansfield in y^e county of Nottingham, Gent. who departed this life y^e 15th of July, An. Dⁿⁱ 1678.”

The modern church of St. Ebbe was opened for divine service Feb. 9, 1817; and is a very humble imitation of the Pointed style, for economy alone seems to have been consulted in its design and construction. In the old tower are eight bells. It is situated in the populous part of the city, between Pembroke College and the Castle.



REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

noirs of the Council of Trent, principally derived from MSS. and unpublished Records, &c. By the Rev. J. Mendham, M.A.

WE have to apologise to Mr. Mendham for having by accident mislaid the book, the merits of which we most willingly acknowledge. Mr. Mendham purchased a copious collection of manuscript volumes in folio, amounting to twenty-eight, the property of the Earl of Guilford, on the subject of the Council of Trent; which had been handed probably to some cardinals, or ecclesiastical persons in Italy, and which were pilfered, or rather plundered, by those wholesale robbers the monks, during their invasion of that country. The documents are not originals, nor are they all written in the same age. Mr. Mendham says, "he has no hesitation in believing that these are the identical documents from which the Papal historian drew a large proportion of his materials." Enriched by these valuable papers, the object of Mr. Mendham has been to throw additional light on subjects connected with this most singular Council of the Church; and we consider his work to be a very valuable addition to the previous histories of Sarpi, Pallavicino, and others. As for the Council itself, considered as it was by the thunders of the Reformation, it affords a most singular and striking example of the utter corruption, even to the extinguishment of the sense of virtue, or a desire to acknowledge the first principles of rectitude in religion in the Papal Church. It affords the most profligate protection to all spiritual abuses—zealous only in evil, and acute only in falsehood, dissimulation, and intrigue. Yet as Mr. Mendham observes, an *antidote* was sought in the same channel with the poison. That antidote was the disgrace which it procured for the rulers of the Church, which it strove to uphold, and which sufficiently deterred every conscientious individual who escaped its influence from being inveigled into it.

The main compensating advantage (as justly Mr. Mendham remarks) to the friends of truth and religion from the publication of this work is, that it shows the

Council of Trent, is this. Had it not been for this *authoritative* and universally diffused announcement of the doctrine of the Roman Church, it would have been a matter of some difficulty to discover *what the doctrine really was*, by which either she would chuse, or might be compelled to abide. For amidst the chaos of varying, conflicting, and unsettled dogmas in Rome, up to the time of this her *last general council*, while the circumstance afforded the advantage of optional selection, it enabled the defenders of the fortress to flee in succession from every post which they could not maintain, and betake themselves to another, which would at least give employment to their assailants, until they were again in the same predicament. And it were hard, if the baffled assailant were not at last wearied out by such reception. But the *canons and decrees of Trent*, with the riveting creed and oath which issued from the authority of the Council, and both expressed and sanctioned by its enactments, have at length fortunately bound the Proteus, and fixed him to a figure which he can no longer change, &c. Had not the terror of Heresy, particularly the Lutheran, which it was the real and avowed object of the Romish Church to suppress, interfered, she would probably have made a nearer approach to Christian truth in the doctrine which she established in this Council: for simple doctrine cost her nothing, it was Reformation which she dreaded. But this approximation to truth, while it would render her cause more plausible and satisfactory on one hand, would on the other bring her so much nearer to those whom it was her main interest and object to oppose and condemn, and, if possible, crush. And these causes produced the doctrine which the fathers or managers of the Tridentine Council finally agreed to send forth to the world, as the faith of the Universal Church, meaning, by that term, their own particular one."

At the end of the volume, Mr. Mendham has printed a very curious and valuable document, "the Encyclical letter of the present Pope Gregory the XVIth," which he says he obtained through a friend, with difficulty, from Rome itself, and which affords a comparison between the doctrines of the *last Council*, and of the *last supreme Pontiff*; and shows whether the faith

and doctrines of the Romish Church have changed in the period of 300 years, a period which we believe *has changed every thing but them*. We wish we had room to insert this letter, but we exhort all persons anxious to know what are the present doctrines of the Papal Church, to read and to perpend it. We shall only add, that his Holiness declares that his only hope, in the present difficulties of his situation and the spread of heresy, is in the assistance of the Virgin Mary. “*Sed ut omnia hæc prospere ac feliciter eveniant, levemus oculos manusque ad Sanctissimam Virginem Mariam, que sola universas hæreses interemit, nostraque maxima fiducia imo tota ratio est spei nostræ. Suo ipsa patrocinio in tanta Dominici gregis necessitate, studiis, consiliis, actionibusque nostris secundissimos exitus imploret, &c.*”—The whole epistle, as Mr. Mendham justly says, is a treasure—although of iniquity.

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Poems, with Illustrations. By Louisa Anne Twamley.

OUR young and fair authoress is introduced to the public by *two* of the Muses, both of whom have vouchsafed to her some of their smiles divine; but the goddess who presides over *Poetry* is more immediately before us. That Miss Twamley is a person of considerable talent and accomplishments, no doubt can be entertained: that she has also a poetical *feeling* and fancy will be seen in her poems: and all she wants is a more finished taste, and a more severe judgment. That she does not write in the style of any particular school of poetry is true, and much to her credit: but she seems, like most other young writers, to have too exclusively studied the writings of her contemporaries; at least it is much easier to trace the manner of Byron and Moore, in her poems, than that of our older bards. Now granting, as we readily do, the genius of both these poets, especially of the former, we at the same time know them to be very unsafe guides to follow through the Parnassian ways; and we strenuously advise Miss Twamley to do in *Poetry*, what she undoubtedly, without our advice, would do in *Painting*, study

and understand the manner and principles of the great masters. As a painter of portraits would go to Titian, Van-dyke, and Rembrandt, not to Shee, or Wilkie, or Briggs,—as a sculptor would go to M. Angelo and not to Bernini, so ought a poet to study Milton, and Dryden, and Pope, and Goldsmith, the great masters of their art; and then they may with safety, as with delight, read the productions of more modern days. We say this, out of our respect to the talents of our poetess, and our anxiety that those talents should be directed and employed in the best manner. Had we the leisure, we should like to go through her volume, noticing with the utmost minuteness every word or expression which we considered exceptionable, and endeavouring to approve our criticisms to Miss Twamley's judgment: but she can get this task performed by an abler hand; in the mean time we shall give a specimen of what her talents and taste now are, though we are obliged to select such as lie in a small compass.

KENILWORTH.

'Twas evening—and the brightest that the
spring
Had yet beheld. The birds on fluttering
wing
With voices of glad music, from each tree
And budding hedge-row pour'd their
joyous lay,
Their vesper song—to the departing day,
Making the air one rush of melody.
And the bright sun sunk glowing in the
west, [crest
Tinging with rainbow hues each fleecy
Of the light clouds that wreath'd his ra-
diant throne
Like a rich canopy of gems and gold,
While the sky's native azure loveliers shone,
And seem'd with its calm beauty to en-
fold [breeze
The glitt'ring pageant, and the gentle
Breath'd its soft murmurs 'mid the dark
pine trees.

I LOV'D THEE ONCE. (p. 145.)

I lov'd thee once—I lov'd thee long,
And now I never hear thy name
Breath'd even by a stranger tongue,
But my pale cheek is turn'd to flame.
I do not weep—but o'er my brow
The scathing hand of Memory burns;
I do not murmur, for e'en now
My spirit's love to thee returns.

And thou—and *thou* art proud and gay,
 Proud that the heart thou *gaind'st* is
 breaking,
 And soon from earth must fall away,
 False hope and falser love forsaking.
 Smile on—and bask in beauty's light,
 And bid thine own to thee confide
 A heart as pure, a faith as bright
 As her's who lone and early died.

We would have extracted "The Dames of the Olden Time," in which there is much humour and pleasant versification; but looking "*pleno jam margine libri*," we are obliged to break off; just mentioning that in the poem at pp. 114-115, the *metre* of the lines is changed, much to their disadvantage; and that we think Miss T. is too fond of the *triple cadence* in poetry, as

"For the white water-lily is wondrous fair,
 Oh! dwell not in cities 'mid cark and care,"
 a measure in which Mr. Moore's muse gallops and romps prettily enough; but on which less accomplished performers are apt to get out of tune.

Poems on Sacred Subjects. By Maria Grace Saffery.

THERE is a purity and propriety of taste in these poems, well suited to the seriousness of their sentiments and feelings. The language is well-selected, the versification harmonious, and the thoughts elegant and poetical; indeed, it is a volume which may justly be commended throughout, and read with pleasure by the sourest and severest critics. Enshrined in this clear and crystal vase of refined expression, is seen the flower of pure and unaffected piety. The historical incidents of Scripture are elegantly brought forward and illustrated, and followed by the reflexions which would suggest themselves to a thoughtful and confiding heart. Indeed, we honestly say that we know no volume of Sacred Poetry, published in late days, except Mr. Keble's, which we think superior to the present: we must now confirm our judgment by a selection.

I, EVEN I, AM HE THAT COMFORTETH YOU.

Then who would ask, if such a boon were meet,

Without a care along the world to stray,
 Without a want to make the promise sweet,
 Without a tear for God to wipe away?

Who that hath watch'd to see the dawn
 appear, [cast?
 Can wish that night had ne'er a shadow
 And when is Nature's gentleness so dear,
 As when the terrors of the storm are past?
 And could the heart with meek submission still'd
 To patient waiting for Jehovah's word,
 Feel the full gladness of the hope fulfill'd
 Before the sickness of the hope deferr'd;
 Then, mourner! think, amid the weeping night,
 Of Him whose love the morning joy secures,
 Whose anger passes with a moment's flight,
 Whose favour like eternity endures.

THE GARDEN.

Is there, since Heaven on Eden smiled,
 When not a flowret bloom'd in vain,
 One bower of beauty in the wild
 Where God's sweet presence smiles again?

Can flowers that in the desert blow
 Escape the desert's withering storm;
 Where Pity turns with eye of Woe
 O'er the wild wreck of beauty's form?

Yes, one fair garden in the waste
 Blooms forth to Wisdom's eye confess'd,
 With more than Eden's verdure grac'd,
 And more than Eden's sunshine bless'd.

No tempest as it rolls on high
 With wrathful blast shall o'er it sweep,
 Nor Pity look with anxious eye
 And o'er that bower of beauty weep.

The hand that plac'd it in the wild
 Still makes each tender plant its care;
 The love that first upon it smil'd
 Still watches every moment there.

Then let the spirit's gentle ray
 Fall on me with the light of love;
 Till I shall drink the deeper day
 That kindles in the climes above.

Pure is the sunlight—soft the shower—
 The gale that o'er it breathes divine;
 Then plant me in that holy bower,
 Dear Saviour!—for that bower is thine.

We are unable to quote some of the most striking poems for want of room; we must therefore content ourselves with one at p. 178.

THE MERCY-SEAT BELOW, AND THAT ABOVE.

When from his mercy-seat below
 The God of Israel answered prayer,
 A kindling of unearthly glow—
 The glory of the Lord was there.

That ray no longer from above
 Gleams o'er the cherubim of gold;
 But radiant in the light of love
 Our eyes the great High Priest behold.
 That priesthood needs no symbol now,
 That glory never shall depart;
 'Tis stedfast—as Jehovah's vow,
 'Tis changeless—as Messiah's heart.

With the following, we must conclude our extracts from this volume, which we earnestly recommend to all who can appreciate the graces of a pure and earnest piety, united to a very elegant and well-cultivated taste.

JONAH.

O! solitary mourner, stern and sad,
 How couldst thou weep at Nineveh forgiven?
 Didst thou not see her king in sackcloth clad,
 Didst thou not hear her lowly plaint to heaven?
 And couldst thou mourn because thine awful cry
 Had rous'd her soul to penitence severe;
 And couldst thou dare to look with angry eye
 When mercy smil'd on her repentant tear?
 Oh! prophet of the Lord, yet self betray'd,
 What couldst thou fear in that rejoicing hour,
 When God, thy God, to heathen hearts convey'd
 His own long-suffering, gentleness, and power?
 What couldst thou answer to the tender plea
 When thy proud wrath against his pity
 That plea which speaks as once it spoke to thee,
 And says to man repentant—God is love.

The Saxon Daughter, a Tale of the Crusades. By N. Michell.

THIS poem is too close an imitation of Scott's romantic tales, mixed with a little of Lord Byron's dashing manner:—the colouring too is overcharged, and the imagery exaggerated; while the facility of versification has misled the present author, as it has done his greater predecessors, into a style occasionally not dignified enough for the subject; as

“Then take my last reproach—though
 dower'd [ard.”
 With wealth and titles—*thou'rt a cow-*

And

“Couldst thou not know—one word—my
 band [stand.”
 Would slay you, *miscreant—where you*
 And

“Yes, 'tis stern Osway, name of fear,
Oh! heaven and earth, what does he here?”

In the following couplet

“The youthful kneel, the *aged* weep,
 And *veterans* holy silence keep.”

These *veterans* being distinct from the *aged*, we cannot tell what they are, unless they are like old Parr, *the old, old, very old man?*—if so, we do not see what they had to do in the war, except, like the Chelsea pensioners, they were called out on emergency. Again, we do not understand the sequence of the author's reasoning, when he asserts that Ada had never known love—“But Love! young Ada never knew thee,” *though* she had read of the sack of Troy, and perused Cæsar's Commentaries!! Well for her, poor thing! if she had never heard of it, she is treated in the most ungentlemanlike manner, when she ought to have been made an honest woman from the very beginning, and not gone gadding, like Queen Caroline, the Lord knows where, in company with an adventurer. However, we are glad to find they see land at last.

“Southward Samaria's hills arise,
 Where *roam'd and taught the eternal Son*,
 Whilst inland far through clear blue skies
 Towers snow-capt holy Lebanon.”

They however made such a noise in landing, that the following remarkable events took place in consequence.

“Doom'd Acre heard—the Paynim lord
 Shook on his throne, and grasp'd his sword;
 The trembling monk in Tabor's cell
 Dropp'd on his knees his beads to tell;
 The tiger sought his gloomy lair,
 And roar'd *terrific answer there.*”

We have heard of a *lynx's* sight, but not of a tiger's *hearing*; for this tiger must have been some thousand miles off, when he roared his answer; as we never heard of one nearer Acre than the east banks of the Indus; but *n'importe*, there are other *paws* than tigers' in the camp. Upon hearing that Saladin is going to attack him, Richard exclaims,

“ Our *paw* shall pin him to the earth,
And all his brood of hellish birth !”

Besides, there are wolves and hyenas in reserve for particular occasions.

We must now reluctantly kiss our hands to the fair Ada, and say farewell. We must, however, just tell our readers of her fate—she was very quietly undressing and going to bed, and was arranging her hair, when there was an alarm of a battle; very heroically, but imprudently, she put on boy's clothes, and went into the fray, where she was killed; and thus expiated the enormous folly of venturing with her lover into foreign countries without a *certificate of marriage* to show. Her lover is said to have turned hermit; but from the particular expressions used, we suspect he took orders late in life, and settled in a small country living; for we suppose the terms ‘dark,’ and ‘revered,’ as applied to him, means that he wore a *black* coat, and was called the *Reverend* Mr. Beaumont.

British Relations with China. Contribution to an historical sketch of the domestic and foreign Relations of Macao, and of the Roman Catholic Church in that settlement. By Sir Andrew Ljungstedt, Knight. 8vo, pp. 40.

THIS tract was originally published at Macao, and has been reprinted in this country. It communicates many interesting particulars of the domestic and foreign relations of the settlement; of which, although the author does not distinctly state that fact, the Portuguese hold only a lease under the Chinese, with reservations in favour of the latter.

Francis Peres and another Jesuit were the first Portuguese residents, and “ had an habitation there on the skirt of a hill, now called Monte, in the year 1565.” From that date the number of religious who resorted to the place gradually increased, until a cathedral was erected, and a bishop appointed. In later times the settlement has been the scene of religious conflict between rival sects in the Romish Church, and of many struggles, the result of intolerance. Of these

conflicts and their effects, the author has given some curious particulars. On pp. 14 and 15 he describes a compromise, to which the Roman Catholics were compelled to come, with the offensive spectacles exhibited by the Pagan Chinese. These it had been the wish of the Papists to suppress; but it was soon found that the Chinese would submit to no jurisdiction exercised by foreigners, who were therefore compelled to relinquish the attempt, that they “ might not provoke tumult by an act of intemperate zeal.” “ Convinced that no effort of the civil police could hinder a pagan festival, duly prepared, from showing itself in the town,” the bishop resolved to try spiritual influence, and by threats of the larger excommunication to prevent the indulgence of that curiosity which was considered as encouraging the heathen superstitions; but in this also he failed, for it was discovered soon, to his dismay, that there were not fifty adult Christians in the settlement, who *had resisted the impulse of curiosity*, and abstained from witnessing the spectacles.

The author of this tract is very precise in the statement of his dates and facts. He gives some account of the relations of Macao with Japan, Cochin China, and Siam; and, although he writes under the influence of those prejudices which are peculiar to the professors of the Roman Catholic faith, his *contribution* cannot but be acceptable to all persons who feel desirous of obtaining information respecting the state of China and its external relations.

Report of the Trial of Sir Charles M. Burrell, Bart., against Nicholson, respecting the Parochial Rates claimed by the parish of St. Margaret, Westminster, from the Inhabitants of Richmond Terrace. 8vo.

THIS curious trial is equally interesting to the topographer and the lawyer. In the course of it we find the history of a large and important part of Westminster, not merely detailed, but given in evidence. The question for the consideration of the jury was, whether the site of Rich-

mond Terrace was, or was not, extra-parochial; and, in order to obtain a determination of that point, the parties were obliged to have recourse to the early history of the ground upon which was erected the palace of Whitehall. It appears that Hubert de Burgh, the celebrated Justiciary in the reigns of John and Henry III. purchased various houses and pieces of land lying between the then existing highway from the City of London to Westminster, on the one side, and the River Thames on the other. Evidence was given of conveyances to Hubert de Burgh from the Abbey of Westminster; from Roger de Ware, son of Robert of Westminster; from Maud de Ware, the mother of Roger; and from Odo the Goldsmith, all having interests in property situate in that direction. Hubert de Burgh had formerly vowed to assume the Cross, but, finding it inconvenient to perform this obligation, he quieted his conscience by conveying his estate at Westminster to certain ecclesiastics, in order that it might be sold, and the proceeds applied in such manner as was thought most expedient for the succour of the Holy Land. The trustees sold to Walter Archbishop of York, for four hundred marks, and Hubert de Burgh signed a letter by which he directed his tenants to pay their rent, and perform their services to the purchaser. Being thus in possession, the Archbishop, about the 3rd Henry III. gave the property to the see of York as a perpetual augmentation of the archiepiscopal revenues. Upon the land purchased by Hubert de Burgh from the Abbey of Westminster, there stood several houses, and, amongst them, one of some importance, having a court and a free chapel, which had formerly been the residence of William de Ely, Treasurer to King John. This house became the metropolitan residence of the archbishops of York, from which circumstance it was called ‘York Place;’ it was occupied as an occasional residence by several of our kings; and sometimes was the place of meeting of one of the houses of parliament. Wolsey repaired and improved it, and upon his fall Henry VIII. having fixed upon this spot, as a desirable situation for a

royal palace, procured an illegal conveyance of it to himself;—illegal, inasmuch as Wolsey could have no right to alienate the property of his see. The land thus procured by Henry VIII. contained only three acres, a space insufficient for the extensive erections which were contemplated. The king, therefore, purchased from the Abbey of Westminster, various houses and lands adjoining York Place, and extending from the east side of the street, ‘commonly called the Kyng’s Street,’ to the Thames, together with other lands on the north side of York Place, comprising St. James’s Park, the Green Park, and the land now occupied by the new Buckingham Palace and its gardens. Upon this property the palace of Whitehall was erected.

The point for the jury resolved itself into two questions: I. Was the scite of Richmond Terrace part of York Place, or part of the property added to it by Henry VIII.? and II. If it was part of York Place, was that residence anciently extra-parochial? As to the newly acquired property, it does not seem to have been contended that it was ever thought to be extra-parochial. There was some evidence from which it might have been inferred that York Place was not extra-parochial, but the identity of the scite of Richmond Terrace with some of the property newly purchased by Henry VIII. was made out as clearly as could be expected, considering the nature of the question; and it would seem that upon that ground the jury returned a verdict for the defendant, thus establishing the liability of the inhabitants of Richmond Terrace to contribute to the parochial taxes.

The publishers deserve the thanks of all persons who are interested in the antiquities of the metropolis, for having perpetuated a judicial inquiry of such importance and interest.

Portions of Information on some of the most important parts of the English Constitution; and upon prominent events in British History; classed under separate heads: an acquaintance with which is necessary to constitute a well-informed member of society.

YOUR 'well-informed members of society' are not entirely monsters of modern growth; Shakspeare, who never fails us, has pictured one of these gentlemen to the very life. 'He hath the joints of every thing; but every thing so out of joint, that he is a gouty Briareus, many hands and no use; or purblind Argus, all eyes and no sight.' Nowadays, indeed, such persons may be met with in every street and alley;—they are as numerous, and almost as noxious, as our gin-palaces; they contaminate wholesome society with affectation, and bring solid learning into disrepute. Such men are deeply read in Penny Magazines; they know all the sciences—by name; they have heard lectures upon one or two of them. Their knowledge of botany enables them to confound stamens with pistils; in geology they—talk about '*strata*,' but could not distinguish primary from tertiary for their lives; it is necessary for them to pause and think before they positively affirm whether the sun goes round the earth, or the earth round the sun; and yet there is no branch of literature which their ambitious tongues do not profane. The volume before us is written for the use of gentlemen of this class, and, of course, by one of themselves. Here, as in a glass, may we behold the qualifications necessary to entitle a candidate to be enrolled in their honourable society. And what are these qualifications? Such a knowledge of history as is consistent with the assertion that 'the East Indies were *first discovered* by the Romans!' and that of course, *after* such first discovery, Alexander the Great made extensive conquests in that country, p. 311. So much literature as accords with the idea that 'Echard's History' is the best authority for the reign of Charles I. (p. 287) and with a reference to 'Smollet's History of England *continued by Hume!*' p. 102, and p. 270, and so much Latin as enables its professors to know that '*Pentus*' is a Latin word, signifying 'The Five,' p. 143; that 'the word Unicorn' is from '*Unus cornu*,' p. 338; that '*colens Deum et regera*' means 'reverencing God and the king,' p. 343; that '*Templa quam delicta*' is the motto of the Temples, and '*Ver non sem-*

per verit,' that of the Vernons, p. 344. Many other equally important qualifications might be discovered in this interesting volume; but in truth we cannot turn over its pages without having our attention forcibly diverted from the class for whose use it was written to the author himself. Wonderful man! out of what fields could he have gleaned the mass of information here lavishly scattered on every hand. Some of his 'portions of information' are transcendantly beautiful. For instance, 'the Speaker,' as we are informed' at p. 47, 'is distinguished by being 'habited in a black gown and large *whig!*' Envidable situation! How delightful it must have been to Lord Canterbury to have had some 'large Whig' constantly clinging round him! The India House, which we in our simplicity thought to have been a stone erection, is, it seems, a building of 'commercial men!' (page 316). How very curious! What sort of men these are, and whether there are any 'large Whigs' amongst them, our author does not disclose, modestly remarking that 'they are too well known to need *describing*.' We would not wish to have it inferred that we think this gentleman ever did make a mistake, but really here he seems to have taken his own knowledge, which of course is the result of his vast and peculiar powers of discrimination, as the standard of general information upon the subject. He should have been more communicative upon such a singular 'portion of information.'

Ignorant persons frequently form very erroneous notions upon the subject of the creation of peers, and especially as to the manner in which the dignity is conferred; hence such phrases as 'a batch of peers,' and various others of similar import. Our author's ideas upon this, as upon every other 'portion of information,' are truly exalted. 'It is not absolutely necessary,' he remarks, p. 66; that the judge who acts as 'Lord Chief,' in each court, should be a peer: but immediately upon his appointment to that high office, or soon afterwards,—(how elegantly minute!)—'the king *OFTEN* elevates him to the peerage! It seems then, that elevation to the peerage is something like ascending

the Monument, and that the king 'often' takes the 'gentleman who 'acts' the part of 'Lord Chief,' up to the top of it, and after having enjoyed the view, condescendingly helps him down again. But a most extraordinary result ensues. 'When that is the case, continues Sir Oracle, that is, when the 'Lord Chief' has been 'OFTEN' elevated to the peerage — 'he becomes,'—who would have thought it?—'a peer of the realm!' How very singular. How 'often,' we should like to know, is it necessary that he should be elevated before so very strange a consequence ensues?

We wish we could find room for the luminous remarks as to writing 'post paid' upon letters. A very striking 'portion of information' occurs upon that subject, and after a long argument at p. 27, it is clearly proved, to the author's satisfaction, that the world is all wrong, and that 'well-informed members of society' ought to write 'postage,' and not 'post paid!' Would also that we could indulge our readers with the author's vivid and poetical description of a mail coach. Its 'highly varnished paint of royal red,'—its '*grammatical* initial letters, signifying William Rex'—its jolly 'John Bull' coachman'—its 'well-looking guard, clothed at the expense of government, in bright scarlet, ornamented with gold lace, and armed with a TREMENDOUS blunderbuss;' all these, and many other peculiarities of our post-office conveyances, are felicitously described, and every stage in their progress minutely traced, from their departure from the post-office to the period when the 'valuable commercial cargo is duly distributed, according to the supercriptions, OR written directions, *indorsed upon each respective letter that has been so conveyed,*'—'as aforesaid' has undoubtedly been omitted.

But we must pass from these delightful little 'portions' to 'metal more attractive:' we allude to some curious 'portions' of literary history, a subject deservedly interesting to our readers. The motto to Junius's Letters has often excited admiration by its elegance, its simplicity, and its happy adaptation to the circumstances of those singular publications. How much will the admiration of

our readers be increased, when they learn that the true reading of these celebrated words is '*stat nomen in umbra,*' which means 'standing under the shadow,' to which the writer charitably adds, 'of concealment,' p. 199. This singular piece of information inclines us to suspect that the writer of this volume must know more about the authorship of Junius than has been hitherto suspected; at any event, it is quite clear that he composed the melody of 'God save the King,' and wrote the words. Here then we have one great literary dispute at length cleared up—the authorship of Junius will follow. But to the proof. '*The first suggestion* of it [the air of God save the King'] arose from some one having accidentally heard an itinerant seller of toys for children, who was hawking about London little stuff lambs for sale, crying them in a tone betwixt singing and saying, thus:

'Lambs to sell, lambs to sell,
Come here, my lambs to buy;
Who'll buy my lambs.'

And it will be observed, on comparison, that the above lines are in measure or metre *exactly similar* to that of God save the King," p. 199. It is palpable that no one could have written this passage but the composer himself; no one else could know anything about 'the first suggestion.' He will probably say that he heard it, but that is mere nonsense:—who could have told him? As to the words, we have the author's authority for stating that,

'Give us roast beef in store,
And key of the cellar door,' &c. &c.

formed no part of the original song; and we may add, that he seems very much offended at such 'an improper interpolation or addition' to his words, p. 198. Now it is quite evident that no one can tell what was, or what was not in the original, except the author. Oh, Mr. Clarke! Oh, Mr. Bellenden Ker! why did you not discover this? Here we have at once the materials for a new 'History of God save the King,' and a new work upon 'Popular Rhymes.' We should not be surprised if our author were to deny this, for he is a very modest man; but for the credit of literature, we

he will be at once drawn from long concealment to receive the ours he so justly merits. But not the work afford some clue as to the author is?—we doubt not be instantly and eagerly inquired. What we can find is, that he has practised as an attorney somewhere in the north of England, and upon his retirement from business, his clients were called upon to subscribe to this work, which was added, like a farewell ‘six-and-eight-pence’ to their accounts. Any more atrociously ridiculous, more curiously absurd, more overladen with ignorance and nonsense, never came under our notice, and if the practice of his heart-hardening selfishness has not made him ‘proof bulwark against sense,’ he will instantly send back the subscription money to the poor beguiled ‘seven hundred,’ whose names figure in the preface to his volume.

Authentic Account of our authorised translation of the Holy Bible, and the Translations, &c. by J. H. Todd, M.A. 12mo. 1834. 2d edit.

It appears that certain persons have been for some time circulating in different parts of England, of the objects of which is to persuade the reader “That our English Bible is very corrupt, and has been wilfully corrupted by the persons who translated it from the original languages.”—A more false, malicious, mischievous statement certainly never was made; and the only advantage which the propounder of it can get, will be found in the benefit and unanswerable refutation. Mr. Todd has, like a good and experienced man, produced much effect in a small compass, and has rescued our Translation from the charge of unfaithfulness, and our Translators, of incompetence or dishonesty. Mr. Todd’s little work contains a great deal of valuable and correct information, and is as entertaining as it is instructive. From the moment this has been read, and its truths known, slander and falsehood must be an inevitable portion of any one who shall dare again to bring forward objections so triumphantly refuted. *ENT. MAG. VOL. III.*

Instead of our Translation being incorrectly made, the most anxious solicitude, the most scrupulous regard, was paid to every line and word; every honest man’s talents and knowledge were called for and employed; every check to error was imagined; and in fact every thing done in the power of man to do, faithfully, as in a mirror spotless and pure, to reflect the image of the great Original.—This blow, at any rate, has been struck in vain.

The Anti-slavery Reporter, No. 112. 8vo.

The Abolitionist, by the British and Foreign Society for the universal abolition of Negro Slavery and the Slave Trade, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 8vo.

Omnipotence, as exemplified in the abolition of Slavery, by Samuel Roberts, 12mo. pp. 20.

THE professed friends and advocates of that important measure, the abolition of slavery, have concurred, *first*, in ascribing their success to an over-ruling Providence, and, *secondly*, in a resolution to watch the progress and operation of the Abolition Act, and to co-operate with the friends of negro-emancipation in America and other foreign states, in their attempts to obtain the universal extinction of slavery. For this purpose some of the most active itinerant agitators, or apostles of freedom to the negro, have been sent to America by the society in Aldermanbury; and other agents of the society are active in France, and among the continental nations, in endeavouring to promote a concurrence in some general interdiction both of the state of slavery and the slave-trade.

The Anti-slavery Reporter contains details of the steps taken in the British Colonies, in pursuance of the Abolition Act, which give, upon the whole, a favourable view of the operation of that law.

We entertain but little doubt that final success will crown the exertions of these active agents in the cause of humanity, and that the time is not very far distant when there will not be a human being, of whom it shall be said with truth, that he stands, in relation to some other human being, in the same position as the ox or the

ass. All parties have a real interest in wiping out this stain from the character of human society.

Geschichte der europäischen Staaten, herausgegeben von A. H. L. Heeren, und F. A. Ukert. (History of the European States, edited by A. H. L. Heeren and F. A. Ukert.)

Geschichte von England von J. M. Lappenberg. (History of England, by J. M. Lappenberg.) First vol. with a Map. Hamburg, 1834. 8vo.

THE scholars of Germany are a praiseworthy class of men; they turn their hands to everything, and generally to good purpose. To them it matters little whether this or that branch of knowledge be the prevailing fashion at this or that University, or not; and such bias, even if it do exist in any particular quarter, exercises no baneful influence on the literature of the country at large. In Germany, the very word for *scholar* denotes a being widely different from that on which the same name is bestowed among ourselves, where it is too often claimed by, and accorded to those whose attainments beyond an intimate acquaintance with certain of the classic authors—more especially the Greek dramatic poets, and their metres—are barely respectable.

Hence it follows, that, while in England few is the number of those familiar with the eventful history, the laws, and the general literature, ancient and modern, of the Germanic people, of that people from whom we ourselves are but an offset; Germany teems with men deeply conversant with our history, our laws, our philosophic writings, our poetry; and capable, by their works, of instructing us in matters especially interesting to ourselves. The recent publications of Phillips,* Schmid,† Wilda,‡ and the author of the work forming the subject of the present article, may be cited in corroboration of the foregoing remarks.

Dr. Lappenberg's work forms part of a series intended to comprise the

histories of the several states of Europe, now in course of publication at Hamburg, under the able superintendence of Messrs. Heeren and Ukert. The present volume, which brings our history down to the battle of Hastings, is a performance of considerable merit, on account of the spirit of inquiry displayed throughout, for which the author is entitled to our unqualified praise. Not content with having thoroughly availed himself of the labours of the Greek and Roman writers, and of our own historians, from Gildas to Palgrave, Dr. L. has also turned to excellent account many foreign sources of information, the majority of which have been hitherto too much overlooked by the native writers of early English history. To these recommendations must be added the important one of great chronological accuracy, a point to which Dr. Lappenberg has devoted much attention.

But Dr. Lappenberg's work has its faults. Its style, though we dare not say that it is not good (well knowing on what ticklish ground we stand when judging of a language not our own), at least, is not to our taste. We would fain see periods, if not shorter, yet, at any rate, so put together as to run on smoothly, and, by the skilful arrangement of their several clauses, obviate the necessity of holding the memory constantly on the stretch. A greater degree of attention to this particular would have contributed also to the perspicuity of many passages, the sense of which seems at present obscured by a sort of mist. In reading a work for the sake of its facts, nothing is more annoying than constantly to lie under the necessity of disentangling intricate and lengthy sentences. The list of *errata* too—and it is very far from complete—is one of the longest we remember to have seen, even in a German publication. In fact, from beginning to end, the volume is sorely disfigured by verbal inaccuracies. Of those which are Dr. Lappenberg's own, may be mentioned his frequent want of uniformity in the spelling of proper names—a source of much perplexity to the tyro reader of Anglo-Saxon history, and his incorrect citations of English works. Of those purely typographical, some are sufficiently startling, e. g. on the sub-

* Angelsächsische Rechtsgeschichte, and Englische Rechtsgeschichte.

† Die Gesetze der Angelsachsen, mit Uebersetzung.

‡ Gildewesen.

ject of the introduction of tithes by King Offa, we find a reference to *Brantome*! On turning to the *errata*, we are directed for 'Brantome, to read *Bromton*.'

But these verbal faults detract in a very slight degree from the general merit of the work; and they are the chief, though not the only ones. We think, for instance, that the arrangement of the history, during the period of the 'Heptarchy,' might be improved; and we see no necessity for repeating the account of the murder of Mul, or Mollo, the brother of Ceadwalla, by the Kentish men.* Such blemishes are, however, but as scratches upon a bright surface; a little polishing will obliterate them; and this is what we shall rejoice to see effected, and that speedily, in a second edition, or in an able translation into our own language.

Having carried our remarks beyond what we originally intended, our extracts must be proportionally short. The following judicious passage is selected as a specimen of the spirit which pervades the entire work. "Die Rolle, &c. (p. 251)."

"The part which, in this expedition, is attributed to the King of Armorica (Alan II.), does not at all accord with the feeble character we have of him from other accounts. Our historical research, however, as we have already seen, has not to boast of any great knowledge thrown on the History of Wessex from Anglo-Saxon sources, and we must sometimes, for the history of that kingdom, which, in consequence of proximity of situation, they frequently mention, have regard to the Welsh traditions, in which many an historic account may lie concealed. If, in this respect, Jeffrey of Monmouth is too little esteemed, so ought we not to set too high a value on his contemporary, Caradoc of Llancarvan; though criticism has seldom pointed its weapons against him, and the accumulating of his narratives seems sometimes to have lent a shew of sedulous profoundness to some recent historical works. But in most cases, from similar contradictory statements in the old British historical traditions, it may be assumed, that the Welsh historians had adopted the policy of artfully abstracting from a victorious enemy the object and reward of his battles, his glory, and the existence of his individua-

lity in history, and transferring them to his British contemporaries, if not to imaginary beings of their own creation. The case before us leads to the observation that, among the West Saxons and Britons, there occurs a similarity of names only to be explained by early marriages between the two nations; an instance is that of Cerdic himself. With regard to that of Ceadwalla, it is not unimportant for the genuineness of the Anglo-Saxon history to remark, that this name, as already existing among several of the more ancient Germanic stocks, was known to Cæsar and Tacitus."

The Funeral Discourse, occasioned by the Death of the Rev. Robert Morrison, D.D. F.R.S. delivered before the London Missionary Society, at the Poultry Chapel, Feb. 19, 1835. By Joseph Fletcher, D.D. 8vo, pp. 75.

A Voice from China; a Discourse to improve the lamented Death of the Rev. Robert Morrison, D.D. F.R.S. &c.; with a Sketch of his Character and Labours, principally compiled from his own Correspondence. By John Clunie, LL.D. 8vo, pp. 48.

Eminent Usefulness assured of a glorious Reward: a Sermon occasioned by the Death of the Rev. Robert Morrison, D.D. &c. By John Jefferson. 8vo, pp. 29.

I. THE theme chosen by Doctor Fletcher, who was a fellow student with Morrison, for the illustration of his subject, is the characteristic zeal and self-devotion of the great Apostle of the Gentiles, from Philippians, i. 20, "Christ shall be magnified in my body, whether it be by life or by death." In zeal and devotion the preacher considers Dr. Morrison to have been not less conspicuous among modern missionaries, than Paul was among the immediate disciples and apostles of our Lord; and like that apostle, to have kept the progress of Divine Truth among the heathens ever present before his mind, as the great aim of his whole life; and in the advancement of which it was his highest ambition to be permitted to exhaust all his energies, and to employ every moment of his time.

The sketch of Dr. Morrison's public life and labours, which appeared in our last Obituary (p. 435), will enable

* See pp. 179 and 254.

our readers to form some judgment for themselves as to the correctness of the preacher's representations. As a composition, the Discourse before us is entitled to the praise of clearness and force of expression; and it was, as we have been informed, heard by a crowded and respectable auditory, with the most serious attention. It contains some extracts from the Doctor's correspondence, as well as from that of his son, stating the circumstances of his father's last illness and death: and in the appendix, an extract from Dr. Morrison's *Parting Memorial*, published in 1825, from which we cannot abstain from quoting one paragraph, because it furnishes valuable information, with the sanction of his authority, upon that much disputed topic, the real state and relative condition of the Chinese. It is as follows:

"To that people the God of Heaven has given an extensive territory, containing large portions of fertile, salubrious, and delightful country; and they possess a knowledge of the useful arts, to a degree which supplies all the necessaries and most of the luxuries of life. In these respects they require nothing from Europe. They possess also ancient and modern literature in great abundance; and an unlicensed press, and cheap books suited to their taste. With poetry and music, and elegant compositions, and native ancient classics, and copious histories of their own part of the world; and antiquities, and topographical illustrations; and dramatic compositions, and delineations of men and manners in works of fiction; and tales of battles and of murders; and the tortuous stratagems of protracted and bloody civil wars: with all these, and with mythological legends for the superstitious, the Chinese and kindred nations are by the press most abundantly supplied. Nor is their literature destitute of theories of Nature, and descriptions of her various productions, and the processes of the pharmacopist, and the history and practice of medicine."

Such is the view that Dr. Morrison has given of the Chinese nation; a perfect contrast, as our readers will observe, to the view given of it by some of our countrymen, who have represented the Chinese as little better than savages, in possession of a country, *the resources of which it required the aid of British skill and capital to enable them to develope*, and which aid

we were warranted in *forcing* them to accept.

We regret that Dr. Fletcher should have so fallen into the current of popular declamation, as to afford the sanction of his name (p. 28) to the charge against the Chinese, that their Government and institutions are *anti-social*. We readily admit that they manifest a wary caution in their maritime intercourse with foreigners, from whom alone they can in all human probability receive the pure light of Divine Revelation; but we consider ourselves as not warranted in placing that caution to the account of an anti-social temper, but rather to that of their past experience of annoyance and injury from such intercourse, which they may reasonably be supposed desirous of avoiding in future.

II. Dr. Clunie, whose Sermon comes next in order, was also one of Dr. Morrison's fellow students, and had purposed to accompany him in his mission to China, had not unforeseen circumstances prevented it. Out of this early connexion arose a friendship which lasted through life, and was maintained by a constant and confidential correspondence. The Sermon before us contains several interesting extracts from the letters of Morrison; they indeed constitute the principal part of the Discourse, and exhibit a mind as resigned under heavy domestic affliction, as it was persevering in the discharge of public duty.

III. Mr. Jefferson's Sermon furnishes scarcely any additional information to that which is contained in the Discourses already referred to. It is a pious exhortation addressed to the preacher's congregation at Stoke Newington; and is calculated, as it was no doubt intended, to attract public attention to the importance and duty of sending forth Christian missionaries among the heathen.

The History of Evesham, its Benedictine monastery, conventual church, existing edifices, municipal institutions, parliamentary occurrences, civil and military events. By George May. 8vo, pp. 354.

WHEN the history of a place has been already written, the production

of a new one is an easy task ; and the credit which can be awarded to the latter author is necessarily small, in comparison to that which is due to him who produces an original work from unpublished sources. A History of Evesham was put forth in 1794, in a quarto volume, by the Rev. William Tindal ; besides what had been told of the annals of the monastery, which was the main feature of the place, in the Monasticon, and in Nash's Worcestershire. But these are works not of ordinary occurrence ; and Mr. May would have deserved well of his fellow townsmen in producing this volume, suited for general circulation, even had it contained less original matter than it actually does. We are happy, however, to add that his diligence in the collection of additional information, is very conspicuous ; and that, in the modern history of the town especially, and those portions which are of more present interest than mere antiquities, he has proved himself an industrious inquirer and vigilant chronicler.

The monastery, and consequently the town of Evesham, was founded at the commencement of the eighth century, by Egwin, Bishop of Worcester, afterwards canonized, who resigned his episcopal dignity, and became the first Abbat. The state of the place previously to this important event, as handed down by the tradition of the monastery, is shown by the singular design engraved on its seal, which represents a swineherd in the midst of a forest, surrounded by an Anglo-Saxon inscription, stating that "Eoves here dwelt, and was a swain ; wherefore men called this Evesham." With respect to the curious seal, we observe that Mr. May refers to the engraving and explanation by Mr. Hamper, in the 19th volume of *Archæologia*, as being satisfactory ; but in consequence of not having noticed the letter of Sir Frederick Madden in our Magazine for April 1830, he has reprinted the inscriptions with the three errors which were there pointed out.

In p. 71, when noticing the bequest left by Abbat Norton in 1491, for an annual festival in the convent, "the day of his anniversary" is mistaken for that of his election instead of that of his obit ; and it is added,

"On which occasion they received a buck from the conventual park at Offenham, together with twenty pence each. The better to provide for such festivity, it is recorded that he enlarged the park aforesaid, as also the wine-cellar of the abbey."

Now, here we must remark first, that we apprehend the epithet 'conventual' is not correct ; as Offenham was the Abbat's private domain, though in virtue of his dignity ; as parsonages are strictly private houses, not public to the parish. Otherwise the Abbat would have merely given the convent of their own. The enlargement of the park, in consequence of requiring an additional doe (not a buck) yearly, seems strange enough, but appears to be supported by the authority ; but the enlargement of the cellar is completely Mr. May's own embellishment, as the following extract will show :

—— "ut fratres haberent unam dammam ex dammario de Offenham, et ideo ampliavit parcum de Offenham, cum vino de cellerario Abbatis."

The architectural remains of Evesham Abbey are very small. It is on record that the ruins were for a considerable time the working quarry of a merchant in stone. One single ancient doorway, and a handsome tower built by the last Abbat, alone remain. Of the various sepulchral and other relics which have been found during a careful examination of the foundations by the owner, Mr. Rudge, we understand a copious account will be shortly published by the Society of Antiquaries, in their *Vetusta Monumenta*.

There are three churches in the town (including Bengeworth), one of which, St. Lawrence, has been for many years a partial ruin. A deficiency of church accommodation being now experienced, efforts are at present being made for its restoration. These have been already noticed in our Magazine for September last, p. 296 ; and we are recently informed by a correspondent (writing since the publication of Mr. May's book), that of the estimated expense of 2350*l.* the sum of 1090*l.* is now subscribed, and the faithful restoration of this really handsome edifice (of a late style of Pointed architecture) will shortly be

commenced. He adds, that the portion of the plan for erecting galleries between the arches, which was censured in our former article, has been abandoned.

With our author's disagreement with Mr. Rudge (originating in this Miscellany *ubi supra*) respecting the seats belonging to that gentleman, which now occupy Abbat Lichfield's chantry chapel in All Saints Church, we do not feel ourselves competent to interfere. It would be difficult to form a judgment on the subject without seeing the place; but we do not find that Mr. May himself charges the gallery of pews with defacing the architecture; but merely with filling up the area. In this case, it may be a question, whether the chapel would be more effectually preserved if left to itself. But we quite agree with Mr. May in his censure of the opening of the Abbat's tomb; for we think a renewed feeling of respect for the sanctity of the grave, is very much required. That a gentleman of antiquarian taste should explore the desecrated ruins on his own premises was reasonable; but to disturb the graves of a church was a step beyond what can be fully justified. Too many have already been made to contribute to the gratification of an idle curiosity; and the most inquisitive in these matters need not now think it hard to be referred for information to the numberless trophies of the antiquarian resurrection-men which have already been placed on record by the printer and engraver.

On this point we can excuse the somewhat excessive warmth and inflation of language in which our author occasionally indulges, particularly when discussing matters of politics.

The churches, however, are dismissed somewhat briefly, none of the epitaphs being inserted; and, on the whole, this work, though stored in public statistics, is somewhat deficient in biography and family history.

These and other matters which will doubtless arise, we recommend Mr. May to cultivate and collect, and to publish them in annual supplements, in the manner of the valuable 'Tewkesbury Magazine' of his brother bibliopole and historian, Mr. Bennett.

WILKINSON'S *Londina Illustrata*; consisting of geographical and historical Memorials of the ancient Appearance of the Metropolis; and of the Churches, religious Foundations, Chapels and Meeting-houses; Palaces and Mansions; Courts, Halls, and Public Buildings; Schools, Almshouses, and Hospitals; Places of Amusement; Theatres, Processions, Ceremonies, and Miscellaneous objects of Antiquity; in the Cities and Suburbs of London and Westminster. Engraved on 206 Copper Plates, with Descriptions. 2 vols. large 4to.

THE late Mr. Robert Wilkinson, formerly a respectable printseller in Cornhill, and afterwards in Fenchurch-street, was much attached to antiquarian pursuits, and published many prints and books illustrative of the antiquities of the Metropolis, which will be hereafter much prized by the collector. In 1797, he published "Antique Remains from the Parish Church of St. Martin Outwich," 12 plates; in 180... *Memoirs of Sir Julius Cæsar and Family*, 4to, with their monuments in St. Helen's Church, Bishopsgate. He also made large collections for the history of the parish of St. Peter, Cornhill, in which he long resided, consisting of extracts from the Ward Books, of references to Records, &c. Wills of Benefactors, particulars as to the building and repairs of the Church from 1575 to 1729, &c. which were sold at his sale Oct. 27, 1826, for 3*l.* 19*s.* to Mr. Upcott, and are now in the Library of the City of London, in three volumes folio. He had prepared 18 plates for this work, of which a list is given in Upcott's *English Topography*, vol. II. p. 709. Mr. Wilkinson also formed various collections relating to the ancient Theatres in London, and the Theatre at Ipswich, more particularly as respects Garrick's appearance therein, 1741. They were sold at the same time for 1*l.* 4*s.* to the late Mr. Haslewood. His "*Londina Illustrata*," with the Continuation now published, was sold by auction at his sale, Oct. 2, 1825, for 1000*l.*; but the purchaser not making good his contract, it was afterwards disposed of privately for just half that sum.

This curious work was commenced

r. Wilkinson in 1808, and in he so far completed his design, form one very large volume, with d Contents. He, however, pro- 1 to publish other Plates as a uation, but had not completed when death put an end to his rs in 1825. The plates having ie the property of Mr. Gilbert isley, he has now perfected Mr. nson's design, by the publication 1 Prints, with which are given full and accurate Descriptions, nly of those in the Supplement, lso of many published in the r part of the work, drawn up by dustrious compiler of the "Chro- of London Bridge." The first e in the Supplement is an account The Conduits of Cheapside and ill," in which are detailed the nt modes of supplying the me- is with water. It appears that ross and Conduits at West Cheap always employed as stations for nts in the triumphs, shows, and processions in the City; and ntly ran with wine.*

plan of the fire in Bishopsgate- &c. 1765, seems copied from agazine for Nov. 1765, although ondon Magazine is given as the rity. Possibly it was engraved h works. It was the largest fire the great fire of London, 1666. he account of "St. Paul's Cross athedral," as shewn in an an- picture in the possession of the y of Antiquaries, (designed by r Farley, with a view to induce James I. to repair St. Paul's Cal- d,) it might have been men- that another portion of this cu- picture has been recently en- d by Mr. Nichols, in his "Pro- s of King James the First."

parish church of St. Paul, Shad- is well described, with external ernal views of the old church, ie outside of the new one, de- l by Mr. J. Walters (which will be found in Gent. Mag. for 1 1823).

account of the parish church of ter upon Cornhill, is a very ela-

umerous instances of these page- ill be found in Nichols's Account ty Royal Processions and Enter- nts in the City of London, 8vo,

borate performance, and, printed in a less close manner, would have formed of itself no contemptible quarto volume. The registers of this parish are well preserved, and some curious extracts are given. We scarcely know another city parish so well described: for which we are indebted to Mr. Thomson, who has evidently made the best use of Mr. Wilkinson's copious but undigested materials. The church itself, though very unpromising on the outside, has had much attention bestowed on its interior by its great architect Sir Christopher Wren.

Four pages, in addition to the account of St. Saviour's, Southwark, describe (with a view,) the Bishop of Winchester's chapel, at the east end, now removed, and give a summary of the triumph of good taste and right feeling in the restoration of the Lady Chapel, effected mainly by the steady perseverance and unwearied exertions of T. Saunders, Esq. F.S.A.

A view of the old school of St. Paul's, taken down in 1823, is accompanied by an excellent compendium of the history of Dean Colet's noble foundation. It commences by noticing an earlier school, which has been sometimes confounded with the later establishment by Dean Colet; and the history of the early school is extracted from "A series of Evidences respecting St. Paul's Choristers," an unpublished work by Miss Hackett.

The account of St. Paul's School is closed by a list of the numerous eminent individuals educated at this celebrated "nursery for sound learning and religious education."

Among other equally good articles may be mentioned, — the manor, chapel, and market of Leadenhall, with four plates; the priory of the Holy Trinity, with three plates; Lambe's Chapel, Monkwell Street, &c. &c.

Under the places of amusement, the history of Cuper's Gardens, Lambeth, is given at considerable length. The site is now occupied by the road leading to Waterloo Bridge. Near the spot stands the new church of St. John, Lambeth, described (with a view) by Mr. Carlos in our Magazine for May 1827. Finch's Grotto Gardens, St. George's Fields, was another place for

vocal and instrumental music, of which an account will here be found.

The sculpture on the Monument, carved by Caius Gabriel Cibber, is well engraved, and introduces an excellent dissertation on the history of this famous column; in which the various criticisms on the structure are noticed, not forgetting the recent controversy in our Magazine for 1831, between our excellent correspondent, Mr. E. J. Carlos, and the late Mr. Fred. Thornhill of Fish Street Hill, concerning the propriety of erasing those inscriptions which charged the papists with devising and effecting the Fire of London.

On the whole, we may safely pronounce these volumes to be the most valuable addition to the Topography of London since the "*Londinium Redivivum*" of the late Mr. James Peller Malcolm. To the possessors of the former volumes of Mr. Wilkinson's *Londina Illustrata*, this supplement is indispensable.

The Faust of Goëthe, attempted in English rhyme. By the Hon. Robert Talbot.

PERHAPS no work has ever excited more enthusiasm in Germany, or been less understood in this country, than the *Faust* of Goëthe. It is an extraordinary fact, that at the present moment no two persons, perhaps, are agreed as to the object Goëthe had in view when he wrote his work, and few Germans even can explain some of the difficult passages which are to be met with in it. Under these circumstances, it is not to be wondered at that so many English translators of this mysterious work should have so completely failed in forming a just estimate of it. This has been the case with Lord Francis Egerton's translation, containing, as it does, many beautiful passages, and also with Mr. Shelley's. Mr. Hayward's prose translation is also a failure, although his notes are confessedly very valuable. We say nothing of several minor attempts; but come at once to the translation before us.

After perusing Mr. Talbot's *Faust*, it is impossible to deny him the merit of not only having thoroughly studied his author, but of having more fully entered into his meanings and imbibed

his spirit than any of his numerous predecessors. Mr. Talbot, we hear, has resided much in Germany, and his translation was for some time in the hands of the widow of Goëthe, who understands English perfectly, and who has pronounced it to be not only the most literal translation of *Faust* which has yet appeared, but to have entered completely into the spirit and meaning of the work. In fact, he has covered himself with Goëthe's mantle, and we only regret that the German text was not printed page by page with its English translation. Had this been done, the merits of Mr. Talbot would have been more conspicuous, and the student of German literature would have been assisted in reading and understanding a national poem which has been the idol of the country in which it was produced.

The task which Mr. Talbot has so ably performed, and which he so modestly calls "an attempt," is one of no small difficulty. It has been said that "the very idea of writing a prose translation of this brilliant poem is inconceivably ludicrous;" and so it is:—but at the same time it must be confessed that the task of rendering it in English rhyme is inconceivably difficult. Mr. Talbot shall, however, speak for himself on this subject. He tells us in his preface, that

"The German language is, at once, so comprehensive, flexible, and elastic in its character, that it is equally capable of the greatest expansion or compression; and thus easily moulds itself into the forms of other languages, whilst it admits of certain modes of expression so peculiar, and sometimes apparently so capricious, as to defy all attempts, on the part of a translator, to produce an exact imitation. German writers, moreover, claim the privilege not only of creating new compounds at pleasure, but of varying the import of those already in use, and so arbitrary is their dominion over ellipsis, that some amplification is often necessary to render the meaning intelligible in another tongue. The present writer has, accordingly, endeavoured to collect the spirit of his author's meaning, without confining himself to a mere verbal interpretation, or attempting to furnish an exact echo to the almost endless variety of measures employed in the original, however graceful they may be in themselves; still less has he thought of finding equivalents, in kind, for the fe-

male rhymes (or, as we call them, double endings), which so abound in the German language, and are comparatively so rare in our own."

After this explanation of the difficulties he had to encounter, we will proceed to give two or three extracts from the poem itself, to show how ably Mr. Talbot has performed his task. We will quote from one of Faust's conversations with Wagner :

"Oh happy he, who might the hope enjoy,
From out this sea of error to arise !

Man ever more for what he knows not
sighs,

Yet what he knows he never can employ !

But o'er the brightness of this scene,
Suffer no gloomy thoughts a cloud to
throw !

[green,
See yonder huts, embower'd in tender
Ting'd by the slanting sunbeams, how
they glow !

[gone by ;
That sun departs, the day's brief hours
Yet hies he hence, new regions to revive.

Oh, for a wing, that I might mount the
sky,

And after him for ever, ever strive ! "

"Alas, corporeal wings must seek in vain,
To mate with those that urge the spirit
on ;

Yet there's a power in every breast innate,
That lifts the soul and hurries it along,
When, lost amid the clear blue sky elate,
The lark unfolds her thrilling song,
When o'er the pine-clad mountain's giddy
height,

On balanc'd wings the eagle soars—
Or, when the crane pursues her outward
flight,

[shores.
O'er lands and seas, to gain her native

There is much beauty in the following passage where Margaret condemns herself for having yielded to the wishes of her lover, especially in the concluding part of it :

"How bitterly I once could scold away,
Myself, if a poor maiden went astray,
I even wanted language to proclaim
My indignation at a sister's shame.
How black I thought the deed ! and how
soe'er

I tried to blacken it, it seemed I ne'er
Could blacken it enough ! and then would I
Blessing myself, hold up my head so high !
But, now, oh, what a prostrate thing I lie !
Yet all that drove me to 't, I fear,
Was much too sweet, was much too dear."

The sufferings of poor Margaret leave a powerful impression on the mind, and we will give one more
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quotation, when Faust visits her in prison. She thus addresses him :

"Nay, nay, thou must remain behind—

The graves I will describe to thee—

To-morrow morning early—mind

They must all ready be.

Thou'lt give the best place to my mother ;

And, close to her, thou'lt lay my brother ;

Set me a little on one side ;

But, see the space be not too wide !

Then place the babe on my right breast !

For no one else, alas, with me will rest !

Once, oh, what bliss to press me to thy
side !

That now to me for ever is denied !

As if I forced myself on thee I feel—

As if thou coldly did'st repress me still.

Yet, it is thou ! Thou look'st so good, so
kind ! "

We conclude with these beautiful and affecting lines, and will merely add, that the work before us will be read with equal pleasure by those who have perused it in the original, and by those who have heard of the genius of Goëthe, and wish to form an idea of his simplicity and sublimity.

—
State Papers published under the authority of His Majesty's Commission. Vols. II. and III. King Henry the Eighth. Part III. 4to.

IN the Gentleman's Magazine for 1831 (part i. p. 440), was noticed the first volume of the publication of State Papers, which is here continued. At that time we also explained the nature of the Commission under the authority of which this publication is conducted, and set forth the various parts or divisions into which the documents relating to the reign of Henry VIII. had been arranged by the Editor, with a view to their being presented to the public in certain distinct and consecutive publications. Volume I. contained the first and second of those parts ; the third part, which comprises the correspondence between the Governments of England and Ireland, is comprehended in the two volumes before us. Without detaining our readers by any remarks upon the general value of the manuscripts here published, or upon the apparent cause for complaint in the fact, that after a lapse of ten years so little has been done towards carrying into effect the objects of the Commission, we shall at once exhibit

a brief outline of the contents of these volumes.

At the commencement of the reign of Henry VIII. the authority of the English in Ireland was reduced to a very low ebb. 'Within the English pale,' a district which extended probably about thirty miles round Dublin, the inhabitants were subject to the English laws, and acknowledged the authority of the King's Deputy; but beyond that narrow circuit the King's writ did not run, and the whole country was in the possession of those who were indiscriminately called 'the King's Irish enemies.' The people thus designated were subdivided into about sixty different septs or nations, each governed by a chief, who acknowledged no temporal superior, who made war and peace for himself, and submitted to none but those who could subdue him. Even 'within the pale,' there were several noble families who claimed the right of private war, and many other privileges inconsistent with legal government. Amongst them the principal were the Fitzgeralds, or Geraldines, of whom the Earl of Kildare was the chief, and the Butlers, who regarded the Earl of Ormond and Ossory as their head. It had been the custom of the English Government to appoint a Lord Lieutenant out of one or other of these rival families, who thus alternately were enabled to use the power of the State in the prosecution of their party feuds. Henry VIII. departed from this evil policy, and set himself vigorously to the task of extending his authority, employing for that purpose a series of able English governors, who, with some temporary interruptions, administered the affairs of Ireland during the whole of his reign. They were, the Earl of Surrey,* Sir William Skeffington, Lord Leonard Gray, and Sir Anthony St. Leger. The general and permanent objects of the English Lieutenants were, 1st, to ameliorate the condition of the English pale; and 2d, to extend the royal authority, by procuring submissions from such of the independent chieftains, as from time to time rendered themselves obnoxious to the power

of the English. The volumes before us contain a minute history of the progress made during the reign of Henry VIII. towards the attainment of these objects, as well as accounts of the various obstacles which occurred in the rebellions of the Anglo-Irish, and the invasions of the Irish enemies.

The Earl of Surrey was thought to have been removed from England by the artifice of Wolsey; and in order that his great name and influence might not be interposed between the Duke of Buckingham, who was his relation, and the prosecution with which that nobleman was threatened. He executed his office ably and honourably; but his frequent entreaties to be recalled, render it clear that he regarded Ireland as a place of exile. Skeffington was resolute and honest; but being aged, was unable to do much good in a country which demanded in its governor more than even the ordinary alacrity of youth. Lord Leonard Gray prosecuted his task with determination, and for a considerable time succeeded to the satisfaction both of the King and the inhabitants of the pale. In the end, his family connexion with the Kildares, and some intrigues in the Council, ruined him. St. Leger, his successor, and the last Governor during the reign of Henry, was an able and determined man. A judicious mixture of conciliation and firmness rendered his administration at once popular and respected, and brought Ireland into a better condition than it had known for a long preceding period. He so extended the English influence, that many of the native Irish chiefs, who at his entry upon office would not have been brought under subjection with ten thousand men, some years afterwards would come to Dublin, if he but summoned them by letter (vol. III. 563). The same persons whose artifices had ruined Gray, endeavoured to criminate St. Leger; but he met them in a different manner, and totally discomfited their intrigues. The following sentence gives at once a picture of the man and his office:

"Finally, my good-Lordes, let me be no more thus fatigatèd with writing of aunsweres, I humbly beseeche yone; but let me be called afore yone, and be also. And if ye shall finde me in wilfull de-

* Not Surrey the poet, but his father, the hero of Flodden, and subsequently Duke of Norfolk.

faulte, I aske no releif; and if I be clere, dischargd me of this tediousse paine, whereunto I have not been accustomed; and I humblye beseche youe all to be meane to the Kinges Majestie to ryd me from this hell wherein I have remayned this 6 yeares, and that some other may there serve his Majestie as long as I have doon, and I to serve his Highnes elsewhere, where he shall commaunde me. Tho the same were in Turkay, I will not refuse ytt."—Vol. III. p. 573.

The principal public events which these volumes illustrate, are the rebellion of the Fitzgeralds, and the escape to the Continent of Gerald Fitzgerald, a youth twelve years of age, and the last of that noble race; the first introduction of the reformed doctrines into Ireland; the intrigues against Lord Gray; the assumption of the title of King of Ireland by Henry VIII. with a view of eradicating a notion prevalent amongst the Irish, that the Pope was their king, and the sovereign of England merely his deputy; and, finally, the investigation of the charge against St. Leger. Each one of these incidents is illustrated by these documents, amongst which are to be found not only the official letters which passed between the two governments, but the private information from time to time furnished to the King and the Secretary of State, and also various curious papers descriptive of the state of Ireland at different periods. Much secret history is disclosed, and the genuine materials for the history of Ireland during the reign of Henry VIII. are here published for the first time. The value of these documents will be strikingly apparent to those who turn to our English contemporary authorities, and observe how meagre was all their information respecting Ireland, how ignorant they were of its condition, and of the events by which it was perpetually agitated. Besides the documents contained in these volumes, copies are given of three maps compiled at different periods; but all of them about the end of the sixteenth century, in which are pointed out the situations occupied by the various Irish nations. There is also a Glossary, about which probably the less that is said the better. On the whole, the volumes appear to be well and unpretendingly edited. The footnotes, if not always correct, are never introduced ostentatiously.

A brief historical and descriptive Account of Maidstone, [in the County of Kent,] and its Environs, by S. C. L. 16mo, pp. 128, with plates.

THIS small volume will be an acceptable present to every lover of British topography. It is by no means a reprint of the History and Antiquities of Maidstone, published by the Rev. William Newton, in 1741, but gives to its readers, with great brevity, the more material facts contained in that now scarce volume, accompanied by the subsequent history of a populous and prosperous county town.

In the account of distinguished natives, several persons are enumerated bearing the name of the town; but they were certainly not of one "family;" they appear to have been all priests, who always assumed the name of their birth-place.

The author has added to the history, civil and ecclesiastical, directions for the guidance of those who may be disposed to visit the neighbourhood, in eight routes, containing some account of the contiguous villages and principal objects of general interest.

As a piece of typography this little work is creditable to the local press, and more particularly the lithographic drawings of a young native artist, Mr. T. L. Merritt. We never recollect to have seen the curious Norman front of Malling Abbey on paper to greater advantage.

The History and Antiquities of the Town and Borough of Reading, in Berkshire; with some Notices of the most considerable Places in the same County. 12mo. pp. 298.

THIS is one of those valuable little pieces of local topography by which the present is distinguished from preceding periods in the literature of our country. The compiler states that he is much indebted to the standard works of Messrs. Coates and Man, as well as for the assistance of a gentleman who has had considerable practice in historical and topographical researches. The work does credit to the combined agency employed in its production.

The town of Reading, has long been known as a place of considerable interest. It was the chosen residence of royalty early after the Norman conquest; and its once splendid abbey, founded by King Henry the First, in the year 1121, and now a ruin, was also a place of royal sepulture. In this place parliaments and synods have been holden; and in its vicinity one of the severest conflicts between the royal and republican forces, which occurred during the civil wars, took place.

Compared with the population of Reading, the town is remarkable for the number and efficiency of its ecclesiastical and benevolent institutions, and for the public spirit of its inhabitants. We are persuaded, therefore, that few persons who may, in the course of their summer peregrinations, spend a day or two in Reading, will feel disposed to be without that aid in their rambles through the town and neighbourhood which this little manual is capable of affording them.

The Invalid's help to Prayer and Meditation. By Rev. E. P. Hannam, M.A. 2d edit.

IN a volume of sermons which Archbishop Whateley published, under the title of Parochial Sermons, or some similar title, there were some observations on the duty of a minister to persons labouring under fatal diseases, accompanied we believe with something like the following remark: "that, as the high probability of death was held out to the sufferer, in the same degree the value and sincerity of his repentance diminished." That the observation is worthy of attention, we own: for in other words it amounts to this—Here is a man who has lived in carelessness or sin. While in health and prosperity he was simply a worldly man. Deprived of his temporal pleasure and prosperity by sickness, and warned by disease of the approach of death, he expresses repentance of his former misconduct: but what has induced that change of mind?—change of situation. Then make the *certainty* of a speedy death appear, and that change will be more perfect. But the change is forcible; the spring is vio-

lently wrenched back; how do we know it is sincere, and would endure trial, and survive recovery? We cannot tell this, because we cannot know the final result which is hidden from us, and known only to the Searcher of hearts. Or put it in this way—If a man is told he cannot recover, he will or may show signs of deep repentance, which he would not show under circumstances less appalling; therefore, they may not be real, but called out forcibly by the strong impulse—but if he were not so potently acted on, he would show the *real* state of his heart. Granted; but would this, if acknowledged, lead to the propriety or duty of *concealing the danger from the patient, so as to give a less severe trial to his sincerity?* We should say not. Man's duty lies in a straightforward course; let him be guided by it as far as it goes; all that is beyond is left in the hands of Providence. How do we know but that the *stronger* fear might effect what the *weaker* fear would not; and that the sight of approaching death would effect what nothing short of it could?—therefore we consider that practically all necessary truth should be told, but of course told with becoming tenderness and propriety. How that truth will act, we must leave to the dispensations of mercy and righteousness.

The Book of Genesis, with brief explanatory and practical Observations, &c. By Rev. R. W. Sibthorp, B.D.

WE should consider Mr. Sibthorp to be a far better divine than philosopher; which, indeed, his commentary on the first chapter of Genesis sufficiently proves. But still we cannot but approve of the general plan of his work, wishing a little more accuracy and knowledge in the execution: at the same time, we must say that many of the explanations are very useful, and the reflections most conducive to piety and Christian devotion; although we must pause before we agree to the following *familiar* observation occurring as a running commentary on the sacred Scriptures—"She (Dinah) went from home to visit and amuse herself with the young females of Shechem. Young women

had better learn to be keepers at home, for little good comes of gadding."

Redemption, and other Poems. By the Rev. R. Dunderdale, M.A.

On beating a beast (Ass?) for supposed stupidity, when it afterwards turned out that a sore was the cause.

And wert thou struck in innocence,
For faults thou didst not know,
Thou couldst not speak thy own defence,
Nor tell thy tale of woe.

Poor hapless beast, may future joy
Thy undeserved pain
Repay, and may I ne'er annoy
Thy willing limbs again.

May past experience teach the thought
To punish is not right,
When for the case no counsel is sought
To bring the truth to light.

The hasty step we oft repent:
There's mercy in delay—
And time in just discussion spent
Will all the task repay.

We cannot say that the volume displays any very high poetical talent—but it shows something better, a religious disposition, a thoughtful spirit, and a good and grateful heart.

Bread of the First Fruits, or short Meditations on select passages of Scripture, &c.

"THESE meditations were the daily ministrations of an affectionate husband to his beloved partner, having been laid by him daily on her dressing-table, as a morning first fruits of the spirit, by which he in supplying, and she in receiving, fulfilled a part of that beautiful Scripture injunction, 'To be helpers together of each other's faith;' and a blessing accompanied them. Such is the language of the editor, and the unfeigned piety and

good feeling shown in the work, authorise his praise.

Summary view and explanation of the Writings of the Prophets. By John Smith, D.D. Minister of the Gospel at Campeltown. Edited by Rev. Peter Hall, M.A.

MR. SMITH was the author of a volume on Gaelic Antiquities, 1790; of a View of the Last Judgment, 1783; of Lectures on the Sacred Offices, 1798; and other publications. The present volume was published at Edinburgh, 1787; at Cant. 1804; at Harlow 1812. The original has been long scarce, chiefly owing to Dr. Moore, the Archbishop of Canterbury, buying copies for gratuitous distribution among poor students. Mr. P. Hall has therefore very wisely reprinted it, and we recommend it as a most judicious and excellent analysis of the prophetic writings in the smallest compass, and cheapest form in which they can be met.

Letters to a Friend whose mind had been long harassed by many objections against the Church of England. By the Rev. A. S. Thelwall, M.A.

THOUGH we do not agree in all points with the author of this work, yet we readily assure him that we think highly of his sound knowledge, his sincere devotion, and his *wise and understanding* judgment, on matters connected with the Established Church and the Dissenters. His defence of the Clergy in the *magistracy* is open and most sensible; his observations also on Infant Baptism are just and well-reasoned; and on the whole, his little work will probably be of use to more than that one for whom it was designed.

A Manual of instruction on the use and government of Time and Temper. By the Rev. William Jowett, M.A. 12mo.—This judicious compilation on two subjects of the greatest importance in our present state of existence, is formed from sources of the most undeniable authority. After an introductory address to the young, it commences with selections from the Scriptures, which are followed by passages from the writings of the most eminent divines and moralists, both in prose and verse. We never saw a volume more suitable for a religious present.

Passion Week, a devotional and practical exposition of the Epistles and Gospels appointed for that Season. By the Rev. R. Meek.—We like equally the design and execution of this little work; the events of the week which it records are such as to afford a groundwork for the deepest emotions, and the most devout feelings and expressions. By none but the gainsayer and the worldling will this volume be read in vain.

A Narrative of Events in the South of France, and of the Attack on New Or-

leans in 1814 and 1815.—This clever and fearless account of the attack on New Orleans, is penned by one of the “occupation;” whose soldierlike view and keen observation during the period of the stirring events he so well relates, has enabled him to bring before the public the ablest account that has yet been given of that ill-fated and disgraceful expedition, and also to rescue the troops who were employed on it from those degrading reflections which have hitherto been unjustly insinuated against them. After an attentive perusal of this interesting volume, we proudly feel that it is no longer on account of the conduct of her soldiery that England has reason to blush; for, however disgraceful may be the causes which led to the defeat of the army employed at New Orleans, this account of Capt. Cooke’s has thoroughly convinced us, that, had the gallant regiments composing that expedition been skilfully and boldly conducted, it would have been totally impossible for such troops to have disappointed the confidence which their country reposed in them, and the conquest of New Orleans would in that case have only proved a most trifling feat of arms; whilst their unmerited defeat has been the means of adorning the brows of the Americans with their proudest laurels, and of adding lasting and deserved fame to the name of their heroic General, proving the justice of the Athenian saying, “That an army of sheep commanded by a lion, is more formidable than an army of lions commanded by a sheep.”

The admirable conduct of the Navy throughout this campaign it is impossible to extol too highly; but they had for their chiefs Cochrane, Malcolm, Codrington, Trowbridge, and Gordon: had the Army been equally fortunate in possessing chiefs blessed with heads and hearts as efficient as those of the Navy, England would never have had to deplore so inglorious a termination to the war.

The Epidemics of the Middle Ages, from the German of S. F. C. Hecker, M. D. Translated by Dr. Babington. (No. II. The Dancing Mania) 1835.—A treatise worthy the attention of the philosopher as well as the physician; the object of which has been well developed in the preface of the translator. It is not easy to draw a decided line between the diseases of the body and the mind; it is still more difficult to ascertain to what extent each separately acts, and which is the primary cause. Even this

treatise does not satisfy us as to the point whether the *dancing mania* was entirely at first a mental delusion, or whether it was produced on the mind by some peculiar disease or disposition of the body; and when it exerted its influence on others, did the sympathetic malady commence with affecting the mind, or the bodily organs? Dr. Babington alludes with delicacy to a *delusion* in our times, which much resembles those described in his book; and we fully agree with him, that *Mr. Irving’s* fanaticism, and that of his mistaken followers, deserves no other name: we ourselves have little doubt of the manner in which it first arose, and subsequently spread.

(Archbishop) *Leighton’s Exposition of the Creed, &c. with Introductory Essay, by S. P. Smith, D. D. (Sacred Classics, vol. XIV.)*—A very sensible and well written essay by Dr. Smith, introduces the subject so favourably and eloquently treated by the venerable Leighton. Dr. Smith’s argument with regard to *traditions* we consider to be most sound and scriptural. With regard to the work itself, it is quite sufficient to mention the name of him by whom it is composed. Never were the graces of Christian spirit seen more brightly and beautifully than in him. Simple, clear, forcible, and persuasive, Leighton addresses himself to the understanding and the heart, and is one of those teachers whom at once we revere and love.

Sermons for Lent, selected from the Works of the most eminent Divines, with an Essay by the Rev. R. Cattermole. (Sacred Classics, vol. XV.)—A very judicious selection of Sermons is here presented. Those by South, Donne, and Barrow, are very fine compositions, and there is indeed not one in the collection that is not distinguished either for the cogency of its reasoning, the fervour of its devotion, or the elegance of its style.

Sketches of Life and Character, by E. P. 1835.—We trust that Lady Wilton, to whom this volume is dedicated, is better employed than in perusing its contents, for her ladyship would neither improve her taste, nor her moral sense, nor her good principles by it. The most monstrous outrages to common sense, and propriety, and the domestic virtues, and the laws of religion and honour, and the well-being of society, are committed by its heroes and its heroines, with impunity and satisfaction. Sisters marry

those who have murdered their brothers; ladies marry one man, and love another; in fact, the whole dramatis personæ of this work are only fit for the house of correction, and the whip of the beadle: notwithstanding they have raven tresses, and curved lips, and flashing eyes, and princely brows, they are a set of as *good-for-nothing*, idle, mischievous, unprincipled people as we ever met with.

Scripture Views of the Heavenly World, by S. Edmondson, A.M. 12mo. 1835.—

A very elegant and instructive treatise, and such as cannot be read without deeply affecting the heart, elevating the imagination, quickening the devotion, and fortifying the spirit. Mr. Edmondson's piety is strengthened and guarded by his knowledge; he never wanders into wild or enthusiastic eccentricities of opinion; but, while his feelings are warm and his language animated, his views and inferences are all regulated by the authority of Scripture. We recommend this book as a *practical assistant to devotion*, nor do we know a better on the subject.

The Influences of Democracy on Liberty, &c. by an American (Fisher Ames), with an Introduction, by Henry Ewbank, Esq. 1835.—The main object of this work is to prove that *democracy is not liberty*. There is much sound reasoning, many sagacious views, wise observations, and skilful inferences in these essays. The author possessed a true patriotic feeling, which made him deplore and dread the tendency he observed to revolutionary principles in his own country; Mr. Ewbank seems wisely to have thought that the fears and cautions of the Transatlantic statesman, might be heard again to advantage on this side the water, and that what was originally applied to one country, is unfortunately as applicable to another. When the jacobin, the radical, and the demagogue point their hands to America, as supporting or illustrating their mischievous and destructive measures, let the name of *Fisher Ames* be heard, as openly denouncing, and ably demonstrating, their ruinous and fatal tendency.

Treatise on the Physiology and Diseases of the Eye, by S. N. Curtis, Esq. 2d edit. 1835.—We much like this treatise—and approve the philosophy of its principles, and the soundness and discretion of its practice. Mr. Curtis reasons, and we think most satisfactorily, as Mr. Abernethy did; and consequently

traces the *local* diseases to the derangement of the general system. This is the broad and safe foundation of his practice; to that he also adds, in common with the same late eminent surgeon, a dislike of *operations*, which, of course, is most justly called the *opprobrium* of surgery, and this is the reason why the *dentist* justly ranks so low in his profession, as his practice is all operation—often clever and neat, as regards the manipulation, but always most coarse, clumsy, artificial, and defective, as compared with the slow, delicate, minute, yet perfect operations of nature. To cut off a leg, or to insert a tooth, should only remind us how little we can do, and that how badly; our *cure*, in the first instance, leaving the body maimed and half useless, and in the second, cheating the sight indeed with outward show, but not supplying the purpose for which the natural instrument was given.—We think Mr. Curtis's sensible and scientific volume should be purchased and read by many more than the mere medical world; and, as *reviewers*, we thank him for giving us such advice as will, we hope, enable us to give due praise to his *future* works, as well as his *present*.

1. *Narrative of the Campaigns of the 28th Regiment*, by Lieut.-Col. C. Cadell. —2. *Memoirs of a Serjeant late in the 43d Light Infantry, &c.*—Such personal recollections and observations as are afforded in the small volumes mentioned above, are valuable, as filling up with precision and fullness the details of more general and extended history. To military men they may also afford hints of no slight importance; to the public they will give authentic testimony of the skill of our officers and the unequalled courage of our troops, upon whom the reliance of a confiding nation may be placed in the hour of danger. Our two greatest generals had the command of armies in Spain; the Duke of Wellington returned to receive from a grateful country the reward due to his supereminent talents, his enterprise, his sagacity, his patience, his resolve; and though Sir John Moore did not live to return to his native land, we hope and trust that justice, however tardy and reluctant, will be done to one placed in a situation where nothing but *honour* could be preserved. He did all that the utmost power of the greatest military commander could do,—bring off his army in safety, and not only undisgraced, but victorious. We never read any history of this short but eventful campaign, but with deep regret at the situation in which

that gallant spirit was placed; for all a soldier's brightest virtues were in his breast, as all a commander's greatest talents were in his mind. There is one comfort, under all misrepresentation, that truth, however long it may be concealed, is sure at last to advance. Its first and brightest rays will shine upon Moore's unsullied fame.

The Frogs and their King, or the People and their Rulers, &c. by Ignotus Coaxus. 12mo.—A little book containing much important truth, both moral and civil; and the political sentiments of which are based on higher and purer principles than are current in this age of all reformation but the one most wanting, the reformation of *self*. The author is no party politician, either whig or tory, reformer, or conservative, but one who brings the authority of history, the science of legislation, and the great laws of morality and religion, to bear upon the actions of statesmen, the deliberations of senators, the conduct of rulers, and the desires and complaints of the people. Verily, a wiser *frog* we seldom have heard croak; and we may justly say of him, as is said of one in a drama which has immortalized his ancestors,

Ταῦτα μὲν πρὸς ἄνδρος ἔστι
Νοῦν ἔχοντος, καὶ φρένας.

A short Statement on behalf of his Majesty's Subjects professing the Jewish Religion; with an Appendix. 8vo. p. 35.—The author of this tract infers, from the equal rights conceded to persons of all religious denominations in the British colonies, and the concessions made in this country to the Quakers and other dissenters, the propriety of abolishing the disabilities to which the Jews are still subject. Without taking upon ourselves to decide upon this important question, of which the Legislature is the only competent judge, we will merely observe that the cases referred to are not strictly analogous. Many of the colonies were ceded to us under conditions respecting the religious rights of the inhabitants, which we cannot in honour violate; and the Quakers and others, although dissenters from the established church, are still Christians.

Old Maids; their Varieties, Characters, and Condition. Post 8vo. p. 220.—Homer, in his *Batrachomyomachia*, condescended to sing, in majestic numbers, the heroic virtues of a tiny race;—Sterne, in his *Sentimental Journal*, has successfully exalted the character of a

race of animals hitherto despised for their asinine insensibility; and now a chevalier, preux et sans peur, and deeply learned to boot, like another Sir Lancelot, has taken up the lance and shield in defence of an unobtrusive but hitherto neglected race of amiable bipeds. It was a new field, beset with popular prejudices and not unattended with difficulties, for the literary hero to enter upon; but nothing daunted he has fought his battle right valiantly; and, as the brave champion of old maids, we sincerely hope that he will ere long be crowned with the immortal chaplet of those fair literary maidens (p. 178) who “have deeply studied *Gonopsychthropælogia*, and have never come to a conclusion!” Henceforth we seriously warn all detractors of pure virgin senility to be aware of consequences. Even a sneer may be fatal. “Should the world at any time (says our redoubtable hero) treat Virginity with unbecoming rudeness or coldness, let it remember that it has a champion ever ready to gird on his sword for its defence. Let it apply to him, and whether he is in hall or in bower—at the festal board, or in the house of sorrow,—he here pledges his honour, dearer to him than life, that the call shall be instantly answered, and woe to the man who meets him in the lists; for

— ‘ thrice is he armed
That hath his quarrel just.’ ”

Plain Advice to Landlords and Tenants, Lodging House Keepers, and Lodgers. 12mo.—The public demand for “Plain Advice” upon matters of law, may be estimated from the circumstance that this is stated to be the seventh edition, each consisting of one thousand copies of this little work. Such books ought to be written simply, correctly, and in a good spirit. The author of this book has not written simply, because he is frequently ignorant of the precise legal meaning of the words he employs. The same circumstance makes him often incorrect. He does not appear to be a legal person, but has obtained his knowledge from common books, such as the “Cabinet Lawyer,” which he often copies without acknowledgment. The spirit in which he has written, is highly objectionable. With him, “a spirited tenant” is one who having his rent ready will not pay it until the landlord or his broker comes and distrains, because, by so doing, and by virtue of a law which was kindly intended as a shield against oppression, he can cause the landlord “inconceivable annoyance.”

FINE ARTS.

LORD CHARLES TOWNSHEND'S
PICTURES.

A very choice collection of Pictures, belonging to Lord Charles Townshend, was sold by Messrs. Christie and Manson on the 11th of April.

There were several works of Bonnington, which continue to rise in value. They produced the following prices:—

A Street of Rouen, with the towers of the cathedral; a beautiful drawing on grey paper, heightened with white and red chalk. 16*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.*—A Breeze off Portsmouth, a very spirited sketch. 20*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.*—Shipping in the Docks. 14*l.* 14*s.*—A Greek Chief. 13*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*—The Companion Sketch. 10*l.* 10*s.*—Interior of an ancient Italian church, with officiating priests, and peasant women at devotion. 36*l.* 15*s.* These were all purchased by Mr. Beckford.—A View on the Great Canal at Venice, looking towards the sea, with the church of Santa Maria della Salute and the Dogana; a clear and beautiful sketch. 71*l.* 8*s.* Hodgson.—A Group of two Venetian Nobles and a Lady looking from a balcony on a canal. 53*l.* 11*s.* Morant.—View of a Canal at Venice. A capitally finished picture. 105*l.* Sir R. Peel.—A View on the Sands of the French Coast, with figures, exhibiting a wonderful effect of daylight. 148*l.* 1*s.* Beckford.

The other most important Pictures were as follows:—

Portrait of a Young Girl with a Cat in her arms. By Schæffer. Painted with great truth to nature. 54*l.* 12*s.* Morant.—A Boy caressing a Dog; the companion. By Schæffer. 63*l.* Rothschild.—A Turk and a Tartar in a cavern disputing upon the division of their spoil. By Allen, R.A. 48*l.* 6*s.* Garrards.—An Italian Hut built on the ruins of a Roman aqueduct. By Wilson. 58*l.* 16*s.* Norton.—Ruins of a Roman Bath, with figures; the companion picture. By Wilson. 48*l.* 6*s.* Norton.—A Cavalier, with Boors gambling; interior. By Teniers. 102*l.* 18*s.* Smith.—Cavaliers at the Door of a Stable. By A. Van de Velde. 78*l.* 15*s.* M'Pherson.—The Virgin seated under a green curtain, the infant Christ upon her knee caressing St. John, who bears a cross formed of reeds. By Guido. 84*l.* Woodburn.—Le Père Aveugle; the well-known engraved picture. By Greuze. 54*l.* 12*s.* Smart.—La Surprise; the justly admired engraved picture. By Dubufe. 46*l.* 4*s.* Norton.—A Wood-Nymph, with a chaplet of woodbines, caressing Cupid. By Hilton, R.A. 75*l.* 12*s.* Norton.—Two Children embracing. By Sir T.

Lawrence. The heads only finished. 91*l.* 7*s.* Morant.—Heads of two Young Girls, one of them seated with an infant in her arms. By Sir T. Lawrence. 34*l.* 13*s.* Lord Beresford.—The Avalanche. By P. de Louthembourg. 115*l.* 10*s.* Peacock.—A Spanish Youth drinking, his head encircled by vine-leaves; a fine specimen of Murillo. 399*l.* Morant.—Two Dutch Men-of-War, with vessels and fishing-boats in a gale of wind. By Backhuysen. 220*l.* 10*s.* Morant.—A Landscape with a ruined Chateau. By "Jan. Wynant, A 1663." With figures by Wouvermans. 34½ by 30 inches high. 194*l.* 5*s.* Thorpe.—Dutch Fishing-boats approaching a jetty. By Van der Capella. From the Brentano collection, 27 inches by 22 high. 175*l.* 7*s.* Smith.—A half-length Portrait of a Girl of rank in a brown dress. By Van Dyck. 169*l.* 1*s.* Thorpe.—A Girl with a chaplet of wild flowers upon her head. By Greuze. An exquisite specimen, 14½ inches by 17½ high. 320*l.* 5*s.* Morant.—A Dutch River-scene. By Van der Capella. 37 inches by 28½ high. 101*l.* 17*s.* Thorpe.—A Mountainous Landscape. By Ruysdael. 38 inches by 33½ high. From the Brentano collection. 724*l.* 10*s.* Sir R. Peel.—A View on the Meuse. By Calcott, R.A. 8 feet 5 by 4 feet 7½ high. 336*l.* Sir C. Coote.—Ancient Ruins near Rome. By Berghem. From the collection of Van der Pals, 26½ inches by 22 high. 787*l.* 10*s.* Yates.—Portrait of an Old Lady of quality, in a ruff and a black dress trimmed with fur. By Rembrandt. 25 inches by 30, with arched top. 231*l.* Smith.—The Village Fete. By Teniers, 1646. From the cabinet of Madame de Wille; 30½ inches by 22½ high. 708*l.* 15*s.* Bovan.—Duncan Gray; the justly celebrated and well-known picture. By Wilkie, R.A. 477*l.* 15*s.* Sheepshanks.

The total amount produced by Lord Charles Townshend's Pictures was 6500*l.* They were succeeded by the sale of a picture by Thomaso Manzuoli di Friano, 1560; the subject, the Visitation, painted upon a panel 13 feet by 8 feet 3 inches, with an arched top. It was purchased by Mr. Hope for 472*l.* 10*s.*

"Il Pastore," a beautiful sitting figure of life size, with a dog, sculptured by Thorwaldsen in Rome, was also sold to Mr. Hope for 483*l.*

Foreign Intelligence.

The *Diario di Roma* announces that on making some repairs in the vestry of the church at Pieva, a discovery was made of

a magnificent arabesque painting by Perugino, representing the infant Christ in the manger, surrounded by numerous figures remarkable for their beauty; and on searching further there were found four vases in terra cotta, evidently of great antiquity, on one of which was a note by Perugino, certifying that the painting was executed by him.

The celebrated sculptor, Antonio Sola, director of the Spanish academy at Rome, has just completed a bronze statue of Michael Cervantes, which is to be placed in the square of Catalina, at Madrid.

A statue of Cincinnatus has just been placed in the garden of the Tuileries, in a line with Spartacus, both of which are by M. Foyatier.

Workmen are now engaged in placing in the Expiatory Chapel in the Rue d'Anjou a marble group by Bosio, representing Louis XVI. falling into the arms of an angel. It is on the pedestal opposite the statue of the Queen, Marie-Antoinette.

Louis Philippe has purchased for the museum the three finest pictures in the gallery of Marshal Soult; the Virgin of Murillo, and the Leprus and the Paralytic of the same master.

PANORAMA OF JERUSALEM.

A panoramic view of the city of Jerusalem has been painted by Mr. Burford in his great circle at Leicester-square, from drawings taken by Mr. Catherwood, architect. The point of view, though not central, is very commanding. The spectator stands on the flat roof of the Aga's, or Governor's, house, and most of the me-

morable spots distinguished in sacred history may be described in the picture. The houses of the city occupy two-thirds of the circle, while the remaining third is nearly open, but presents a full view of the celebrated Mosque of Omar, built on the site of the Temple of Solomon, but now forbidden to Christian feet, on pain of death. It is a vast mass of mosaic work, glittering with the most splendid colours; offering a striking contrast to the gloomy and almost window-less architecture of the houses of the city. They are covered with flat roofs, and occasional gardens, with frequent small domes, destitute of openings or windows. These sombre portions of the picture are relieved by a more lively scene of the Aga sitting in the administration of justice; and the distant prospect shows the hills around the city and a portion of the Dead Sea. Few visitors can see this picture without feeling that they have acquired information and new ideas on subjects of the highest interest.

Mr. BROCKEDON has presented to Christ's Hospital a large picture of Moses receiving the tables of the Law, which has been placed in the great hall; and, from the colossal scale of the figure of Moses, it has found a very appropriate situation.

Sir Robert Peel was the purchaser of Sir Joshua Reynolds's "Robinetta," from the collection lately sold at Phillips's. Three battle pieces (representing actions in the time of the Duke of Marlborough) were withdrawn, it was understood for his Majesty.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

New Works announced for Publication.

The New Translation of the Bible from the Hebrew text only. By J. BEL-LAMY, author of the History of all Religions.

Notices of the Holy Land, and other places mentioned in the Scriptures. By the Rev. R. SPENCE HARDY.

The History of the Assassins. By the Chevalier JOSEPH VON HAMMER, translated from the German, by Oswald Charles Wood, M.D. &c.

A Lady's Gift, or Woman as she ought to be. By Mrs. J. K. STANFORD.

A Series of Picturesque Views in the Island of Ascension, accompanied by a description of its singular aboriginal Inhabitants, its Mountains, &c. By LIEUT. ALLEN, of the Navy.

An Essay towards a more exact Ana-

lysis of the Moral Perceptions. By the Rev. A. SMITH.

The Husband's Book, or the book of Married Life. By the author of "Old Maids."

Plebeians and Patricians, a novel.

The Empress, a novel. By Mr. G. I. BENNETT.

The Emigrant and Traveller's Guide to and through Canada, by way of the River St. Lawrence. By J. MURRAY.

Views in the British Channel, and on the Coasts of England, Scotland, Ireland, France, Germany, and other picturesque portions of the European Continent. By Mr. STANFIELD.

Memoirs of John Selden, and of the Political struggle during the reigns of the first Two Monarchs of the House of Stuart. By G. W. JOHNSON, F.L.S.

The Anglo-Saxon Church; its History,

Revenues, and General Character. By the Rev. H. SOAMES, M.A., Author of the *History of the Reformation*.

Persian Stories; illustrative of Eastern Manners and Customs. By the Rev. H. G. KEENE, M.A.

The Book of Reptiles. With numerous engravings.

German Historical Anthology. By Dr. BERNAYS.

Flora and Thalia, or Gems of Flowers and Poetry.

The Earth; its Physical Condition, and most remarkable Phenomena. By W. M. HIGGINS, Fellow of the Geological Society.

Record of a Route through France and Italy, with a View of Catholicism. By W. R. WILSON.

A Moral and Religious Poem, in three cantos, entitled, Christianity. By the late W. BURT, Esq.; with a short Biographical Memoir of the Author, by Capt. T. SEYMOUR BURT.

Every Englishman his Own German Master. By J. S. REISENDER, late Professor of Modern Languages in the University of Prague.

Specimens of the Early Poetry of France, from the time of the Troubadours, to the Reign of Henri Quatre; with illuminated drawings. By Miss COSTELLO.

Sunday; a Poem. By the Author of the "*Mechanic's Saturday Night*."

Travels in the West Indies. By Dr. MADDEN, Author of "*Travels in the East*."

Ernest Campbell; an Historical Novel. By JOHN AINSLIE.

Twenty Years in Retirement. By CAPT. BLAKISTON, Author of "*Twelve Years Military Adventure*."

A new Edition of MARTIN'S History of the British Possessions in Asia.

ROYAL SOCIETY.

March 26. W. T. Brande, esq., V.P. Read, on the temperature of Fishes of the genus *Thunnus*, by John Davy, M.D. F.R.S.

April 2. J. W. Lubbock, esq., V.P. Read, on the results of Tide observations, made in June, 1834, at the Coast Guard stations in Great Britain and Ireland, by the Rev. William Whewell, F.R.S.; and, copies of registers of the Thermometer kept at Alford, Aberdeenshire, and on the ice formed, under peculiar circumstances, at the bottom of the water, by the Rev. James Farquharson, F.R.S.

April 9. B. C. Brodie, esq., V.P. Mr. Farquharson's paper was continued; and the Society then adjourned to the 30th April.

CAMBRIDGE, April 10.

The Chancellor's gold medals for two best proficient in classical learning among the commencing Bachelors of Arts, were adjudged to H. Goulburn and Edward Howes, both of Trinity College.

The following is a summary of the Members of the University for the present year:—

	Of the Senate.	On the Boards.
Trinity College ..	782	1616
St. John's College ..	523	1060
Queen's College ..	112	374
Caius College	120	284
Christ's College ..	94	239
St. Peter's College ..	88	198
Emmanuel College ..	105	209
Catharine Hall	50	179
Corpus Christi College	85	208
Jesus College	82	181
Clare Hall	80	162
Magdalene College ..	73	176
Trinity Hall	39	132
Pembroke College ..	51	150
King's College	79	112
Sidney College	47	84
Downing College ..	29	55
Commorantes in Villa	10	0
	<hr/> 2,459	<hr/> 5,399

LITERARY PENSIONS AND REWARDS.

The only pensions granted by Sir Robert Peel during his administration, excepting one of 100*l.* per annum to the widow of Mr. Temple, late Governor of Sierra Leone, are the following to literary persons:—Professor Airy, of Cambridge, 300*l.*; Mr. Southey, 300*l.*; Mrs. Somerville, the philosophic authoress, 200*l.*; Mr. James Montgomery, the poet, 150*l.*; and Sharon Turner, esq., the historian, 200*l.* The last was one of the associates of the Royal Society of Literature, whose pensions were stopped shortly after the accession of his present Majesty. The regret and sympathy expressed at that unexpected act of economy, must be enhanced by the consideration that the pensions were cut off during the last two or three years of several of their holders, when more than at other times needful for their comfort and consolation. Thus Coleridge and Malthus, and Roscoe and Davies, died deprived of the bounty which was in its gift munificently intended to cheer their closing hours, and (what was more grateful) to declare a nation's sense of their labours and merits. Lord Grey's Administration, besides conferring a pension on the venerable Dalton, did restore Dr. Jamieson and Mr. Millingen to their places; and we have only to lament that the act was partial, not general. Three

others still survive, Mr. Mathias, Sir Gore Ouseley, and the Rev. H. J. Todd, of whom the two last, at least, are fortunately exempt from the want of such trifling aid.

It must also be recorded, as testifying Sir Robert Peel's regard for literature, that he has presented the Rev. H. H. Milman, author of the *History of the Jews, &c.*, to the prebend of Westminster, to which the living of St. Margaret's is attached; and has appointed to a place in a public office the eldest son of Mrs. Hemans, the poetess, presenting at the same time a 100*l.* note for his outfit. To these gratifying wants we may add the recent promotions by the Lord Chancellor, of the Rev. Dr. Croly, the poet and theological writer, to St. Stephen's, Walbrook, and of the Rev. George Crabbe to the vicarage of Bredfield, in Suffolk.

STEEL PENS.

At a recent meeting at the Royal Institution, Mr. Faraday gave a very interesting lecture on the manufacture of pens from quill and steel. The chief marts for the former were Russia and Polish Prussia. The extraordinary elasticity of quill and feather was illustrated by shewing that a peacock's feather, crumpled and pressed together to the utmost degree, could be perfectly expanded and arranged by subjecting it to the heat of steam. The average number of quills manufactured by some of the old established houses in the metropolis was 6,000,000 each, annually. During the last seven years the imports of quills into London were on an average about 20,000,000. The mode of manufacturing steel pens at present was by the presses and apparatus of Mr. Morden; who, as a member of the Royal Institution, evinced his zeal for its welfare by transporting his beautiful machinery, as well as his men, to the lecture-room. The points of mechanical and chemical philosophy which continually arose as the pens passed through their numerous stages (fourteen) were of the utmost interest. Mr. Faraday then referred to the establishment of Messrs. Gillat, of Birmingham, in which there are about three hundred pair of hands constantly employed, and which consumes about forty tons of steel per annum in the manufacture of this article. One ton of steel can produce 1,935,360 pens, or nearly two millions. The whole production in England was supposed to be equal to thrice that of Gillat's, or about 220,000,000 annually. Steel pens have been made by Wyse above thirty years ago, yet the great trade has arisen within the last nine or ten; and although the quill pen trade has been somewhat affected by it, the con-

sumption of such pens has diminished very little, and is now increasing. Hence it becomes a matter of curious speculation to consider what would have been the case had steel pens not been introduced; for, taking the importation of quills ten years ago as 22,000,000, or 23,000,000, there is now added to that amount a ten-fold production of steel pens, or about 220,000,000. In considering the manner in which these pens were disposed of, Mr. Faraday stated that many were exported. To account for the disposal of the rest, he took the population as having increased in the above period by one-fourth of its present number: he supposed that, from the diffusion of education, probably the proportion of persons who could write now, as compared with those who did so ten or fifteen years ago, was as four to one; or rather that the proportion of writing was in that ratio. Finally, he considered that the cheapness of the pens now produced would probably cause an increase in the waste amounting to one-third of the whole supply. These causes put together would account for an increase of consumption as seven to one, and, with the exports, gave an idea of the manner in which the whole was disposed of.

THE SOANE TESTIMONIAL.

About a twelvemonth since several of the most respectable and talented Architects of the metropolis met together for the purpose of considering some mode of expressing to Sir John Soane the high opinion they entertained of him, for his professional ability, his long standing as the head of that branch of art, as also for his great liberality, which had recently been displayed in the arrangement he had made for preserving his valuable mansion and its contents for the benefit of the public. These gentlemen, as true lovers of the arts, determined that no mode could be more worthy of rewarding an artist than by a work of art in memorial of his services; and it was arranged that a medal, bearing on the obverse the portrait of Sir John Soane, from the well-known bust by Chantrey, and on the reverse a specimen of his architectural works, should be struck in his honour. To Mr. Wyon of the Mint was assigned the task of executing this medal, and all who have seen the result of his labours must pronounce it as the perfection of that interesting branch of art, and a valuable addition to the medallic series of this Country. As soon as the scheme was made public, not only architects, but private individuals, hastened to give their names as subscribers to the medal; among whom were the Governors and Directors of the Bank of England, who subscribed

a hundred guineas, as soon as they were apprized of the intention of the committee of architects.

The time necessarily employed in executing the medal, and the indisposition of the venerable architect, prevented the presentation of the medal before Tuesday, March 24; when it was arranged that the subscribers should meet at his house in Lincoln's Inn Fields for that purpose. We believe the number of subscribers amounted to three hundred and fifty, and each had the power of introducing one friend, and most shewed their good taste and gallantry by taking ladies. From twelve until four o'clock the whole of Sir John Soane's house was thrown open to the visitors, who wandered through that interesting building, admiring the valuable collection of pictures, sculptures, bronzes, and articles of vertu of all kinds, arranged in the peculiar style for which the Professor is celebrated. About two o'clock Sir John Soane entered the library, where, when he was seated, supported by Sir Jeffry Wyattville, Sir William Beechey, Mr. Chantrey, and others of his personal friends, Mr. Kay, the architect, opened the business by informing Sir John Soane that the Duke of Sussex had written a very handsome and kind letter expressive of his regret at not being able to be present at the meeting.

Mr. T. L. Donaldson, architect, then read a very appropriate address, a copy of which, written on vellum, and a list of the subscribers, was handed to Sir John Soane by Mr. Goldicutt, the Treasurer. Sir Jeffry Wyattville then presented to Sir John Soane three impressions of the medal, in gold, silver, and bronze, at the same time expressing his sentiments on the occasion in a feeling manner. Sir John Soane was evidently much affected, and attempted to reply to the two addresses; his voice was so feeble as scarcely to be audible, but he stated that he had, with the assistance of his friend Mr. Bicknell, committed his sentiments to a paper, which he now requested that gentleman to read. It commenced by stating how feeble and inadequate he felt to give utterance to the feelings of his heart, justly adding that there are occasions when the faltering tongue is more expressive than eloquence. He assured his friends that they had made that day amongst the happiest of his life; "and if," he said, "there be any man living who would not feel an honest pride in having his professional character recorded by a medal so perfect as a work of art, and in receiving this mark of gratifying distinction from the spontaneous approbation of a body of gentlemen so eminent and influential in the ranks of science,

and in its presentation by the hands of an architect so deservedly distinguished by the patronage of successive monarchs, and in its being accompanied by the gracious and condescending testimonial from his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, I envy that man his philosophy, as I assuredly do not partake of his insensibility. With the hope of inducing others hereafter to contribute to the comforts of our less successful brethren, I shall arrange, in commemoration of this day, that the Trustees of this our national Museum shall annually distribute in this place one hundred and fifty pounds amongst our distressed architects, their widows, and their children."

It may easily be imagined that this fresh instance of Sir John Soane's liberality elicited great applause.

In the evening, the subscribers and their friends met at the Freemasons' Tavern, where the grand hall was fitted up for the occasion, by the committee, in a style which shewed their taste and professional skill. The walls were hung round with scarlet cloth, upon which were suspended numerous drawings of the works of Sir John Soane. In front were arranged scagliola pedestals with busts of celebrated British and Foreign architects. Around the hall were inscribed, in golden wreaths, the names of those who had rendered themselves distinguished by their productions in England, Italy, and France. At the top of the room the bust of Sir John Soane was placed upon a pedestal, from which was suspended a case containing the three medals, which had been presented to him in the morning. At the base of this pedestal were arranged architectural fragments interspersed with large chaplets of evergreens and festoons suspended from gilt candelabra. The company assembled about nine o'clock; and a more elegant or lively sight was never witnessed in this hall. The ladies were gaily dressed; and the architects wore the academical medals which had been bestowed upon them, either in this country, or abroad. The company present during the evening amounted to six hundred and fifty. Here each subscriber received a bronze or silver impression of the medal, with a book containing the address to Sir John Soane and a list of the subscribers. Weippart's full band was ranged in the gallery; and after the company had promenaded for some time, quadrille parties were formed, and the dancing was kept up with spirit for some hours.

LECTURES ON ARCHITECTURAL ANTIQUITIES.

Amongst the numerous popular lectures at the Metropolitan Literary and

Scientific Institutions, we are gratified to find that Mr. BRITTON has given one to a large audience, at the Marylebone Institution, on ANCIENT CASTLES. Aided by numerous fine drawings, the Lecturer gave very interesting accounts of the varieties of Castellated architecture, and of the warlike manners and customs of our ancestors, from the rude castrametations of the Britons, through the Roman, Anglo-Saxon, Anglo-Norman, and subsequent dynasties, to the reign of Henry VIII. Properly reprobating the absurd and injudicious imitations of ancient Castles for modern mansions, the author exhibited a view of the once tasteless palace at Kew, which George the Third and Mr. James Wyatt raised on the bank of the Thames, overlooked by the commonest houses of Brentford, and which has fortunately been taken down. Contrasted with that sad example of modern castellated, was exhibited some fine and interesting drawings, shewing the improvements lately made to that grand palatial castle of Windsor, and the Lecturer pronounced a very high encomium on its present architect Sir Jeffry Wyatville. The following passage from the lecture will show the author's style:—

"Architecture and Antiquities have been studied by some of the greatest men of former and the present times. Poets, Philosophers, Historians, and men of science have practised the one, and have been eminently learned in the other. In proportion as a man has made himself acquainted with them, will he derive information and pleasure from travel, and be competent to impart useful and amusing information to others? Every portion of the civilized world contains Architectural Antiquities: and thereby presents objects of interest and beauty to every eye capable of appreciating their merits and varied history. Our own kingdom abounds with magnificent churches, ruined monasteries, battered but bold and once formidable castles, antient mansions, and other antiquities which are calculated to awaken not only our curiosity, but to call into action and energy all our reminiscences of times past. To discriminate the respective ages and varied characteristics of all such buildings, to associate them with their true costume in persons, manners, arts, &c., is the province of the

architectural antiquary; and such will be the duty of him who undertakes the arduous task of giving popular lectures on the subject."

Mr. Britton is now giving a course of lectures on *"the Architectural Antiquities of all civilized nations"* at the London Mechanics' Institution.

GERMAN UNIVERSITIES.

The number of these institutions is 19, two only of which, those of Berlin and Bonn, were founded in the present century; there were three established in the 14th century, Heidelberg, Prague, and Vienna; six in the next century, two in that which succeeded, and three each in the 17th and 18th centuries. The earliest founded was of the Protestant religion, the last for both Protestants and Catholics. Of the whole number there are 11 Protestant, five Catholic, and three mixed. The greatest number of professors is at Vienna, where there are 79; the least at Erlangen and Kiel, each having 29. The greatest attendance of students is at Vienna and Berlin—nearly 2,000 at each; the least at Rostock, 110; the number of professors at which are 34—very nearly one master to three students; and at Kiel, where there are 29 professors, and only 130 students. The universities next best attended by students to those named as having the greatest number, are Prague, Leipsic, Breslau, Halle, and Heidelberg, each of which has more than a thousand students.

PERIODICAL JOURNALS.

A German publication gives the following statement of the proportion between the Journals and the population of the principal countries in Europe:—In Rome there is one Journal to 51,000 persons; in Madrid, one to 50,000; in Vienna, one to 11,000; in London, one to 10,600; in Berlin, one to 4,070; in Paris, one to 3,700; in Stockholm, one to 2,600; in Leipsic, one to 1,100; in the whole of Spain, one to 864,000; in Russia, one to 674,000; in Austria, one to 376,000; in Switzerland, one to 66,000; in France, one to 52,000; in England, one to 46,000; in Prussia, one to 43,000; in the Netherlands, one to 40,450. The number of subscribers to that of the inhabitants is, in France, one to 437; in England, one to 184; in the Netherlands, one to 100.

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

March 26. W. R. Hamilton, Esq. V. P.

A circular was received from the Pontifical Academy of Archæology at Rome, offering a prize medal for the best essay

on the date and history of the Painted Vases discovered at Canino and elsewhere in Italy.

Mr. Baddeley exhibited a gold ring of the plain hoop form, engraved on the outside with the letters X N W and a

heart; and inside with this inscription: *habet monne cure (avez mon cœur.)*

John Adamson, Esq. Sec. S. A. Newc. communicated a supplementary memoir on the Anglo-Saxon stycas found at Hexham, describing many varieties not noticed in his memoir printed in the 25th volume of the *Archæologia*. He alluded to the stycæ engraved in our Magazine for April 1832, as being the earliest known to have issued from the archiepiscopal mint at York.

The reading was then commenced of a brief summary, by Thomas Stapleton, esq. F.S.A. of the Wardrobe Accounts of the 10th, 11th, and 14th years of King Edward II. It is derived from the books of the Comptroller of the Household, those for the two first years being in the library of the Society, and the third in the possession of Joseph Halton, Esq. of Richmond, co York. The historical information they furnish is very valuable: minutely tracing the King's movements, and many facts relating to his campaign in Scotland, &c. At the commencement of the period he was residing at his palace of Clipstone, by "merry Sherwood."

April 2. Henry Hallam, esq. V.P.

William Collins Wood, esq. B.A. of Magdalen college, Oxford, and of Kee-thuk, co. Perth, was elected a Fellow of the Society.

A bequest was received, by the hands of Sharon Turner, esq. from the late Prince Hoare, Esq. being a picture supposed to represent the penitential procession of Eleanor Cobham, Duchess of Gloucester, in the reign of Henry VI. It is apparently the work of a Flemish painter, about the reign of our Elizabeth. We do not observe anything in the design connecting it with the history of the Duchess of Gloucester; but we rather imagine it is the procession to martyrdom of some female *Saint* who suffered by impalement, for a stake, of the form used for that horrible mode of execution, is seen in the distance.

William Wilkins, Esq. R.A. and F.S.A. exhibited nine architectural drawings of King's College chapel, made by himself, whilst pursuing his mathematical studies at Cambridge, and shaded by Mackenzie.

Mr. Stapleton's paper was then continued.

April 9. W. R. Hamilton, esq. V.P.

Edward Cresy, Esq. exhibited a seal, evidently a copy of that of the Mayoralty of the City of London, which has been found near St. Germain's, and is apparently of about the time of King James II.

Mr. Doubleday accompanied it with

an impression of that still in use at the Mansion-house (which has been published in Hone's *Every-Day Book*, vol. ii. 257.)

John Newman, Esq. F.S.A. architect to the Bridge House estates of the city of London, exhibited a bronze head lately raised from the Thames opposite Fresh Wharf near London Bridge. The members of the Society conversant with coins had no hesitation in pronouncing it to be a bust of the Emperor Hadrian; the forehead only being scarcely so high as the moneyers were accustomed to represent the deified Cæsar.

Mr. Cresy the architect likewise communicated a memoir on Aynesford Castle, Kent, one of the fortresses which lined the banks of the Darent, and defended the passes of the invincible Holmesdale. Having recently been relinquished as the kennel for Sir P. H. Dyke's hounds, Mr. Cresy has made a minute architectural survey of its remains, clearing away as he proceeded the accumulated soil, which concealed some of its features, and has laid down his admeasurements in plans and elevations, which, with two interesting models, accompanied the communication.

April 23. This being St. George's day, the annual elections were made, when the officers were all rechosen, and the following Council: the Earl of Aberdeen, President; H. R. H. the Duke of Sussex, Thomas Amyot, esq. Treas. Charles F. Barnwell, esq. F.R.S. Nich. Carlisle, esq. Sec., the Bishop of Chichester, John Payne Collier, esq. Sir Henry Ellis, Sec, John Gage, esq. Director, Hudson Gurney, esq. V.P., Henry Hallam, esq. V.P., W. R. Hamilton, esq. V.P. Philip Hardwicke, esq. F.R.S., A. J. Kempe, esq. Wm. Young Ottley, esq. Sir Francis Palgrave, F.R.S. Algernon Lord Prudhoe, F.R.S., Thos. Stapleton, esq. Major-Gen. Sir B. C. Stephenson, K.C.H., Wm. Wilkins, esq. R.A. Rt. Hon. Sir C. W. W. Wynn, V.P.

The Society afterwards dined at the Freemasons' Tavern, where Mr. Amyot, the Treasurer, presided, supported by Sir R. H. Inglis, Mr. Davies Gilbert, and a numerous party of the most active and zealous members; and the evening was passed with much conviviality.

ANTIEN MORTAR.

Samuel Kenrick, esq. of Birmingham, lately purchased at an auction in that town for 30*l.* an interesting relic connected with St. Mary's Abbey, York—the mortar used in the infirmary of the monastery; and has since liberally presented it to the museum of the Yorkshire Philosophical Society. It is of brass,

weighing about seventy-five pounds, and most beautifully ornamented. It is mentioned in one of Gent's works as being in the possession of a person in York, but the history of its removal to Birmingham (where it narrowly escaped the furnace) is unknown. The following is a copy of the inscription:—"MORTARIU' S'CI IOH'IS EVANGEL' DE I'FIRMARIA EBOR. F'R WILL'S DE TOUTHORPE ME FECIT A.D. MCCCVIII" "The Mortar of St. John the Evangelist, of the infirmary of St. Mary at York. Brother William of Towthorpe made me A. D. 1308."

ANCIENT SWORD.

A curious sword was lately found at Nockavrinion, parish of Loughgeel, in the county of Antrim. It was discovered beneath three flags of black stone in repairing a bank of the river Bush. On it, as well as on the stones, a great many

characters are inscribed. This sword, which is entirely of brass, with a huge handle, measures 5 feet 4½ inches in length, and 3½ inches in breadth, tapering to a point, much after the fashion of a dagger. Its weight, together with two large brass buckles found with it, is 16lbs. 5oz. It has a very sharp edge, is remarkably hard, and seems, from several deep indentations, both on the back and edge, to have been well tried.

ROMAN COINS.

Some labourers on the banks of the river opposite Grogneff, in the Eure et Loire, on rooting up some poplars, lately found an antique Roman vase, containing about 600 silver coins, of the size of a fifteen-sous piece, forming a series of the Roman Emperors and Empresses from Adrian, who reigned in the year 117, to the younger Gordian, in 238.

POETRY.

ON A LADY OF THE OLDEN TIME.

By the Author of the Lives of the Sacred Poets.

LET her sleep! her favourite bird
In that dark room hath long been mute;
No footstep in her chamber heard,
The moss hath gather'd round her lute!
No armed henchman in the hall
With tale or song the night doth cheer,
Beside the blazing hearth; no call
Startles the slumber of the spear!
The hunter's joyous horn hath flown,
And faded all the ancient state;
Sorrow and Silence sit alone,
Pale watchers, at the gate.
Oh, wake her not! her hope was bow'd
By many a tempest dark and deep;
And many a black and chilling cloud
Hung o'er her ere she fell asleep.
Then let her rest! in those green bowers
No faded leaf is shed;
Nor autumn winds, nor winter showers
Wither the garland round her head.

EPITAPH ON JOHN HARDING.

*Lately buried in the Church-yard of Bremhill, aged 84.**

LAY down thy pilgrim-staff, upon this
heap,
And till the morning of redemption sleep,
Old way-farer of earth! From youth to
age,
Long, but not weary, was thy pilgrimage,
Thy Christian pilgrimage,—for Faith and
Prayer
Alone enabled thee some griefs to bear.
Lone, in old age, without a husband's aid,
Thy wife shall pray, beside thee to be laid;
For more than a kind father didst thou
prove
To FOURTEEN children of her faithful love.
May future fathers of the village trace
The same sure path, to the same resting-
place, [to save,
And future sons, taught in their strength
Learn that first lesson from a POOR MAN'S
GRAVE. W. L. BOWLES.
Bremhill Vicarage, April, 1835.

* The history of this aged, industrious man, and truly Christian character, is well known, from Mrs. Bowles's affecting narrative, published by Rivingtons. Having entrusted the earnings of a long and industrious life to an attorney, he would in his old age, with his wife, have been consigned, perhaps, to a workhouse, but for the benevolence of the Marquis of Lansdowne. From the Bath and West of England Society, he received the largest premium, for having bred up a family of *fourteen children*, without parish assistance or relief. In his 84th year he was upright and healthy, and walked two miles as usual to church; but he was seized in the week at dinner, and never spoke again.

SONNET.

NIGHT AND DEATH.

Mysterious Night, when the first man but knew
 Thee by report, unseen, and heard thy name,
 Did he not tremble for this lovely frame,
 This glorious canopy of light and blue?
 Yet 'neath a curtain of translucent dew,
 Bathed in the rays of the great setting flame,
 Hesperus with the Host of Heaven came,
 And lo!—Creation widened on his view!
 Who could have thought what darkness lay conceal'd
 Within thy beams, O Sun? or who could find
 Whilst fly, and leaf, and insect stood reveal'd
 That to such endless orbs thou mad'st us blind?
 Weak man, why to shun Death this anxious strife?
 If light can thus deceive, wherefore not Life?

B. W.

THE DAISY IN INDIA,

*Supposed to be addressed by the Rev. Dr.
 William Carey, to the first plant of that
 species which sprang up unexpectedly
 in his garden; having been conveyed
 thither, with other seeds, in some Eng-
 lish earth sent to him from his native
 land. (See p. 552.)*

THRICE welcome, little English flower!
 Thy mother country's white and red;
 Never so lovely 'till this hour
 To me their simple beauties spread;
 Transplanted from thine island bed,
 A treasure in a grain of earth;
 Strayest as a spirit from the dead,
 Thine embryo sprung to birth.

Thrice welcome, little English flower!
 Whose tribes beneath our natal skies
 Shut close their leaves while tempests
 lower,

But when the sun's gay beams arise,
 With unabash'd but modest eyes,
 Follow his motion to the west;
 Nor cease to gaze 'till daylight dies,
 Then fold themselves to rest.

Thrice welcome, little English flower!
 To this resplendent hemisphere,
 Where Flora's giant offspring tower
 In gorgeous liveries all the year:
 Thou, only thou art little here;
 Like worth unfriended and unknown;
 Yet to my British heart more dear
 Than all the torrid zone!

Thrice welcome, little English flower!
 Of early scenes, beloved by me
 While happy in my father's bower,
 Thou shalt the bright memorial be;

The fairy spots of infancy,
 Youth's golden age, and manhood's
 prime, [thee,
 Home, country, kindred, friends, with
 Are mine in this far clime.

Thrice welcome, little English flower!
 I'll rear thee with a trembling hand;
 Oh, for the April sun and shower,
 The sweet May dews of that fair land
 Where daisies thick as star-light stand
 In every walk! that here may shoot
 Thy scions, and thy buds expand
 A hundred from one root.

Thrice welcome, little English flower!
 To me the pledge of hopes unseen,
 When sorrow would my heart o'erpower,
 For joys that were, *or might have been*.
 I'll call to mind how fresh and green
 I saw thee waking from the dust;
 Then turn to heaven a brow serene,
 And place in God my trust.

JAMES MONTGOMERY.

Sheffield, March 30, 1821.

The following is the paragraph of Dr.
 Carey's letter, which when shown to
 Montgomery led him to write the above.

"After I had disposed of the contents
 of the bag, that I might lose nothing I
 shook it over a patch of earth in a shady
 place, and in a few days, on revisiting this
 place, I saw some green leaves had sprung
 up, and found, to my inexpressible delight,
 that they were the leaves of the *Bellis pe-
 rennis* of our own English pastures. I
 know not that I have enjoyed so exquisite
 a simple pleasure since leaving Europe,
 as the unexpected sight of this English
 daisy has afforded me, having not seen
 one for twenty-five years, and never ex-
 pecting to see one again."

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

March 23. The Report on the resolution for COMMUTING the TITHES of *Ireland*, agreed to on the 20th inst. being brought up, a long and stormy discussion ensued. Mr. *Barron*, Member for Waterford, said that it was an insult to an intelligent body of men to ask them to place confidence in any portion of the association upon the Treasury Benches. They had adopted the measures of the late Government—the Dissenters' Marriage Bill, this very Tithe Bill—and were now endeavouring to pass them off as their own. The members of the Government had in fact abandoned every principle they had ever professed, from a sordid anxiety for lucre.—Sir *H. Hardinge* said that the Hon. Member had accused the Ministers of abandoning every principle for the base desire of holding office. And he thought they would not be justified at present in sitting down silently under such an imputation, although it might be supposed they could well suffer to pass unnoticed accusations preferred against them in such a strain of vulgar insolence.—Mr. *Barron* said, that if the Gallant Officer alluded to him, he treated his observations with the utmost contempt. He threw them back in his teeth. (Loud calls for order.)—The *Speaker* here interfered, and told the Hon. Member (Mr. *Barron*) that he must withdraw the offensive expressions he had used—on which Mr. *Barron* said that, conceiving that the honour of every Member was best placed in the hands of the Speaker, he would, under his directions, retract the expressions he had used, and apologise for having used them.—After a good deal of further angry discussion, Sir *R. Peel* rose for the purpose of defending his character from the attacks to which it had been subjected. He affirmed that he had not sought the office which he held by any factious attempts to thwart the late Government of this Country. From the circumstances under which he had accepted office (accepted it from a sense of duty), he had determined to make every constitutional effort to maintain it: he would continue to make those efforts—he would meet any charges of inconsistency which might be renewed against him; and, relying on the purity of his own motives, he

would attempt to take a course consistent with the principles which he still avowed, and which should be likely to give satisfaction to the Country: but he would not hold office one single hour beyond that in which he thought he could retain it consistently with the interests of the Crown and the honour of a public man. The result of the debate was, that the Report was ordered to be received, and a Bill, founded upon it, to be brought in by Sir *H. Hardinge* and Mr. *Goulburn*.

March 24. The House having resolved itself into a Committee to take into consideration that part of the speech from the Throne which related to TITHES in ENGLAND, Sir *R. Peel* stated that the principle of his measure would be to give the greatest possible encouragement to voluntary commutation. He showed from returns upon the table that voluntary commutations had already taken place, by means of private Acts of Parliament, in no less than 2000 parishes. In many cases the expenses of a private Act for this purpose had cost 1000*l.*, and when it was considered how much labour and pains, besides money, must have been expended in such cases, he thought it only a fair presumption, that if such difficulties were removed, the House might calculate upon the number of voluntary commutations being vastly increased. He proposed, therefore, that a commission of three persons, either laymen or Clergymen, should be appointed to sit in London—two to be named by the Crown, and the third by the Archbishop of Canterbury. These Commissioners would have the power of appointing Assistant-Commissioners. The tithe owners in every parish would be invited to meet and discuss the question of commutation, and they would be furnished with the assistance of an Assistant-Commissioner, in order to advise them in reference to points of law, &c. and to facilitate an amicable agreement for commutation. The Commissioner would, in fact, act at such meetings as *amicus curiæ*. If at any such meeting the tithe-owner, two-thirds in value of the land-owners, and the patron of the living came to an agreement, the terms of the agreement were to be reduced to writing, signed by all the parties, and then trans-

mitted to the Commissioners in London. The consent of the Bishop of the Diocese was in no case to be required, and it was to obviate the necessity of such consent that one of the Commissioners was to be appointed by the Archbishop of Canterbury, in order that the rights of the Church might not be prejudiced. Such agreements, when confirmed by the Commissioners, were to be considered binding on the parties. The commutation was to be a corn-rent: the assessment of it to be apportioned by an Assistant-Commissioner on all the titheable lands, and an appeal from the decision of the Assistant-Commissioner might be made to the Quarter Sessions by any party dissatisfied with his individual apportionment. The commutation-rent would be recoverable by action or by distress, or, if below a certain amount, by summary proceeding before two magistrates. Where lands were on lease at the time of the commutation first taking place, the tenant might pay the commutation-rent, and then deduct the amount from the rent payable by him to the landlord. The amount of the commutation-rent was to be determined, not by the price of wheat only, but by the average price of all kinds of corn—viz. wheat, barley, and oats; and it was to be subject to periodical revisions and re-adjustments, if desired by the tithe-owners and two-thirds of the land-owners, at the end of every seven years. The operation of the Bill was to be limited to five years. The Right Hon. Bart. concluded by moving the following resolution:—"That it is expedient to give facilities for the commutation of tithe in the several parishes of England and Wales, and for a payment in money in substitution thereof, to be apportioned on the titheable lands in each parish; such payment to be subject to variation at stated periods, according to the prices of corn, or for the allotment of land in lieu of tithe in parishes wherein the parties concerned may consent to such allotment." Mr. T. B. Lennard, Col. Wood, Messrs. C. Fergusson and Rolfe, Sir R. Inglis, Sir M. W. Ridley, Messrs. Blamire, Cayley, Baring, and Estcourt expressed themselves generally favourable to the measure, with a few modifications.—Lord J. Russell also concurred in the proposition, though he thought that it had some of the defects of the two preceding measures on the same subject; but he particularly regretted that the plan of commutation was not to be *compulsory* instead of *voluntary*—a sentiment in which many other Hon. Members concurred. Other resolutions were then agreed to.

Sir R. Musgrave obtained leave to bring in a Bill for RELIEF of the POOR in Ireland, upon the understanding that the second reading of the measure should not be pressed, until the Report of the Poor Law Commissioners was laid upon the table.

March 25. Mr. Poulter moved the second reading of the SABBATH-DAY OBSERVANCE Bill. The motion was opposed by Messrs. Warburton, Potter, Hawes, T. B. Lennard, W. H. Ord, Ewart, and Clay; and supported by Sir S. Whalley, Sir R. Bateson, Messrs. G. F. Young, Golburn, Pringle, Col. Evans, Sir A. Agnew, and Mr. Hume. On a division, there were, for the second reading, 121; against it, 45.

March 26. Mr. Tooke brought forward a motion for an Address to the Crown, beseeching his Majesty to grant his ROYAL CHARTER of INCORPORATION to the UNIVERSITY of LONDON, as approved by the Law Officers of the Crown in the year 1831, and containing no other restriction than that against conferring degrees in divinity and medicine.—Mr. Goulburn moved as an amendment an Address to his Majesty, praying for copies of all memorials presented on this subject from the two Universities, and also for a copy of the proceedings which had taken place with reference to them before the Privy Council.—The amendment was supported by Sir H. Inglis, Lord F. Egerton, Sir R. Peel, Mr. Baring, &c., on the ground that the House was not in possession of sufficient information on the subject.—Dr. Lushington, Mr. Warburton, Lord J. Russell, and others, supported the original motion, which, on a division, was carried by 246 to 136.

March 27. The House went into a Committee of SUPPLY on the ARMY and NAVY ESTIMATES; when Mr. Herries stated, that the amount of the force now proposed to be voted was 81,000 men; last year it was 88,000; thus making a reduction of 7000 men on the present estimate.—Major Beauclerk moved as an amendment that the proposed grant should be reduced to 75,000.—Upon this proposition a long discussion followed, and it was ultimately negatived by a majority of 255 to 101, and the original motion for a grant of 81,000 men was agreed to.—Upon the usual sum being moved for the support of the Regiments of Guards, a reduction was proposed, upon which the Committee again divided, and the numbers were for the original motion, 227; for the amendment, 59.

March 30. Lord J. Russell rose for the purpose of bringing forward a motion,

for applying the surplus Revenues of the CHURCH of IRELAND to the religious and moral instruction of the people. His Lordship stated, that although the Irish Church possessed an annual revenue of 800,000*l.*, the presence of the Establishment in Ireland had not served to advance the religious instruction of the people, for whose benefit it was intended, nor to increase the number of conversions to Protestantism—many of the Protestant clergy considering themselves rather as members of a great political body, than as set apart for the purpose of communicating religious instruction. His Lordship then adverted to the evils which had resulted from, and the deplorable scenes which had been occasioned by, the disputes arising from the collection of tithes in Ireland, to remedy which melancholy state of things he proposed that, after providing adequately for the support of the Establishment the surplus revenue should be applied to some object by which the moral and religious improvement of the people of Ireland might be advanced. It was with this view then, that he proposed a resolution to this effect,—“That the House do resolve itself into a committee of the whole House, in order to consider the present state of the Church Establishment in Ireland, with the view of applying any surplus of its revenue, not required for the general purposes of that Church, to the general moral and religious instruction of his Majesty's subjects in Ireland, without reference to their religious distinctions.” His Lordship then observed, that it was highly important to decide at once whether Ministers did or did not enjoy the confidence of the House on the subject of the reform of the Irish Church. The Noble Lord then contended at some length, that Parliament possessed the right to interfere with the disposition of ecclesiastical property, when such an interference should be justified by a regard for the benefit and religious instruction of the people, and the well-being and harmony of the State.—Sir *E. Knatchbull*, in reply, said that, according to his view, the whole drift of the Noble Lord's proposition was to give to the Catholics of Ireland the property of the Protestant Church. With this feeling he considered himself bound to resist it. There was also another point of view in which he regarded the question. He looked upon it as a trial of strength between Government and their opponents. But if the Noble Lord should succeed in displacing the present Government, he warned the country of the discordant materials which must form the new Cabinet. Having quoted the authority of Burke to show the inviolable nature of Church

property, he entered into various details respecting the present state of the Irish Church, and contended that, upon every principle of justice, they were bound to protect the funds of the Church from the violation with which they were threatened.—Mr. *Ward* strongly supported Lord J. Russell's proposition. He maintained that, until the principle of appropriation now urged was carried into effect, there was no chance of tranquillity or improvement in the condition of Ireland.—Sir *J. Graham* opposed the motion. He conceived the present to be but the commencement of a series of attacks on corporation property, and as a conscientious man he could not support it. The Rt. Hon. Bart. then insisted that Church property had been expressly granted for the maintenance and propagation of the Protestant religion, but acknowledged that, so long as it was appropriated to exclusively Protestant purposes, it might be redistributed in any manner the Legislature thought most conducive to that purpose.—Lord *Howick* strongly supported the motion. It had been said, that the property of the Irish Church had been given for the purpose of maintaining and propagating the Protestant religion; but it had not done so, and no wonder,—the people of Ireland having been indisposed to receive that creed, from the circumstance of their having observed a large property vested in their land, devoted to the maintenance of an alien Clergy, whose speeches and general conduct were in many instances calculated to do mischief, and increase the animosity by which the people were already but too frequently influenced against each other. It was absolutely hopeless to think of retaining the property for the support of the Protestant Church in Ireland, in spite of the feelings and wishes of nine-tenths of the population. The debate was then adjourned.

The DISSENTERS' MARRIAGE Bill was brought in, and read a first time.

The Reports on the MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS, both in England and Ireland, were presented, and ordered to be printed.

March 31. The debate on the IRISH CHURCH was resumed by Mr. *Shiel*, who affirmed that Church reform was a necessary attendant on the reform of the State, since, if the people of England would no longer endure boroughs without constituencies, those of Ireland would no longer submit to a Church without a congregation. The Hon. Member then argued that the principle of the present motion had been already conceded by the Church Temporalities' Bill, which provided that in parishes where Divine service had not been performed for three years, the vacan-

cies which occurred should not be filled up.—Mr. *Lefroy* contended that no plan had been proposed for the benefit of the Irish Church beyond the indefinite one of reform. He denied the excessive wealth attributed to the Church of Ireland, which he had shown scarcely amounted to 500,000*l.*; and affirmed, that the reformed religion had been established in that country by a Catholic Parliament, the principle having been ratified by the Act of Union. The Hon. Member also contended that they ought to wait for the Report of the Commissioners before they decided upon the question before them, and concluded by an appeal to the people of England to protect the religion which they valued, from being trampled under foot.—Mr. *Wood* said that he should give his vote, without any factious motives, in favour of the motion of the Noble Lord.—Col. *Damer* said he could not consent to this motion, as its real object was to drive Sir R. Peel from office. As an Irishman, he thought that the only way to settle the question at issue would be to pay the Catholic Clergy. That course was pursued in France, and that course he thought would best relieve the impoverished people of Ireland.—Sir R. *Inglis* also opposed the motion, resisting, in particular, Mr. Ward's argument that the Parliament had authority not only to apportion Church property, but to interfere in lay property, in the case of Corporations. He never had admitted, and never would allow, that the State could touch Church property, for it was property that the State had not granted. He maintained that the Protestant Church had greatly advanced in Ireland. In 1763 there were 543 churches. In 30 years afterwards 643. In 1800 there were 689. Since that period 312 had been built, and 64 more were ordered to be built. Who then could say Protestant feeling was diminishing in Ireland? Protestant feeling there might be weakened, but could not be destroyed.—Mr. *Poulter* earnestly supported the motion.—Mr. *Gludstone* opposed it.—Mr. *F. O'Connor* supported it.—The *Attorney-General*, in an eloquent speech, resisted the motion, maintaining that the Legislature had not the right to meddle with Church property, so as to appropriate it to other purposes than those of the Church.—Sir *J. C. Hubhouse* supported the motion at great length, submitting that there could be no tranquillity in Ireland till this question was settled; and that it could not be settled until the principle of appropriation was recognized. The debate was then adjourned.

April 1. The Hon *T. Corry* announced his Majesty's answer to the Ad-

dress of the 26th, connected with the LONDON UNIVERSITY. The answer expressed his Majesty's readiness to forward the grant of the charter.

The adjourned discussion on the IRISH CHURCH was resumed. Mr. *Sergeant Talfourd* opened the debate. He maintained that the question was not whether the Catholic or the Protestant religion was more true, but whether, under all the circumstances, the Protestant religion was the best adapted for Ireland? He described the Protestant Church of Ireland as an unsuccessful experiment, and believed that its failure was in a great measure owing to the large incomes of the clergy. Ireland could never be effectually united with this country until justice was done to her claims.—Mr. *Præd* charged the Opposition with disavowing their recorded opinions by the course they were now pursuing. If the late Ministers had remained in office they never would have thought of proposing such a resolution.—Dr. *Lushington* defended himself and his friends from the charge of inconsistency which had been brought against them, and claimed the right of being judged, not by petty contradictions, but upon broad and candid grounds—in short, by the test of truth. He then alluded to the distracted state of Ireland, which had, in his opinion, been principally occasioned by the violent and arbitrary introduction of the Establishment into that country.—Mr. *B. Thompson* opposed the motion, because he thought it would be an act of injustice to many existing clergymen, and pregnant with danger to the Establishment.—Mr. *Littleton* denied that the property of the Church was in danger, since he had never heard the strongest advocate of appropriation express any other opinion than that the existing interests of the Irish Protestant Clergy should be strictly respected.—Sir *H. Hardinge* maintained that this measure was one most pregnant with danger, and he opposed it, because it was destructive of the best interests of the Church, and because he viewed it as an attack upon the Church of England, which was the best defence of the purest doctrines of Christianity.—Mr. *S. Rice* supported the motion, and affirmed, that until the question of appropriation should have been decided, it would be useless to think of legislating on the subject of Irish tithes. He would not hold up to the world, and to the House, the scandal, and to Ireland the disgrace, of continuing in various parts of that country an Establishment of which the people felt only the evil, and not the use; or of supporting a Clergy who had no flocks to watch over and

protect.—Lord *Stanley* opposed the motion at great length, answering the various arguments adduced in its defence, and contending that, if agreed to, it would eventually lead to the utter ruin of the Established Church. He would not consent to any alienation of Church property which was not strictly ecclesiastical. The debate was then adjourned.—

The MUTINY Bills were then read a second time, and ordered to be committed.

April 2. On the order of the day for resuming the adjourned debate being read, Sir *J. Campbell* said, that the resolution before the House had his fullest support and approbation. He considered that upon its success mainly depended the future destinies of the empire. He was favourable to an union between Church and State; but there were abuses in the Church, not only in Ireland, but in England also, which required to be remedied.—Mr. Sergeant *Wilde* said that he was in favour of the resolution, and contended for the right of Parliament to interfere in the distribution of Church property.—Mr. *Goulburn* and Mr. *H. Twiss* opposed the resolution; and Mr. *Burton* supported it.—Mr. *O'Connell* contended that the course adopted towards Ireland had been calculated to injure the Protestant religion, by keeping the people in ignorance, and giving to their religion the advantage ever attendant on a persecuted faith. Apply the surplus of the Church revenue to educating the ignorant, and, according to the expressed opinions of the Protestants themselves, the enlightened Catholics would soon become proselytes to that faith. On these grounds he repeated that, both as Protestants and Statesmen, they should support this resolution.—Sir *R. Peel* addressed the House at considerable length, in answer to the various arguments which had been brought forward in support of the motion. The Right Hon. Baronet declared his decided hostility to appropriating any portion of the Church revenue to any but Church purposes. He was willing to remedy the abuses of the Irish Church; but he called upon Hon. Members to refrain from pressing a motion simply because they believed it might be inconvenient to the Government. He declared that, should the efforts of the Opposition prove successful, it would be impossible for him to remain in the situation which he at present occupied.—Lord *J. Russell* having replied, the House divided, when the numbers were—for the motion, 322; against it, 289: majority against Ministers, 33.

April 3. The House went into Committee on the subject of the IRISH

CHURCH REVENUES, when the measure was opposed by Messrs. *Finch* and *A. Johnstone*, Col. *Conolly*, Sir *R. Bateson*, Lords *Castlereagh* and *Sandon*, and Mr. *Shaw*; and supported by Messrs. *S. Crawford*, *Littleton*, and *Wise*, Dr. *Bowring*, and Mr. *Hawes*; after which, it was agreed to adjourn the debate.

April 6. After several petitions had been presented, Lord *J. Russell* moved that the House again resolve into a Committee on his resolution regarding the IRISH CHURCH.—An extended and desultory discussion ensued, commenced by Mr. *Borthwick*. He was followed by Messrs. *Baring Wall*, *Lucas*, *H. Bulwer*, and *Baines*, the Marquis of *Chandos*, and others. When the Committee divided, the numbers were—for the resolution 262; against it 237.

The House then resolved into a Committee on the NAVY ESTIMATES, for the purpose of considering those grants which were immediately necessary.

April 7. After the presentation of many petitions, and the postponement of several notices, in order that the Irish Church question might be again brought forward, Mr. *Bernal* presented the report of the resolution moved by Lord *J. Russell*.—On the motion that the report be agreed to, Sir *R. Peel* observed that to occupy the House with any discussion on this proposition would only be to waste its time; he assumed that as the House had already affirmed the resolution, it was prepared to do so again; and that, therefore, it was useless to engage time with any discussion on it. The report of the resolution was then read and agreed to.—Lord *J. Russell* then moved his resolution declaratory “That it is the opinion of the House that no measure upon the subject of tithes of Ireland can lead to a satisfactory and final adjustment which does not embody the principle contained in the foregoing resolution.” His Lordship supported this resolution at length.—Sir *H. Hardinge* declared that if the motion were carried he could not undertake to embody it in the Tithes (Ireland) Bill, which he had proposed to bring forward.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer resisted the present motion as unprecedented and dangerous. The House having finally divided, Lord *J. Russell's* motion was carried by 285 to 258; making a majority of 27 against Ministers.

April 8. The third reading of the Mutiny Bill having been read, Sir *R. Peel* rose for the purpose of communicating to the House that all the Ministers had tendered their resignations to his Majesty, and that they now only held the seals of office until their successors should be

appointed. He stated that the motives which had led the Ministers to tender their resignations were founded on the continued majorities against them, and on the final adoption of a principle to the carrying of which into effect the Ministers could be no party. They had continued in office as long as they saw any chance of effectually and honourably promoting the public service, not allowing disgust, disappointment, or the consideration of private feelings to have any weight with them. That submission, however, had its limit; that limit they had now approached; for looking to the little pro-

gress made with public business, and the decisions on the last four debates, they saw that the time had come for them to withdraw from further contest. The House was then adjourned.

April 18. After repeated adjournments the House met this day, when Mr. *F. Baring* moved for several new writs for the respective places vacated by the new Ministry, under the Earl of *Melbourne*, for a list of which see the list of Gazette Promotions.

April 20. After some additional writs had been issued, the House adjourned to the 12th of May.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

The American Indemnity Bill, which recognizes the payment of twenty-five million francs, on account of various seizures of American vessels under Napoleon, has been passed by a large majority in the Chamber of Deputies, with the amendment of General Valaze, to which ministers assented, that the indemnity is not to be paid until after the French Government shall have received satisfactory explanations with regard to the message of the President of the Union, dated December 2, 1834. An American ship of war, the *Constitution*, had been waiting at the Havre to take away the American ambassador, in case the Indemnity had been rejected.

SPAIN.

The civil war in the north of Spain is still carried on without any hopes of being brought to an immediate termination, and attended at the same time with the most barbarous cruelties. Owing to ill health, General Mina has been superseded; and Valdez the minister of war, has proceeded to the north to take the military command.

The British Government lately despatched Lord Eliot to the Spanish frontiers, for the purpose of negotiating between the two belligerent parties, and arresting, if possible, the destructive and barbarous mode of warfare with which this civil contest is carried on. Both parties, it is said, have rejected the mediation of Lord Eliot, and are determined to continue a bloody contest. The latest Parisian journals, however, state that Russia, Austria, and Prussia have resolved to co-operate with England, in putting an end to the war by the adoption of measures similar to those which secured the independence of

Greece. It adds that Lord Eliot has been vested with full powers to that effect—that the first thing proposed is the Union of the Flags of Don Carlos and Queen Isabel—and the second, that a marriage shall take place between the eldest son of the Prince and the young Queen.

PORTUGAL.

Dom Augustus, Prince of Portugal, (Duke of Leuchtenberg,) who two months ago was united to the Queen of Portugal, is dead. He expired on the 28th March, in his 25th year, after only a few days' illness. On the preceding Sunday he attended a horse race at Campo Grande with the Queen, and on the day after was taken ill with an attack of quinsy (said to be brought on by throwing off his cravat when much heated), and on Saturday his death occurred. The Chambers, which were sitting when informed of the event, resolved upon supporting the Queen, as well against "the Miguelites as all anarchists."—It was reported, amidst the universal gloom which this melancholy event diffused, that the young prince had been poisoned; and some public disturbances arose in consequence. The publication of a post-mortem examination of the body, however, removed all suspicions from the minds of the public. His remains were deposited on the 31st in the church of San Vincente. This young prince was probably one of the richest individuals in Europe. His clear yearly income from his landed property in the Roman States and in Bavaria was above 618,000 guilders, or 60,000*l.* sterling. A still larger sum he was said to command as interest from the immense capital he possessed in different countries, left him by his father, the late Eugene de Beauharnais, which had accumulated during his minority.

HOLLAND.

The official list of the Dutch Navy has just been published. It consists of 2 ships of 84 guns; 6 ships of 74 guns; 1 ship of 64 guns; 3 ships of 60 guns; 16 ships of 44 guns; 6 ships of 32 guns; 12 ships of 28 guns; 4 ships of 20 guns; 9 ships of 18 guns; 4 ships of 14 guns; 1 ship of 12 guns; 3 ships of 8 guns; 4 steam-boats, and 4 transports.—Total 75.

AUSTRIA.

The Emperor of Austria, Francis II. expired on the 2d of March, in the 68th year of his age. He ascended the Imperial Throne on the 11th of August, 1804, having enjoyed the dignity of King of Hungary and Bohemia for twelve years before. He married successively a Princess of Wurtemberg, a Neapolitan Princess, an Archduchess of Austria, and a Bavarian Princess. The present Emperor Ferdinand Charles Leopold Joseph Francis Marcellus is a son of Francis II. by a daughter of Ferdinand IV. King of the Two Sicilies. He is now in his 42d year, and was crowned King of Hungary in 1831. The late Emperor, previous to his death, recommended his son not to make any change in his political system, and, in moments of difficulty, to follow the advice of the King of Prussia.—The German papers also bring intelligence of the death of the Archduke Anthony, the Emperor of Austria's uncle, aged 56,

which took place at Vienna, on the 2d of April.

ITALY.

The last census of Rome for 1834 gives the number of parishes 54, 39 bishops, 1,424 priests, 1,857 men belonging to religious orders, 1,359 women of the same class, 598 seminarists or students in colleges, 32,522 families, 210 Protestants or Infidels without counting Jews, 108,353 fit for communion, 41,460 unfit, 1,379 marriages, 4,454 baptisms, 3,480 deaths, 78,456 men, 71,560 women—in the whole 150,061 individuals. The increase of the last year over 1833 amounts to 96 persons; in 1825 the population was only 138,738 souls; and in 1829, 144,541.

An eruption of Mount Vésuvius took place on the 13th March, accompanied by remarkable phenomena. A new crater suddenly opened, and vomited volumes of smoke and a quantity of stones. On the 14th the bottom of that opening appeared illuminated with flames of different colours, and a frightful noise was heard underneath.

TURKEY AND EGYPT.

All apprehension of hostilities between these two powers, at least for the present, has been dissipated. Mahomet Ali has at last sent the tribute so long expected, and so long in arrear, to the Sultan. The sum thus transmitted amounts to 140,000*l.* sterling.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

Restoration of the Nave of St. Saviour's Church.—We have frequently endeavoured to direct the attention of the public towards this national object, for such it really is, viewed merely as a splendid monument of the architecture of our forefathers, and as an ornament of the metropolis of the British empire. To these another claim is added, as a noble fane appropriated to the worship of Almighty God, after the rites of the reformed church. It gives us, therefore, the highest satisfaction to learn, that on the 12th of February last, a highly respectable meeting of clergy and laity was held in the vestry-room of St. Saviour's church; Charles Barclay, Esq. M. P. in the chair, supported by Richard Alsager, Esq. M. P. the Venerable Archdeacon Hoare, the Rev. Dr. D'Oyly, the Rev. Dr. Kenney, Thomas Saunders, Esq. F.S.A., William Nottidge, Esq., the Rev. William Curling (chaplain of St.

Saviour's), the Rev. Samuel Benson (curate of the same), the Rev. R. Bailey, A. J. Kempe, Esq. F.S.A., Andrew Clark, Esq., W. Nash, Esq. &c. &c.

Mr. Saunders opened the proceedings, by stating to the meeting that the beautiful specimen of early English ecclesiastical architecture, the Lady Chapel, at the east end of St. Saviour's church, together with the choir, its magnificent altar screen of masonry, the north and south transepts, and the tower, had been all completely restored, and that the choir and transepts were now used for divine service. That the tower, choir, and transepts had been restored at the expense of the parish, and that the charge of the restoration of the altar-screen and Lady Chapel had been to a great extent defrayed by voluntary contributions, the sum of only 700*l.* being now due in respect of the latter. That the nave is now wholly *unroofed*, and in a state fast approaching to ruin, and that it

ly desirable that it should be
y and suitably repaired, and the
ories for the dead therein, pre-
and rescued from desecration;
e whole, or such part of the area
nave, as should be found neces-
when covered in and repaired,
be appropriated to the purposes of
service, and to the increase of
sittings, which the large popu-
of the parish urgently requires.

ubsequent meetings, in addition to
ntlemen already enumerated, the
ng were nominated, together to
e a committee in furtherance of
ve objects—the Right Hon. the
Valsingham, Archdeacon of Sur-
e Rev. Dr. Dealtry; the Rev.
kins; the Rev. Samuel Wix; the
V. Mann; John Newman, Esq.
; Thomas Farncomb, Esq.; John
ls, Esq. M. P.; Charles Pott,
J. B. Nichols, Esq. &c. &c.

cular letter was addressed to the
throughout the diocese of Win-
requesting their assistance in
ng, through their respective pa-
a subscription, to be limited to a
guinea, from such individuals re-
herein, as might be willing to for-
excellent a work.

instances are daily arising, which
be measure imperatively a public
and the neglect of it a conspicuous
to the good taste, good sense,
ht feeling of our countrymen.

buildings comprising the offices
priory of St. Mary Overy, have
recently demolished,* and the un-
brick facings with which the ex-
the walls of the nave have been
in modern days, are exposed to
that this important portion of
e edifice, externally as internally,
a thorough restoration and re-
viewed in connexion with the
ent new bridge, its present con-
indeed most deplorably unhar-
Surely, the spirit of the British
ill not suffer such a blot to re-
the architectural features of this
tropolis?

ood work has been only *begun*
estoration of the Lady Chapel;

there, when the important part
ted by the generosity and zeal of
ls from the community at large,
n rails and a little gravel seem
een begrudged by the local au-
decently to inclose and put in
portion of the cemetery east of
l, and by that means give an ap-

pearance of neatness and propriety to the
space immediately contiguous to that gem
of early ecclesiastical architecture.

Every passenger over London-bridge
will bear testimony to the truth of this
remark, and we trust that the subject of
these observations in general, will timely
and effectually meet with that atten-
tion and support from patriots in matters
of taste, which they obviously should
command.

On the 26th of January last was
opened the *Collegiate School of Cam-
berwell*, an institution newly established,
with the view of uniting, at a moderate
expense, not only a good education with
sound religious principle, but also the ad-
vantages of a public school with the do-
mestic care and parental superintendence
of private tuition. The institution, for
which an elegant Gothic building has
been erected in the Grove, is calculated
for the reception of two hundred pupils.
Nearly half that number have already
been entered, and the friends of the es-
tablishment are sanguine in their ex-
pectations of success. In the absence of
the bishop of the diocese, the president,
the Rev. J. G. Storie, M.A. vicar of
Camberwell, presided at the ceremony
of opening the school, when an inaugural
address was delivered by the head mas-
ter, the Rev. J. A. Giles, M.A. late fel-
low of Corpus Christi coll. Oxford.—
The Committee of Management, con-
sisting of the vicar, the Rev. H. Melvill,
the Rev. T. Dale, the Rev. M. An-
derson, the Rev. S. Smith, and several
of the lay-members, dined afterwards at
the Grove-house, with a numerous and
select body of the friends of the insti-
tution. The course of education pur-
sued at this establishment, comprises re-
ligious instruction, according to the doc-
trines of the church of England, the
Latin, Greek, and Hebrew, as well as
the modern languages, mathematics, arith-
metic, geography, history, with every
other branch of useful and polite learn-
ing. The liberality with which all its
provisions have been framed, and the
zeal which has been manifested by every
one connected with it, give the most
flattering hopes that the Collegiate
School will soon occupy a leading sta-
tion among the institutions which have
lately been erected on the same prin-
ciples.

At a late meeting of the Common
Council, a motion was carried by a large-
majority, that “the aldermen hereafter
to be elected, shall be elected periodically
every seven years.” A copy of the re-
solution was afterwards ordered to be

the communication of our cor-
nt A. J. K. (p. 498.)

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sent to the Commissioners for inquiring into Corporations.

INTELLIGENCE FROM VARIOUS PARTS
OF THE COUNTRY.

Corporation Report. The Commissioners appointed to inquire into the state of the Municipal Corporations of England and Wales, have made their report, after a long and patient investigation; and notwithstanding the obstacles with which they have had to contend, they have produced a mass of valuable information, tending to show the state of perversion and abuse into which many of the Corporations have fallen. The Report states that the most striking defect in the constitution of the Municipal Corporations is, that the Corporate Bodies have an existence distinct from the communities in which they are found. The Corporations look upon themselves, and are considered by the inhabitants, as separate and independent communities; in fact, in most places all identity of interests between the Corporation and inhabitants has disappeared. To maintain the political ascendancy of a party, or the political influence of a family, has been the one end and object which has been systematically pursued in the admission of freemen, resident or non-resident, in the selection of municipal functionaries for the Council and Magistracy, in the appointment of subordinate officers and the local police, in the administration of charities, in the expenditure of corporate revenues, and in the management of corporate property. The Report further observes, that where Corporations exist in their most perfect form, and are most rightfully administered, they are inadequate to the wants of the present state of society. In their actual condition, when not productive of positive evil, they, in the great majority of instances, exist for no purpose of general utility. The perversion of municipal institutions to political ends, has occasioned the sacrifice of local interests to party purposes, which have been frequently pursued through the corruption and demoralisation of the electoral bodies. That, in conclusion, the existing Municipal Corporations of England and Wales neither possess nor deserve the confidence and respect of the community, and that a thorough reform must be effected before they can become what they ought to be, useful and efficient instruments of local Government.

The Revenue.—April 5.—From the official return of the income and expenditure of the last year, it appears that the general income of the country, owing in a great measure to the reduction of the assessed taxes, is less than the preceding

year by 751,527*l.* The customs, however, show an improvement upon the year of 2,487,300*l.*; but the excise duties have fallen off 2,793,880*l.* The stamp duties are less this year by 20,927*l.* as those of the post-office are better by 12,000*l.* Under the head of assessed taxes, the defalcation is to the amount of 553,219*l.*

THEATRICAL REGISTER

DRURY LANE.

April 20. An Easter Melo-drama, under the title of *The Note Forger*, was produced. The chief heroes of the piece were two military officers, who had been with Wolfe at Quebec, and who undertake to recruit their finances in peace by the desperate expedient of forging bank-notes, and passing them off at the gaming table. Two simple country youths win the notes at play; and the difficulties into which they become involved, form the main incidents of the plot. It was rather a heavy performance, and but coolly received.

COVENT GARDEN.

April 20. The new Easter piece was a romantic Melo-drama, entitled *Carl-milhan, or the Drowned Crew*, under the superintendence of Mr. Farley, and attributed to the pen of Mr. Fitzball. The whole machinery is of a superhuman character—the scene being laid at ‘the bottom of the ocean,’ and the chief hero of the plot being an old pirate, who was doomed to live in the hull of his own sunken vessel, amongst his dead comrades, until he could meet with some unfortunate dupe, whom he could substitute in his own place. Although the piece was full of extravagant impossibilities, it excited much interest, and was announced for repetition amidst general applause.

ENGLISH OPERA HOUSE.

April 20. The spirited proprietor of this theatre produced not less than three Easter pieces. The first was an opera, from the pen of Miss Mitford, founded on an Eastern tale, called *Sadak and Kalsrade, or The Waters of Oblivion*. The music was by Mr. Packer, a pupil of the Royal Academy, which, however, was so indifferent, that the whole performance at the conclusion was virtually condemned. The second production was a little comic interlude, named *My Fellow Clerk*, which was full of humour, and well received. The third piece was entitled *The Shadow on the Wall*, the scene where the plot is laid being a particular spot, supposed to be haunted. The story has a good deal of romantic interest, and the piece was announced for repetition without a dissentient voice.

PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &c.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

26. Lieut.-Col. John Hastings Mair, to be Governor of the Island of Grenada.

27. Coldstream Foot Guards, Capt. the Hon. Ashburnham, to be Capt. and Lieut.-5th Foot, Lieut.-Gen. Sir C. Colville, to be Col.—13th Foot, Capt. E. T. to be Maj.—14th Foot, Gen. the Hon. Sir 47th Reg. to be Colonel.—47th Foot en. Sir W. Anson, Bart. and K.C.B. to be Colonel.—66th Foot, Lieut.-Gen. to be Col.—Ceylon Reg. Major J. Anson, 13th Reg. to be Lieut.-Col.

28. Lieut.-Gen. the Hon. Sir Edward to be G.C.B.—Major-Gen. the Hon. H. to be K.C.B. G.C.B.—John Crabb Isaacs, Secretary and Clerk of the Crown in the Islands.—John Montagu, esq. to be Registrar of the Records in Van Diemen's Land.

29. Lieut.-Colonel Charles to be Steward of Lord Lieut.'s Household; O'Malley, esq. Ensign 14th Reg.

30. Thos. Fred. Elliot, esq. to be Secre- Earl Amherst, as High Commissioner in Canada.

31. Henry J. Leeke, esq. Capt. R.N.

32. Sir R. Plasket, to be His Majesty's Commissioner to take possession of the Island of St. Helena, on behalf of his Majesty, to administer the civil affairs of that Island.

33. David Davies, esq. to be one of the Gentlemen of his Majesty's person.—84th Foot, Nicholl, to be Lieut.-Col.—Capt. J. W. to be Major.

34. The Rt. Hon. Sir C. Bagot, G.C.B. to be His Majesty's congratulations to the new Emperor of Austria.—Hon. Chas. Ashburnham, Secretary to His Majesty's Legation to the Mexican States.—James Wilson, esq. Judge in the Mauritius.

35. T. C. Simmons, esq. to be a Gentleman.—Right Hon. Alexander Baring, of London, Hants, created Baron Ashburton, of Devon.

36. Sir William Burnett, M.D. to be one of His Majesty's Physicians in Ordinary.

37. 9th Foot, Major A. B. Taylor, to be Major.

38. East Kent Militia, Major C. H. Tyndal, to be Lieut.-Col.—Capt. J. P. Lade, to be Major.

39. Lord Lowther, Marquis of Bute, Rear-Admiral, T. M. Hardy, Bart. G.C.B., Geo. Rich. to be esq., Aaron Chapman, esq., Capt. F. and Octavius Wigram, esq. to be His Majesty's Commissioners for inquiring into the Affairs of the Pilotage.

NEW MINISTRY, April 18 and 20.

Cabinet: Lord Melbourne, to be First Lord of the Treasury; Lord John Russell, Secretary of State for Home Department; Lord Palmerston, Secretary of State for Foreign Department; Lord Auckland, Lord of the Admiralty; Right Hon. George Rice, Chancellor of the Exchequer; Right Hon. Sir J. Hobhouse, President of the Board of Control; Viscount Duncan, Chief Secretary of Woods and Forests, and Privy Counsellor; Right Hon. Charles Grant, Secretary of State for War; Lord Holland, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster; Marquis of Lansdowne, Lord President of the Council; Lord Grey, Secretary at War; Right Hon. C. P. to be President of the Board of Trade. Sir J. P. to be Master of the Rolls, Sir L. Shadwell, Chancellor, and Sir J. B. Bosanquet, to be Judges of the King's Bench, to be

Lords Commissioners of the Great Seal; Sir John Campbell, Attorney-general; Mr. Rolfe, Solicitor-general; Mr. Cutlar Fergusson, Judge Advocate-general; Marq. of Conyngham, Postmaster-general; Sir H. Parnell, Paymaster-general and Treasurer of the Navy; Lord Mulgrave, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland; Lord Plunket, Lord Chancellor of Ireland; Mr. Perrin, Attorney-general for Ireland; Mr. O'Loughlin, Solicitor-general for Ireland; Mr. John A. Murray, Lord Advocate of Scotland; Mr. Cuninghame, Solicitor-general for Scotland; Lord Seymour, Mr. Ord, and Mr. R. Steuart, Lords of the Treasury; Lord Auckland, Adm. Adam, Adm. Sir W. Parker, Capt. Hon. G. Elliott, R.N., Sir E. T. Troubridge, and Lord Dalmeny, Lords of the Admiralty; Sir Rufane Donkin, Surveyor-general of the Ordnance; Colonel Leith Hay, Clerk of the Ordnance; Lieut.-Col. Fox, Storekeeper-general; H. Labouchere, esq. Vice President of the Board of Trade and Master of the Mint.

Secretaries—Ireland, Viscount Morpeth; Treasury, F. Baring, esq. E. J. Stanley, esq.; Admiralty, Charles Wood, esq.; Board of Control, R. Gordon, esq. and R. V. Smith, esq.

Under-Secretaries of State—Home, Hon. Fox Maule; Colonies, Sir George Grey, Bart.

Private Secretaries,—to Lord Melbourne, Mr. Young; to Lord John Russell, Chas. Gore, esq.; to Mr. Stanley, Geo. Arbuthnot, esq.

Household,—Lord Chamberlain, Marquis Wellesley; Lord Steward, Duke of Argyll; Master of the Horse, Earl of Albemarle; Master of the Buck-hounds, Earl of Errol; Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard, Earl of Gosford.

Members returned to serve in Parliament.

Drogheda.—A. C. O'Dwyer, esq. re-elected.

Nottinghamshire.—Henry Gally Knight, esq.

Nottingham.—Rt. Hon. Sir J. Hobhouse, re-el.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. H. H. Milman, to a Preb. in West. Abbey; with the Church of St. Marg. West. annexed.

Rev. A. Jeremie, Preb. in Lincoln Cathedral.

Rev. T. Albutt, Dewsbury V. co. York.

Rev. — Anderson, Ballinrobe R. co. Mayo.

Rev. E. Bigland, Kirkbaugh V. co. Northumb.

Rev. C. Birch, Sawtry All Saint's R. Hants

Rev. J. Dufton, Rillington V. Yorkshire.

Rev. W. W. Duncan, Church of Orr, co. Dumf.

Rev. J. Thomas Eades, Abbots Morton R. Wore.

Rev. T. Field, Hertingsfordbury R. Hertford.

Rev. W. Flower, Kirkbride R. Cumberland.

Rev. T. Forster, Alston V. co. Worcester.

Rev. W. S. Goddard, Wherwell R. Hants.

Rev. H. E. Graham, Ludgvan R. Cornwall.

Rev. E. M. Hacker, Sandford V. Oxon.

Rev. J. Hatfield, Atwick V. co. York.

Rev. W. Holmes, Flitcham P. C. Norfolk.

Rev. G. King, St. Lawrence R. Norwich.

Rev. R. Mauleverer, Tipperary R. co. Tipperary.

Rev. W. A. Norton, Alderton R. Suffolk.

Rev. J. Peroune, St. John Madderm. V. Norwich.

Rev. — Phillpotts, Gwennap V. Cornwall.

Rev. C. Probert, Barton R. Herefordshire.

Rev. C. H. Ridding, Andover V. Hants.

Rev. A. Rogers, Hunston P. C. Suffolk.

Rev. — Shooter, Attenborough V. Notts.

Rev. H. Stonehouse, Stanton St. John R. Oxon.

Rev. T. Thompson, Pensher P. C. Durham.

Rev. J. Truman, Minterne R. Dorset.

Rev. C. Turner, Cringleford P. C. Norfolk.

Rev. H. Watkins, Silkstone V. Yorkshire.

Rev. G. Watson, Guilsborough V. Northampton.

Rev. H. L. Whatley, Aston Ingham R. co. Heref.

Rev. D. Williams, Alton Barnes V. Wilts.

Rev. R. D. Wilmott, Kennington V. Kent.

Rev. J. Wilson, Holwall V. Somerset.

CHAPLAINS.

Rev. J. Eyre, Chaplain to Earl Nelson.
 Rev. T. Griffiths, to the Society of Ancient Britons.
 Rev. Dr. S. Mac Gill, to be one of His Majesty's Chaplains in Ordinary in Scotland.

CIVIL PREFERMENTS.

Mr. C. Cattermole, Head Master of the Free Grammar School of Brigg, co. Lincoln.
 Rev. Dr. Surridge, Head Master of the Grammar School at Felsted, Essex.

BIRTHS.

April 9. At Brussels, Her Majesty the Queen of the Belgians, a son.

Jan. 25. At Monmouth, the wife of the Rev. J. T. Mansel, late Student of Christ ch. a son.

Feb. 15. At Reading, the wife of John Richards, jun. esq. F.S.A. a son.

March 19. At the Vicarage, Uffculme, the wife of the Rev. G. T. Smith, a son.—The wife of E. Buller, esq. M.P. a dau.—20. In Duke-street, Westminster, the lady of Sir W. W. Follett, Solicitor-general, a dau.—At Naples, the Hon. Mrs. Henry Arundell, a son.—21. The wife of Alexander Adair, esq. of Heatherton-park, Somerset, a son.—23. In South Audley-street, the Countess of Cawdon, a son.—28. At Clittenham, the wife of Capt. C. C. Dent, R.N. a dau.—At Stoke Poges, Bucks, the wife of the Hon. and Rev. Sidney Godolphin Osborne, a son.—29. In the Close of Sarum, the wife of Arthur Fane, esq. a dau.—30. At the Vicarage House, Wandsworth, the wife of the Rev. Wm. Borradaile, a dau.

Lately. In Grosvenor-street, the lady of J. B. Hoy, esq. M.P. a son.—In Dublin, the wife of Capt. Monck Mason, R.N. a son; and a few days after, in Eaton-square, London, the wife of her brother, Sir Geo. Grey, Bart. M.P. a son and heir.—In Berkeley-sq. the wife of A. Smith, esq. M.P. a dau.

April 4. At East Horsley rectory, the Hon. Mrs. A. Perceval, a dau.—5. At the Hon. Lady Stuart's, Richmond-park, Lady Vere Cameron, a son and heir.—9. In Bruton, Viscountess Corry, a son and heir.—10. At Knill Court, co. Hereford, Lady Walsham, of twin daughters.—12. In Chester-street, Grosvenor-place, the Hon. Mrs. Adams, a son.—In Cumberland-street, Portman sq. the wife of J. Feilden, esq. of Witton House, Lancashire, a dau.—15. At Weymouth, the lady of Sir Henry Blackwood, Bart. a dau.

MARRIAGES.

March 3. At Chapel-le-dale, Ingleton, Mr. John Atkinson, of Selside, Oughtershaw, to Mary, only dau. of late Mr. Tho. Proctor, of Colt-park, Horton-in-Ribblesdale, Yorkshire.—10. At Curry Rivell, Somerset, the Rev. Henry Alford, to Fanny Oke, second daughter of the Rev. Samuel Alford, of Heale House.—11. At Taunton, Edw. Lock, esq. to Louise, third dau. of Sir R. Seppings.—12. At Clapham, the Rev. H. Dawson, rector of Hopton, Suffolk, to Susan Rebecca, dau. of the late Rev. J. Jackman, rector of Ashley, co. Camb.—At Brightwell, Oxfordsh. the Rev. Ed. Trevenen, of Drewsteignton, Devon, to Emma, third dau. of the late Sir Wm. Strickland, Bt. of Boynton, Yorksh.—At Epsom, H. W. R. Westgarth Halsey, of Henley Park, Surrey, esq. to Caroline, second dau. of E. Whitmore, of Lombard-street, esq.—At Clare, Suff.

folk, T. B. Bridges Stevens, esq. of Tamworth, to Maria Ann, eldest dau. of S. Stevens, esq. of Clare.—13. At Richmond, J. Ward, esq. late of Arundel-terrace, Islington, to Amelia, only daughter of J. Dobie, esq.—17. At Dowsby, Major-Gen. Johnson, of Wytham, near Bourn, to Lucy, eldest dau. of the Rev. Kingman Foster.—At St. Mary's, Bryanstone-sq. J. King Simpkinson, esq. to Miss Mary Cochran Mackenzie, dau. of the late K. F. Mackenzie, esq. of Montagu-st. Portman-sq.—18. At Great Warley, the Rev. Joseph Clay, of Stapenhill, Derbyshire, to Agnes, eldest dau. of Lieut.-Gen. Bonnam, of Warley-place.—25. At Emberton, Bucks, John Douglas, eldest son of Major Close, R.A. to Katharine, fourth dau. of the late Rev. Legh Richmond, Rector of Turvey, Beds.—26. At St. George's, Capt. Mathew, M.P. Coldstream Guards, to Anne, dau. of H. Hoare, esq. and sole grandchild of Sir Richard Colt Hoare, Bart. of Stourhead, Wilts.—At St. Margaret's, Westminster, Capt. Leblanc, of the French Royal Engineers, to Sarah Jane, dau. of the late Gen. Sir S. Bentham.—At St. George's, Hanover-square, the Rev. H. Mirehouse, of St. George's-hill, Somersetshire, to Milly, second dau. of P. J. Miles, esq. of Leigh Court, Somersetshire, M.P. for Bristol.—30. At St. Mary's, Bryanston-sq. N. Goldsmid, esq. of Lincoln's Inn, to Eliz. dau. of the late T. Brett, esq. of Spring-grove, Kent.—31. At Datchet, the Rev. J. F. Alleyne, to Helen Maria, only child of the late Brig.-Gen. Arthur Gore, and niece of Vice-Admiral Sir J. Gore.—At St. George's, Bloomsbury, J. A. Mollo, esq. of St. Andrew's-place, Regent's-park, to Anne Caroline, eldest dau. of the late T. R. Andrews, esq. of Upper Bedford-place.

Lately. At Bath, the Hon. F. A. Gordon, 1st Life Guards, to Miss Grant, dau. of Lieut.-Gen. Sir Wm. Keir Grant, K.C.B. &c.

April 2. At Deptford, Capt. Wm. Langford Castle, R.N. to Emma, dau. of Capt. Sir John Hill, R.N.—3. At All Souls, Marylebone, Major F. Hill, 55d Reg. brother to Sir Rowland Hill, Bart. to Maria Jane, only dau. of the late Major J. D. Bringham, Dragoon Guards, and niece to Wm. O. Gore, esq. M.P.—6. At St. James's, W. Wilherforce Pearson, esq. to Lady Angela Alexander, dau. of the Earl of Stirling.—7. R. Hinckley, esq. of Beacon-place, Lichfield, to Ellen Jane, widow of Hugh Dyke Acland, esq. and dau. of the late Very Rev. the Dean of Lichfield.—T. H. Southby, esq. of Carswell-house, Berks, to Eliz. only dau. of C. St. Barbe, esq. of Lymington, Hants.—9. At St. George's, Hanover sq. Capt. G. R. Johnston, to Clara Maria, dau. of R. Tillyard Blunt, of Dorset-place, esq.—At St. George's, Hanover-sq. Capt. J. H. Plumridge, R.N. to Harriet Agnes, dau. of the late Right Hon. Hugh Elliot.—At Hatfield, J. C. Baddeley, esq. M.D. of Guy Harlings, Essex, to Althea Faithfull, eldest dau. of the Rev. Charles R. Fanshawe, Rector of Morton, Norfolk.—At Lenton, Notts, the Rev. C. T. Plumtre, Rector of Claypole, co. Lincoln, to Eliz. dau. of John Wright, esq.—11. At Walworth, Fred. second son of James Wilkinson, esq. of Finsbury circus, to Ann Matilda, only dau. of Lieut.-Col. Bryce, of Grosvenor-place, Camberwell.—At St. George's, Hanover-sq. Lord John Russell, to Lady Ribblesdale, dau. of the late T. Lister, esq. of Armytage-park, Yorkshire, and relict of the second Baron Ribblesdale.—At Renhold, Beds, G. Swann, esq. of York, to Frances Eliz. Dixon, niece of Col. Tempest.—15. At Chelsea, H. Prater, esq. of the Middle Temple, to Eliz. Maclean, eldest dau. of the late C. Kyd Bishop, esq. of Barbadoes, and relict of S. Edwards, esq. formerly Solicitor-general of that island.

O B I T U A R Y.

THE EARL OF PORTMORE.

Jan. 18. On the Continent, aged 63, the Right Hon. Thomas Charles Colyear, fourth Earl of Portmore, Viscount of Milsington, co. Roxburgh, and Baron Colyear (1703), Baron Portmore and Blackness (1699); fifth Baronet (of England 1677); Colonel-commandant of the North Lincoln militia.

The family of which the nobleman now deceased was the last male member, was a branch of the Robertsons of Strowan in Perthshire, who took the name of Colyear whilst resident in Holland, where the first Baronet acquired a considerable fortune during the reign of Charles the Second, and whence his son the first peer came over with William III.

The late Earl was born March 30, 1772, the eldest son of William-Charles the third Earl, by Lady Mary Leslie, second daughter of John ninth Earl of Rothes. He was for some years resident at Swinestead in Lincolnshire; was appointed Colonel of the militia June 1, 1795, and sat in Parliament, for Boston, from 1796 to 1802. He succeeded to the peerage on the death of his father, Nov. 15, 1823.

His Lordship was twice married: first, May 26, 1793, to Lady Mary Elizabeth Bertie, only daughter of Brownlow 5th and last Duke of Ancaster. Her Ladyship died at Bristol hot-wells, Feb. 10, 1797, having had issue an only son, the Hon. Brownlow Charles Colyear, who, on the death of his grandfather the Duke of Ancaster, Feb. 8, 1809, succeeded to his large property, but dying unmarried Feb. 18, 1819, it then devolved on his grandfather's two nephews, Bertie Greathed and Brownlow Mathew, esqs.

The Earl of Portmore married 2dly, Sept. 6, 1828, Frances, youngest daughter of William Murrells, esq. who survives him, without issue. The Earl's three brothers having all died before him, the peerage has become extinct.

THE EARL OF SCARBOROUGH.

Feb. 21. Whilst hunting near Doncaster, aged 74, the Right Hon. and Rev. John Lumley Savile, seventh Earl of Scarborough (1690), Viscount Lumley (1689), and Baron Lumley, of Lumley Castle, co. Durham (1681), in the peerage of England; eighth Viscount Lumley, of Waterford (1626), in the peerage of Ireland; the senior Prebendary of York Cathedral.

His Lordship was born in 1761, the fourth of the seven sons of Richard

Lumley-Saunderson, the fourth Earl of Scarborough, by Barbara, sister and co-heir to Sir George Savile, of Rufford in Nottinghamshire, Bart. He was of King's college, Cambridge, where, as a Nobleman, he took the degree of M.A. in 1782. Shortly after, he assumed the name of Savile by royal sign-manual, pursuant to the will of his uncle Sir George Savile. He was presented to the prebend of South Newbold in the cathedral of York in 1782, and held for some years the rectory of Wintringham in Lincolnshire, which was in his own patronage; but resigned it, we believe, in 1809.

By the decease June 17, 1832, of his brother Richard the sixth Earl (who had succeeded George, the eldest brother, in 1807) he inherited the peerage; but he never availed himself of the privilege of sitting or voting in the House of Peers.

While hunting, near Doncaster, he fell from his horse, and was so severely injured that he died almost immediately.

His Lordship married, in Nov. 1785, Anna-Maria, daughter of Julian Her-ring, esq. by whom he had issue three sons and three daughters: 1. George-Augustus, who died young; 2. the Rt. Hon. John Savile-Lumley, now Earl of Scarborough, M.A. of Trinity hall, Camb. 1811, and late M.P. for Nottinghamshire; his Lordship is unmarried; 3. Lady Anne-Maria; 4. Lady Louisa-Frances, married in 1825 to the Rev. Thomas Cator, Rector of Elmley, Yorkshire; 5. Lady Henrietta-Barbara, married in 1821 to the late Rev. Frederick Manners-Sutton, of Kelham, Notts, who died in 1826, leaving two sons; and 6. Richard-Henry-Liulphus, who died in 1818, in his 18th year.

EARL NELSON.

Feb. 28. In Portman-square, aged 77, the Right Hon. and Rev. William Nelson, D.D. first Earl Nelson and Viscount Merton, of Trafalgar, and of Merton, co. Surrey (1805); second Baron Nelson, of the Nile, and of Hillborough, co. Norfolk (1801); Duke of Bronte in Sicily; a Prebendary of Canterbury, &c.

This venerable clergyman, the elder brother of the hero of the Nile and Trafalgar, was born April 20, 1757, the fourth but eldest surviving son of the Rev. Edmund Nelson, Rector of Burnham Thorpe in Norfolk, by Catharine daughter of the Rev. Maurice Suckling, D.D. Rector of Wooton in the same county, and a Prebendary of Westminster.

He was a member of Christ's college, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1778, as 7th Junior Optime, M.A. 1781, D.D. 1802. He was presented to his stall at Canterbury in 1803.

On the death of his illustrious brother, it fell to his lot, as the eldest survivor of the family, to receive those marks of the national gratitude which were eagerly showered upon all connected with their lamented champion. He had succeeded, on his brother's decease, to the peerage created by the patent of 1801, as Lord Nelson of the Nile; and by patent dated Nov. 28. 1805, he was advanced to the dignities of Earl Nelson and Viscount Merton, of Trafalgar, and of Merton co. Surrey. A pension of 5000*l.* a-year was granted to him by Parliament, and the sum of 90,000*l.* for the purchase of a mansion and estates, which was afterwards laid out, in 1814, in the purchase of Stanlynch Park, near Downton in Wiltshire, which has since received the name of 'Trafalgar' (see Dr. Matcham's History of the Hundred of Downton, in Sir R. C. Hoare's Modern Wiltshire).

On the 11th Jan. 1806, the royal license was conceded to Earl Nelson to use the honourable augmentations to his armorial ensigns which had been granted to his late brother; in July following another augmentation was made to his already overlaid coat,* viz. a fess wavy inscribed with the word TRAFALGAR; and on the 21st Oct. he received permission to succeed to the title of Duke of Bronte in the Further Sicily.

His Lordship had married, Nov. 9, 1786, Sarah, daughter of the Rev. Henry Yonge, Vicar of Great Torrington, Devon, and cousin to Dr. Philip Yonge, Lord Bishop of Norwich; and by that lady, who died April 15, 1820, he had issue one daughter, the Rt. Hon. Charlotte-Mary Lady Bridport, who was married in 1810 to the present Lord Bridport, and has one son and five daughters; and an only son, the Right Hon. Horatio Viscount Trafalgar, who died Jan. 17, 1808, in his 20th year, and was buried in St. Paul's Cathedral, by the side of his illustrious uncle, on the 25th of the same month. An eloquent character of this promising youth was written

by the Rev. Edward Outram, Public Orator of Cambridge, and will be found in the Gentleman's Magazine for March 1808, or in Brydges's edition of Collins's Peerage.

His Lordship married secondly, March 26, 1829, Hilare, third dau. of Rear-Admiral Sir Robert Barlow, K.C.B., and widow of George Ulric Barlow, esq., and her Ladyship survives him. He is succeeded in the title, pursuant to the patent, by his nephew Thomas Bolton, jun. esq. son of his elder sister Susannah.

MAJOR-GEN. SIR R. TRAVERS.

Dec. 24. At Cork, Major-Gen. Sir Robert Travers, C.B., K.C.M.G. and K. St.F.M.

This officer was appointed to an Ensigny in the 85th foot in 1793, promoted to a Lieutenancy in the 112th in 1794, and to a Company in 1795. He served with the latter corps until its reduction. During the rebellion in Ireland, he commanded one of the light companies of Sir John Moore's brigade; and at the recommendation of that distinguished officer, was appointed to the 79th regiment, with the light company of which he served the campaign in Holland in 1799, and was present in several actions. On his return to England, he was appointed to the 95th, or Rifle regiment, with which he served in the expedition to Ferrol, and in the Mediterranean.

In 1805 he obtained the majority, and went to Hanover, and afterwards to South America, where he commanded a detachment at the attack of Buenos Ayres. He subsequently proceeded to Portugal, in command of detachments from the two battalions of his regiment, and led the Rifles in the battle of Vimiera and other actions.

In Dec. 1808 he was appointed Lieut.-Colonel of the 8th Garrison Battalion: in Feb. 1810 he was removed to the 10th foot, and served with it in Spain and the Mediterranean. In 1814 he obtained the brevet of Colonel; and in the same year commanded some Calabrese and Greek corps, in the expedition against Genoa. In 1817 he was appointed Resident for the Lord High Commissioner in the Island of Cephalonia; in 1819, In-

* As admirers of the simple dignity of ancient heraldry, we must be excused this expression. The coat of Earl Nelson is a glaring specimen of the bad taste of modern heralds. "He bears," to use the old phrase, on his chief, a tree, a castle, and a ship, all on the waves of the sea, proper!!! then, in the field below, the cross is debruised by a bend, and that again by the fess wavy!!! On no ancient shield, where any thing *honourable* was intended, would any one of the bearings have been depressed by another. The ship, palmtree, and ruined battery, are landscape painting, not heraldry; though the much abused name of heraldry alone could excuse the extravagance of a palmtree growing out of the sea! It is modern heraldry only, not the ancient, which is so absurd.

spector of Ionian militia; in 1822 a Knight Commander of St. Michael and St. George, and re-appointed to the command of the 10th foot, from which the situations just mentioned had removed him. In 1825 he was promoted to the rank of Major-General. On quitting Cephalonia, where he had been in command five years, he was presented by its inhabitants with a sword and medal, valued at 500*l*.

His death was the result of an unfortunate accident. He was riding up Patrick-street, Cork, when the trumpets belonging to Wombwell's menagerie were suddenly sounded, and his horse started and threw him. He fell with great violence on his head, and after a few days of suffering, the injury proved fatal.

LT.-GENERAL ADAMS.

Sept. 12. Near Pembroke, by the accidental discharge of his gun whilst shooting, Lieut.-Gen. Alexander Adams.

He originally joined the Queen's Royals as Ensign, and served in that regiment as Lieutenant and Adjutant, or acting Adjutant, for a considerable time, chiefly at Gibraltar. He then became Captain in the 78th Highlanders, not long after that regiment was embodied; was with it in Bengal (about the year 1796) acting as Paymaster; and was particularly efficient as an instructor of field exercise on the admirable system of Dundas, then little understood in India. In 1801 he assumed the command of the regiment at Fort William; and in 1803 it joined the division of the Madras army commanded by the present Duke of Wellington at Poonah, and rendered very conspicuous services during the remainder of the Mahratta war.

From 1804 to 1806 he was with the 78th at Bombay, and was then sent to command the British auxiliary force at Goa. In 1811 he was ordered to Madras, to join Sir S. Auchmuty's expedition to Java; after the surrender of which Island he was appointed to the command of the central division of the army, and to the important office of minister at the court of the Emperor at Solo, a post of responsibility and delicacy for which his aptitude for business, and suavity of manners, peculiarly qualified him, and which he held until it was merged in the appointment of a civil commissioner. Colonel Adams was then nominated Resident at Sourabaya, and to the command of the troops of the eastern division, which he retained until the restitution of Java to the Dutch; when, having attained the rank of Major-General, he returned to Europe, and re-

tired to his paternal estate near Pembroke. In 1830 he had become a Lieut.-General. He has left a widow, to whom he was married in 1801.

[A more extended memoir of Lieut.-Gen. Adams will be found in the *United Service Journal* for February.]

E. J. CURTEIS, ESQ.

March 18. At Windmill Hill, near Battle, in his 73rd year, from a sudden attack of illness, after some years of previously declining health, universally respected and esteemed, Edward Jeremiah Curteis, Esq. a Magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant for the Counties of Kent and Sussex, and formerly M.P. for the latter county.

He was born at Rye in Sussex, July 6, 1762, and was the only son of Jeremiah Curteis, esq. of that town, the first of the family who settled in Sussex, and of Jane his wife, the daughter and coheirress of Searles Giles, esq. of Biddenden, Kent. His family has for centuries been settled in Kent, chiefly at and in the neighbourhood of Tenterden, of which town Mr. Curteis was Recorder for some years. Stephen Curteis was living at Apuldore, in the reign of Edward III.* His great grandson Thomas, 1527, married Joane, daughter and coheirress of Edw. Twaights, Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, in the reign of Henry VII. and VIII., whose

* Reginald Curteis of West Cliff, the son of Stephen, married April 17, 1402, Margaret, the daughter of Reginald Lord Cobham of Sterborough, and sister of Eleanor, the wife of Humphrey Duke of Gloucester, the Lord Protector of the Realm in the minority of Henry VI. Some time previous to the battle of Agincourt, Reginald Curteis, together with Richard Clydow, went over to Holland to treat for ships for the King's service, to be sent to the ports of London, Sandwich, and Winchelsea. The names of two Curteis's appear in the list of those who are mentioned as having fought at Agincourt, October 25, 1415. William Curteis was elected in 1429 Abbat of St. Edmond's Bury, the campanile or bell tower of which he repaired. In 1433 he entertained Henry VI. the Duke of Gloucester, and the Court, for some months at his Abbey. He died in 1445 (*vide Dugdale's Monasticon*). Piers Curteis was Keeper of the Wardrobe to Richard III. and the writer of the Wardrobe Account, or Coronation Roll of that monarch, which is still in existence (*vide Archæologia*).

arms the family still quarter, together with those of Segrave. His son William, (ob. 1582), married twice. From his wife, Joan Buntinge, are descended the Curteis's of Sevenoaks, Tenterden, and Canterbury; from Joan Pattenden, the subject of the present memoir, as also the Curteis's of Otterden Place (vide Gents. Mag. vol. cii., part i. 396).

Mr. Curteis was educated at Westminster School, which he entered in 1774, and of which he was head boy in 1778. He left the following year for Christ Church, at the early age of 16. In 1783 he took the degree of B. A., was elected Fellow of Oriel College in the following year, and proceeded to the degree of M. A. in 1786. He was called to the Bar in 1788; for some years he generally attended the Home Circuit, and was well acquainted, and intimate with many of the legal as well as the leading literary and political characters of the day.

In 1796 he left London, and resided in East Sussex, where he was well known as a most useful and active magistrate, and as one who thoroughly understood the local interests of the county. He was elected member for Sussex in 1820, together with the late Walter Burrell, esq. and again in 1826. He was independent as to party, and was distinguished in the house as a staunch and uncompromising agriculturist. Through his exertions were passed some local bills of considerable utility to his constituents. In 1830 his declining health induced him to retire altogether from Parliament and from public life; since which period he resided entirely at his seat, Windmill Hill, near Battle. His remains are interred in the family vault, in the church of Wartling, in which parish Windmill Hill is situated. He was succeeded in the representation of the county in 1830 by his eldest son, Herbert Barrett Curteis, esq. who is still one of the members for East Sussex.

Mr. Curteis married April 14, 1789, Mary, only dau. and heiress of the Rev. Stephen Barrett, M. A. of the Bent, in Kildwick, Craven, Yorkshire, and Rector of Hothfield in Kent the last male descendant of a very ancient Yorkshire family. His grandmother was the sister of Archbishop Sharpe. He married Mary, the only child of Edward Jacob, esq. of Feversham, Kent, by his second wife Mary Chalker, and the half-sister of Edward Jacob, esq. an eminent naturalist and antiquary.

Mr. Curteis had by his wife four sons and six daughters. The former are, 1. Edward-Jeremiah, born 1790, died 1795. 2. Herbert-Barrett, M. P. for East Sussex, who married, in 1821, Caroline-Sarah,

daughter and coheir of Robert Mascall, esq. of Peasmarsh Place, Sussex, and of Ashford, Kent, and by her, who died May 1825, (vide Gent. Mag. vol. xcv.) he had one son, Herbert-Mascall. 3. Edw. Barrett, Curteis, esq. M. P. for Rye, and Major in 7th Dragoon Guards. 4. Reginald, Captain in the 1st Royal Dragoons. The daughters are, 1. Mary Barrett, who married 1812, Steuart Boone Inglis, esq. of the ancient family of Inglis of Cramond, N. B. She died 1813, soon after the birth of her first child, Mary Barrett Curteis Inglis, who died 1827. Mr. Inglis died in the following year. at his seat, Inveresk manor house, North Britain. 2. Jane-Anne-Elizabeth, who died in 1820. 3. Laura-Charlotte, married 1822, William Henry Darby, esq. of Leas Castle, King's County, Ireland, and has issue, a son, Jonathan. 4. Anne-Katharine, married in 1824, to Lieut.-Colonel Charles William Elwood, Hon. E. I. C. Service. 5. Caroline-Elinor, married in 1821 to John Graham, esq. brother of Thomas Graham, esq. of Edmond Castle, Cumberland, and has issue, Reginald-John, Henry-Davenport, Charles-Edward Curteis, and Caroline-Curteis. 6. Elizabeth Julia, married in 1829 to Howard Elphinstone, esq. M. P. for Hastings, and only son of Colonel Sir Howard Elphinstone, Bart. C. B. of Ore Place, Sussex, and has issue a son, Howard-Warburton.

Mr. Curteis was endowed with brilliant talents, and was noted for his conversational powers, as well as for his varied and extensive information. He was a member of several literary and charitable institutions. He was a frequent contributor to the *Gentleman's Magazine*, *Nichols's Literary Anecdotes*, &c. and was well known in both the literary and political world. He was universally beloved and esteemed; and, both in public and private life, he was a most active and useful member of society.

MRS. ANTHONY CLARKE.

Feb. 4. At her house, the Priory, near St. Augustine's Abbey-gate, Canterbury, aged nearly 75, Mrs. Anthony Clarke.

Mrs. Clarke was the last descendant of one of most considerable of the Huguenot or Walloon refugees, who settled at Canterbury, about the year 1572. The original name was *De Macaire*. She was the daughter of Johnson Macaree, esq. of Canterbury, who died 12 Dec. 1786, aged 62, by Anne Knowler, a grand-daughter of the Rev. William Elstob, the learned Saxon scholar, brother to the still more celebrated Saxonist Mrs. Elizabeth Elstob. An interesting account of this learned family will be found in *Nichols's*

ry Anecdotes," IV. 112-140. By her's side the Elstobs were defrom the old kings or princes of and Mrs. E. Elstob had drawn ligree of her family, which passed e Earl of Oxford's Collection into tish Museum (Harl. MSS. No. 41 b.) and a beautifully illumina-y, with the necessary additions, the possession of the late Mrs.

Clarke married the late Anthony esq. formerly of the Stock Ex-who with his lady retired from tropolis some years since to her house at Canterbury, where he pril 3, 1830, aged 72. He was a nevolent man, and author of some ant religious tracts. Mrs. Clarke's er might appear to the world to be at eccentric; but it may safely be : was beloved by all her dependents or neighbours, and highly valued, as deeply loved, by the few who er intimately. Her house, called ory, was built on part of the out-gs of St. Augustine's Monastery; me interesting fragments of St. ert's Tower, which fell down 14 ince, were to be seen disposed as ruins in her garden. She died of al decay, her life having been pro-by all the care that medical skill tchful affection could supply. She r property and house (which was ith curiosities) to her faithful com-Miss James for life, and after her : to her friend the Hon. Mrs. Stu-dow of the late Archbishop of h. By an arrangement between adies, her books, furniture, pic-and other curiosities, have been old by auction.

MRS. KEMPE.

ch 17. In Rodney Buildings, Kent Road, in her 90th year, Ann, of John Kempe, Esq. of whom a r appeared in the Gentleman's ine, vol. xciii. pt. i, pp. 569, 603,

Kempe was by her father de-l from a family of the name of , who she used to say had suffered n their patrimonial possessions by il wars; and by her mother Eliza-whose maiden name was Jordan, e of Ireland, who died in 1799, aged m the Whartons. She was born house of her father, Mr. James (now used as an hospital for the ards) in Totbill Fields, Westmins-St. Matthias day, 24th February, . Her intellectual endowments, gh never exhibited beyond the cir-r. MAG. Vol. III.

cle of her family and friends, were of the highest order, and constituted a character of the most marked, decided, and estima-ble description.

Her affectionate and generous heart, her cheerful disposition, firmness of spirit, and unaffected piety, will ever be cherished in the recollection of those united to her in the nearest and dearest ties. She was a sincere member of the Church of England, firmly attached to its scriptural tenets, as opposed to the wild deductions of Calvinism, and the superstitions of Popery. A few days before her death, she participated in the Lord's Supper, a rite for which she ever entertained the deepest reverence, and from which she constantly testified that she received the greatest comfort and support. After an illness of upwards of five months, during which she retained an extraordinary possession of her mental faculties, surrounded by her two surviving children and numerous grandchildren, she tranquilly resigned her spirit into the hands of her Creator, literally closing her own eyes, and falling, according to the language of Scripture, in alluding to the death of the righteous, "asleep."

Her surviving descendants are her eldest son Alfred John Kempe, esq. F.S.A. Mrs. Bray (late Stothard), wife of the Rev. E. Bray, F.S.A. of Tavi-stock, and ten grandchildren, children of her son above named, of which the elder is John Edward Kempe, B.A. of Clare Hall in the University of Cambridge, in holy orders.

HENRY HUNT, ESQ.

Feb. 15. At Alresford, Hampshire, Henry Hunt, esq. late M.P. for Preston.

Mr. Hunt was born at Widdington Farm, in the parish of Uphaven, Wiltshire. For many years he regularly attended Devizes market, seldom, if ever, missing a market day. After his father's death he was elected chairman of the table in the principal dining-room of the farmers at the Bear inn; the daughter of the landlord of which inn, Miss Halcomb, he married. Though fond of pleasure, no man attended more strictly to his farming business, and the farms of no man in the kingdom were managed better, or were in higher condition. He had also the best flock of Southdown sheep in the county, the wool of which sold for the very highest prices. In the year 1801, when the apprehension of an invasion was so great, that the Lord Lieutenant of the county caused letters to be written to the churchwardens, requiring from every parish a return of all moveable property, live and dead stock,

&c., in Mr. Hunt's schedule were enumerated—wheat, 1,600 sacks; barley, 1,500 quarters; oats, 400 quarters; hay, 250 tons; cart horses, 30, value from 30 to 70 guineas each; working oxen, 10; cows, 20; sheep, 4,200, &c., altogether valued at upwards of 20,000*l.*; the whole of which he voluntarily tendered to the Government, to be at their disposal in case of an invasion. He also engaged to enter himself and three servants, completely equipped, and mounted upon valuable hunters, as volunteers, into the regiment of horse that should make the first charge upon the enemy. This liberal and patriotic offer was talked of all over the country: and he received the thanks of the Lord Lieutenant. The years 1801 and 1802 may be said to have been the zenith of the farmer's glory: wheat being at this time 4*l.* a sack. Although Hunt generally drove four-in-hand to Devizes market, he was able to do a day's work with any labourer in the county; and several anecdotes are related of the "labours" of this modern Hercules.

Hunt was an enthusiast in every thing he undertook, and in nothing more so than as a huntsman. One day whilst holding the plough, the hounds passed by; when Hunt, without hesitation, took the fore-horse from the team, and, mounting it without saddle, was first in at the death, and triumphantly cut off the brush. On another occasion, at the end of a very severe stag-chase, after a run of nearly 30 miles, he stripped and rushed into the river Avon, in order to save the life of a fine stag, at an imminent risk of meeting the fate of Actæon.

Hunt was a member of the Yeomanry Cavalry: but in consequence of some misunderstanding, he received a letter from Lord Bruce, saying—"that his services were no longer required in the Marlborough troop, and requesting that he would return his sword and pistols by the bearer." Hunt replied that he was astonished at the communication—that he would attend on the next field-day for an explanation, and that he should not fail to bring his arms with him, not recollecting an instance of his having failed to perform the duty of a soldier. On the next field-day, he accordingly fell into the ranks. The Serjeant called over the roll-call, and the moment Hunt's name was omitted in the regular order, he put spur to his horse, and rushed furiously up to the Serjeant, of whom he sternly demanded the authority for passing over his name. The Serjeant said it was done by order of Lord Bruce. Hunt then went up to Lord Bruce, and demanded satisfaction. For this offence, Hunt was

indicted in the Court of King's Bench, found guilty, and sentenced to pay a fine of 100*l.* and to be imprisoned for six weeks. In prison he met with Waddington and some other Radicals, to which may be attributed his subsequent political sentiments.

It was in Bristol, where he was following the trade of a brewer, that he made his debut as a candidate for parliamentary honours. In June 1812, a vacancy having occurred in the representation of that town, the Candidates proposed were R. H. Davis, esq. Mr. Hunt, and Mr. Cobbett. The poll was kept open for 14 days, at an enormous expense to Mr. Davis. Serious riots took place, and the city was for a time at the mercy of a lawless mob. The numbers polled were, for Mr. Davis 2142, Mr. Hunt 235, Mr. Cobbett 0. Parliament being dissolved in the following October, Mr. Hunt again offered himself in opposition to Mr. Davis, Mr. Protheroe, and Sir Samuel Romilly, and he was again beaten by a large majority, Mr. Davis and Mr. Protheroe being the members returned. They were, however, petitioned against by Mr. Hunt; and it was supposed at the time, that, if Mr. Hunt had not failed, as most men do who conduct their own case instead of employing counsel, bribery might have been proved against the agents of Mr. Protheroe. Mr. Hunt's orations on Brandon Hill, and on the brazen pillars before the Bristol Exchange, are fresh in the recollection of many, as well as the state of alarm into which his presence frequently threw the city. Mr. Hunt twice contested the county of Somerset, without success; and also made several fruitless attempts to interest the electors of Westminster in his favour. Although as a mob orator his popularity was unrivalled, and his out-door triumphs were hailed by assembled thousands, as at Manchester and Spa Fields, yet he had, perhaps, no serious hope of ever becoming a British senator. At length, however, during the excitement of the Reform Bill in 1830, he defeated the present Lord Stanley at Preston, and entered the House of Commons; where, like other noisy demagogues, he soon found his level, and became harmless and insignificant, except in his votes.

In personal appearance, he was, perhaps, one of the finest men in the House; tall, muscular, with a healthful sun-tinged florid complexion, and a manly deportment—half yeoman, half sportsman. To a close observer, however, his features were wanting in energy of will and fixedness of purpose; the brow was weak, and the eyes flitting

and restless; and the mouth usually garnished with a cold simper, not altogether accordant with that heart-born enthusiasm which precludes all doubt of sincerity. If to this defect we add, that he was a man of very imperfect education, possessing but little information, and that all on one side, on the subjects he talked most about, and that readiness was the chief characteristic of his understanding; it will not be judging uncharitably to say, that a restless thirst of excitement, great personal vanity, and the accident of circumstances, and not native force of intellect, achieved for him his "Radical notoriety." He was re-elected in 1831; but in the following year the Derby interest resumed its sway at Preston.

When attacked with his fatal illness, about three weeks before his death, Mr. Hunt had recently left London, on a journey of business to the West of England, where he had considerable connection for the sale of blacking and annatto, or cheese-colouring, the latter an article of much demand in the dairy counties of Somerset and Dorset. When in the act of stepping from his phaeton, he was seized with a violent fit of paralysis, which at first threatened immediate dissolution; and he did not afterwards leave Alresford. It was remarkable that, during his illness, his left side, which was the stricken side, continued, as long as he lived, as warm as the other, and the pulse of his left arm, in which he had not the slightest feeling, was as strong and as regular as that of his right. The Earl of Guilford sent his Chaplain, the Rev. Mr. Garnier, to administer religious consolation to him; Mr. Hunt was extremely grateful for this mark of kindness and attention, and requested the Rev. Gentleman to read several chapters of the Bible to him, and to pray with him. Mr. Garnier went away convinced—to use his own words—"that Mr. Hunt was a true Christian." It was supposed, for some days after the attack, that Mr. Hunt's powerful constitution would enable him to brave the effects of the stroke for several years, but it was soon found to be fatal. The patient himself knew it, and said, a few moments before he expired, "I die at peace with all mankind. O God! have mercy upon me!"

Mr. Hunt was lord of the manor of Glastonbury, in Somerset, and possessed some property in the city of Bath, as well as in the vicinity of Bristol, which falls to his elder son, Thomas, who is an emigrant farmer in North America. His son Henry lately married a lady named Vince, at Parham, in Sussex. These comprise the whole of his immediate relatives.

His remains were removed to Colonel Vince's vault, in the church at Parham, attended by his son Henry, Mr. Charles Pearson, and Mr. Wilkinson. Upon the outer coffin, upon a silver plate, were the words—

HENRY HUNT, Esq.

Late M. P. for Preston,
departed this life on the 13th day of February, 1835,
in the 62d year of his age.

REV. W. CAREY, D.D.

June 9. At Serampore, in the East Indies, in his 73d year, the Rev. William Carey, D.D. M.A.S. of Calcutta, &c.

This eminent Christian Missionary and distinguished Oriental scholar was born at Paulerspury, in Northamptonshire, on the 17th of August 1761. His father kept a small free-school in the village, in which he gave his son an ordinary English education; but at a very early period William Carey discovered a great aptitude in acquiring knowledge, and much diligence in seeking it. When he had attained the age of 14 years he was apprenticed to a shoemaker in the village of Hackleton. There his correct deportment, and the earnest but modest and intelligent manner in which he made inquiries on religious subjects, attracted the notice, and obtained for him the friendship, of the Rev. Thomas Scott, then of Ravenstone.

While resident at Hackleton, and before he had reached his twentieth year, his mind became seriously and devoutly affected by the Gospel of Christ, which rather increased his zeal than retarded him in the pursuit of learning. He about this time united himself in Christian communion with a Baptist Congregation, and commenced village preaching, and in the year 1783 was publicly baptized at Northampton, in the river Nen, by the late Dr. Ryland.

Three years afterwards he was chosen pastor of the Baptist congregation at Moulton, near Northampton. After he had settled in this village, he married his first wife. His resources were then so limited that he and his family often lived many days together without tasting animal food, and with but a scanty supply of other provisions; yet he pursued with perseverance and success the acquisition of useful knowledge, which was the object of his ardent desire. He studied the Latin, Greek, and Hebrew languages, and devoted his spare time, and employed the energies of his active mind, in extracting from the Holy Scriptures, and arranging for himself, a system of divine truth. His pursuits led to an acquaintance with the Rev. Robert Hall, then of Arnsby, and with Messrs. Fuller, Sutcliffe, and Ryland, other Baptist

Ministers in that neighbourhood, with whom he frequently communicated on the subject of religion. He was also materially assisted in his enquiries, and eventually settled in his opinions, by examining the writings of President Edwards; whose principles he is stated to have "drank in with approbation and delight."

His success in Biblical studies led him to contemplate the state of the Heathen world with feelings of pious sympathy; and in order to retain the information on the subject, which from time to time he collected, he constructed a large outline map, consisting of several sheets of paper pasted together, which he hung up against the wall of the apartment where he continued to employ himself at his business, and on which he made notes of the population, religion, and other circumstances of the several countries described. The substance of these notes he afterwards published in a work entitled "An enquiry into the obligations of Christians to attempt the Conversion of the Heathen."

From Moulton he removed to Leicester in the year 1787, having been invited to take charge of the Baptist Congregation in that town. In this new station his zeal and perseverance gained for him many friends, and his mind still dwelling upon missionary enterprise among the Heathen, he made it the constant subject of conversation with neighbouring ministers, until he had inspired them with similar views to his own, and disposed them to associate for the accomplishment of their benevolent purpose. This they did on the 2d of October 1792, when they assembled at Kettering in Northamptonshire, and then formed themselves into a Baptist Missionary Society. The minds of the brethren thus associated were immediately directed to Carey as the most fit agent for the execution of the design. India was the field which they chose for the commencement of their operations; but here there were obstacles far greater than any which at present exist, and the disinclination of Mrs. Carey to quit her native country, was, in his case, a difficulty peculiar and of great magnitude. But these impediments were surmounted by zeal and devotion.

Mr. Carey, with Mr. Thomas a fellow labourer, who died in India not long after his arrival, was solemnly designated to the work of an evangelist by the Baptist ministers of the midland counties, assembled at Leicester on the 20th of May, 1793; and on the 13th of June following, the two missionaries embarked

on board a Danish Indiaman, accompanied by Mr. Carey's whole family; his wife having given her consent, if accompanied by her sister, and the latter also having consented to join the party.

Early in 1794 they arrived in Bengal, where, at the very commencement of their career, they were called to encounter two events both of them highly discouraging: the first discovery they made was, that a native in whom they expected to meet with a convert to Christianity, had relapsed into idolatry: they had also taken with them a small investment which was designed as the means of their support and establishment; but, unfortunately, this investment, with the boat which contained it, were sunk in the Hooghly, leaving the missionary Carey, with his wife and children, in a foreign land, far from his native country, among people of a strange speech, and suddenly deprived of nearly all their means of subsistence. Thus desolate they proceeded about 40 miles east of Calcutta, in an open boat, in search for a home, and on the night of the 6th February, 1794, landed at Dehatta, the residence of the late Charles Short, esq. from whom they received the kindest attention and hospitality. With that Gentleman the sister of Mrs. Carey was not long afterwards united in marriage.

While in this neighbourhood, Mr. Carey erected a temporary residence or tent, purposing to support his family by the cultivation of land; but early in the month of March he was invited to take charge of an indigo factory near Malda, the property of Mr. Udney, a servant of the East India Company of high rank. Mr. Carey accepted the invitation, and arrived there on the 15th of June following.

His letters, written at this period, describe his feelings of extreme regret, arising out of his inability fully to execute his commission through want of a sufficient acquaintance with the native languages; also his unabated zeal for the conversion of the Heathen, and fixed determination to devote all his energies, and all his surplus earnings, to the translation and printing, at the earliest practicable period, of a Bible in the Bengallee language. He at the same time lamented the infidelity of many Europeans whom he found in India, and their endeavours to discourage him from his attempts to convert the natives, by urging on his attention the utter impracticability, as they imagined, of such an enterprise.

In the year 1795 he suffered, both in his own person and in his family, much and severe illness, followed by the loss

of one of his children ; he, nevertheless, succeeded in the establishment of a school in the neighbourhood of his factory, and began to preach there in the language of the country every sabbath day, and on one other day in every week.

In 1797 he made a journey into *Boo-tan*, and obtained the consent of the *Soubah* for an attempt to introduce Christianity into that country, so soon as a fit agent could be provided.

In the same, and in the following years, he preached publicly in *Dinagapore*.

Towards the close of the year 1799 he resolved to relinquish his appointment in the neighbourhood of *Malda*, and to take up his residence in the Danish settlement of *SERAMPORE*, a place which has since derived its chief importance and celebrity from its being the seat of this mission. Mr. Carey appears to have been induced to take this step in consequence of the East India Company's Government having, from political considerations, refused to permit some younger missionaries, who had been sent to his assistance, to establish themselves with him at his inland station. This refusal, no doubt, proceeded from a conviction, in the minds of those who were charged with the administration of the Government of India, that it was their duty not to permit any direct and avowed attempts to convert the natives to Christianity ; in those provinces more especially in which Christianity had not previously obtained any footing. But, by whatever considerations suggested, the decision has been often and loudly censured by the friends of missions in England ; while, on the other hand, the apology for it has been less clearly stated, or perhaps less perfectly understood than it ought to have been. It is known to many persons, conversant with India affairs, that the representatives of the East India Company in India originally received charge of the several provinces of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa, as the *dewan* of the King of Delhi, and under a virtual agreement that the Company would not engage in any measures for the subversion of the religion of the Country. Under this agreement the natives have always considered themselves as having guaranteed to them, not toleration merely, but entire protection and defence from all annoyance in their religious observances ; and the Company's Regulations for the several provinces, which were revised and published in the year 1793 (*Reg. III. Sect. I.*), expressly reassured the natives of India of the British Government's determination to adhere, in this respect, to its original understood en-

gagements. With those engagements, so sanctioned and so understood, any formal permission of missionary exertions was either deemed to be inconsistent, or it was concluded that the natives would regard and resent such a permission as a violation of our contract with them ; and such an ultimatum it could not but be deemed neither wise nor safe to hazard.

Any discussion respecting the propriety or expediency of the original contract appeared also, under these circumstances, to be unavailing ; because the contract forming one of the conditions on which we held the country, there was apparently no honourable way of avoiding it, but by a relinquishment of the territory.

But many of the most enlightened servants of the East India Company, and others, have considered these objections as conclusive only against the itinerant preaching of Christianity, and as not at all affecting general education or moral inculcation ; which, therefore, it has been determined to patronise ; and it has since been found that the patronage afforded to education might be, and in many instances has been, made available for the introduction of the Scriptures of truth, and eventually and consequently of the religion of Christ.

Mr. Carey's removal from *Malda* to *Serampore* was attended by some sacrifices, but it had its countervailing advantages. At *Serampore* the missionaries had assurance that their object was recognised and approved by the Danish Governor, Colonel *Bie*, and that they would enjoy adequate protection in their missionary labours ; the town of *Serampore* and surrounding country were also more populous than the vicinity of *Malda*, and afforded better accommodation and greater facilities for printing the Sacred Scriptures in the native languages.

The mission family upon its establishment at *Serampore* consisted of the senior missionary, Mr. Carey, with three younger assistants, Messrs. *Ward*, *Marshman*, and *Fountain*, then recently arrived from England, together with their wives and children. A school for children and youth was immediately opened, and preaching commenced ; the missionaries supplying both departments of service in rotation. A printing press was also established with the consent of the Governor, and under a condition that it should be confined in its operations to the printing of philological works and the Scriptures in the native languages ; and an edition of the Scriptures in the *Bengalî* language was immediately commenced with the aid of types from Europe.

This year, it is stated in the missionary reports, did not close without the conversion of two natives, Gokool and Kristno, who both renounced caste, and came and ate publicly with the missionaries; but their conversion caused a considerable disturbance in Serampore; the natives in that settlement, to the number of not less than 2000, having assembled, seized the converts and dragged them before the Danish Authorities, by whom their conduct was defended and their persons liberated; Gokool, however, appears to have been intimidated by this violent proceeding from submitting to the ordinance of baptism as he had intended. Kristna and his family were baptized; and, shortly afterwards, several other converts followed their example.*

In 1801 Mr. Carey's success in the study of the vernacular languages of India recommended him for an honourable and lucrative appointment under the Government. It appears that the general unacquaintance of the East India Company's servants with those languages, in which they were required to communicate with the natives of India, had been the occasion of frequent complaint on the part, both of the local authorities and of those in Europe, and not unfrequently it had been productive of serious inconvenience in the administration of affairs. Means for inducing a more diligent attention to the study of the languages had not been neglected, such as a personal allowance, called Monshee allowance, with premiums and promotions for proficiency, but without the desired success; at length the Governor-general, Marquis Wellesley, took upon himself the responsibility of founding a college in Fort William, in which the junior servants might undergo a regular course of training for the public service; and he, when anxiously looking round to discover the most fit person to fill the chair of professor, in the Sanskrit, Bengallee, and Mahratta languages, had his attention directed towards Mr. Carey, upon whom, after due enquiry, his choice fell, and the Bengal Government appointed him accordingly. This appointment operated very favourably for the interests of the mission, by securing for the missionaries the avowed protection, and, to a certain extent, the patronage of the Government,

* The disturbances in Serampore occasioned by the conversion of Gokool and Kristna, connected with some other similar events which happened subsequently, were considered as justifying the cautious policy of the East India Company's Government with respect to missions.

and by furnishing the Professor with more ample pecuniary means, a large portion of which he conscientiously devoted for its support.

Between the years 1801 and 1805 several instances of native conversion to Christianity occurred, followed by severe persecution which the converts were called to suffer from their idolatrous countrymen; Mr. Carey and his co-missionaries also appear to have been successful, in several instances, in awakening in the minds of Europeans a more serious concern than they had previously felt, respecting the doctrines and moral influence of that divine religion into which they had been baptised in their infancy.

In 1805 Mr. Carey published his Grammar of the Mahratta language, and in the same year opened a Mission chapel in the Loll bazaar in Calcutta; but in the following year, while Sir George Barlow held provisionally charge of the Government of India, the Vellore mutiny occurred, supposed to have been occasioned by the apprehensions of the native troops lest the Company should determine to pursue a system of *forcible proselytism*. This event so alarmed the Bengal Council that orders were issued for the discontinuance, for a time at least, of all missionary exertions. Mr. Carey was suddenly made acquainted with this order one morning on his way to his office in the college. Such, however, was the personal respect entertained towards him, that it was communicated in the form of a *request that he would not preach to the natives, nor suffer native converts to preach; nor distribute, nor suffer the natives to distribute, religious tracts; nor send forth converted natives; nor take any step, by conversation or otherwise, for persuading the natives to embrace Christianity*. In the discussions which immediately followed this communication, Mr. Carey maintained with great ability, but with expressions of due deference to the orders of the Government, the inexpediency and even inconsistency with the dictates of Christianity, of such an utter abandonment of its claims, and virtual denial of its divine authority, as the order in question appeared to him to imply. The order was, therefore, very much modified; and although preaching in the Loll bazaar in Calcutta was for a time discontinued, the missionaries were assured that the Government was "well satisfied with their character and deportment, and that no complaint had ever been lodged against them." They moreover continued to enjoy, as an ulterior resort, and so far as it might be necessary for them to avail themselves of it, the local protection of the Danish flag.

The proceedings in India consequent on the Vellore mutiny led, of course, to agitation and discussion at home, in the Court of Directors, the Court of Proprietors, in Parliament, and from the press; in which Messrs. Twining and Scott Waring stepped forward as the opponents of Missions, and, among others, the late Lord Teignmouth and Mr. Charles Grant as the advocates and apologists of the missionaries. It became evident in the course of their discussions that the Vellore mutiny did not originate in any apprehension on the part of the natives of India of attempts at forcible proselytism, but that it was occasioned by the inconsiderate enforcement of military costume, in matters not necessarily connected with religion. The controversy was widely extended, of some continuance, and voluminous; and terminated in the removal of much prejudice and many doubts, and in settling the public mind, so as finally to overcome all obstacles in this country, to the discreet employment of means for the conversion of the Heathen.

About the year 1805 Mr. Carey received from one of the British Universities a diploma as Doctor of Divinity, and in the following year was elected a member of the Asiatic Society of Calcutta. From this period to the close of his earthly career, the mission over which Mr. Carey presided, appears to have been almost uniformly prosperous.

In 1814 the missionaries had 20 stations in India, at which the distribution of religious tracts and the Sacred Scriptures, together with the education of children, and at some of them preaching, were constantly carried on.

In the following year 1815 the new Charter Act of 1813, which had made express provision for the moral improvement of the natives of India, came into operation, and not only gave a legal sanction to the exertions of the missionaries, as schoolmasters or teachers, but provided funds which were directed towards the same end, so far, at least, as to the education of the natives.

In the department of Philology Dr. Carey's labours have been immense; his Mahratta Grammar, already mentioned, was followed by a Sungskrit Grammar, 4to, in 1806; a Mahratta Dictionary, 8vo, in 1810; a Punjabee Grammar, 8vo, in 1812; a Telinga Grammar, 8vo, in 1814; also between the years 1806 and 1810 he published the Raymayana, in the original text, carefully collated with the most authentic MSS. in three volumes 4to.

His Philological works of a later date are a Bengalee Dictionary in three vols.

4to, 1818, of which a second edition was published in 1825; and another in 8vo in 1827-1830; a Bhotanta Dictionary, 4to, 1826; also a Grammar of the same language, edited by him and Dr. Marshman.

He had also prepared a Dictionary of the Sungskrit, which was nearly completed, when a fire broke out in Serampore and burnt down the printing office, destroying the impression together with the copy, and other property.

The versions of the Sacred Scriptures which have issued from the Serampore press, and in the preparation of which Dr. Carey took an active and laborious part, are numerous. They are in the following languages:—Sungskrit, Hindee, Brij Bhassa, Mahratta, Bengalee, Orissa or Ooriya, Telinga, Kurnata, Maldivian, Gujurattee, Buloshee, Push-too, Punjabee or Shekh, Kashmeer, Assam, Burman, Pali or Magudha, Tamul, Cingalese, Armenian, Malay, Hindostanee, and Persian; to which must be added the Chinese. Dr. Carey lived to see the Sacred Text, chiefly by his instrumentality, translated into the vernacular dialects of more than 40 different tribes, and thus made accessible to nearly 200,000,000 of human beings, exclusive of the Chinese Empire, in which the labours of the Serampore Missionaries have been in some measure superseded by those of Dr. Morrison.

But extensive as was the range which this ample field of science presented to the mind of Dr. Carey, and necessarily indefatigable as must have been his exertions in the cultivation of it, it did not satisfy the ardour of his genius, which sought in the science of Botany another field, unquestionably a delightful one, whereon to exhaust his mental energies. To the study of Botany he appears to have given much attention, and to have corresponded with the Botanical societies in Europe, assisting their exertions, and receiving in return similar assistance in his own, by the transfer of seeds from one country to the other.

Dr. Carey has also left behind him a report on the agriculture of Dinagepore, in the 10th volume of the Asiatic Researches; and a catalogue of Indian medicinal plants and drugs in the 11th volume, under the name of Dr. Fleming. But his principal service to the science of Botany, and his last work, was the editing his deceased friend Doctor Roxburgh's *Flora Medica*, in 3 vols. 8vo.

A beautiful little poem, and which made its appearance a few years since, records an incident strikingly illustrative of the feelings of such a mind as Carey's, when unexpectedly led back in the prosecution

of his studies in the sciences of his country, as a country from which he had at an early age, extracted the seed for the cultivation of his mind. After having carefully analysed a day of words, which he had received from a friend in England, in order to make arrangements in regard to his personal and domestic affairs, he died on the 9th of June, 1834, at the age of 63 years, and his body was buried in the cemetery of the Baptist Mission at Serampore. The death of this excellent man, who had been a resident in India for 40 years, was a great loss to the Baptist Mission at Serampore, and the incident was made the subject of a poem of considerable merit, written by Mr. Montgomery of Sheffield in 1831; see p. 329.

The year 1834 terminated the labours of this excellent man. His health had been declining for several years, when in September 1833 a stroke of apoplexy prostrated his remaining energies, and led his friends to anticipate his speedy removal. Through the hot season of last year he was confined to his bed in a state of great helplessness, scarcely able to speak or to receive nourishment, till at length, on Monday, June 9, as has been already stated, he died.

He was thrice married, and had several children. A widow and three sons survive him. The sons, who, as they grew up to man's estate, rendered him important assistance in his missionary pursuits, are:

William, who occupies the missionary station at Cutwa; Jabez, who has been employed under the Government in establishing schools in the distant province of Ajmere; and Jonathan, an attorney of the Supreme Court in Calcutta. Dr. Carey was interred by his own express desire, on the morning following the day of his death, by the side of his second wife; and with that deep humility which so adorned his whole life, he gave particular directions that the following inscription, and nothing more, should be placed on his tomb stone:—

"William Carey, born August 17, 1761, died—

"A wretched, poor, and helpless worm,

"On thy kind arms I fall."

Funeral sermons were preached for him in Calcutta, in the Loll bazaar chapel, and in Union chapel.

By his will he renounces all right to the property or premises of the Baptist Missionary Society at Serampore; or to those of his wife, Grace Carey, amounting to 25,000 rupees, more or less, which had been settled upon her.

His library, with mineral collections, and some valuable books, he bequeaths to the College of Serampore, and some agencies in his sons and books to his wife, which he continues his residuary bequest.

By these testamentary arrangements Dr. Carey has finally terminated a controversy which had arisen respecting his title as a Missionary, to the possession and disposal of the property connected with the mission; of which the greater part was the fruit of his own exertions. It has been already stated that he was sent to India by his Baptist friends and colleagues, under an agreement, understood although not recorded, that whatever property he might acquire should be considered as the property of the mission. He had afterwards the good fortune to be in the receipt of a liberal salary of 1500L per annum as a professor of languages in the Company's college, in Fort William; and he devoted the whole surplus of this income, beyond his necessary expenses, to the uses of the mission, expecting that he should have the control of its administration during his life. But the destruction of the mission property by fire raised the question respecting the extent of his right; which he eventually conceded by placing the property in trust. Whatever doubts or difference of opinion, therefore, may have existed on this subject, they are now satisfactorily removed, and with credit both to the deceased and the survivors, who wisely abstained from seeking the removal of them by any appeal to His Majesty's Court of Equity.

On the 2d of July, 1834, the decease of Dr. Carey was announced to the Asiatic Society of Calcutta, at the close of their meeting, by the Bishop of that diocese, who observed that the Doctor had been for 28 years a valuable member of the society and a constant attendant at its meetings, as well as a constant and indefatigable member of the Committee of Papers. The Bishop then, after referring to Doctor Carey's Botanical and Philological works, and after mentioning, in addition to the works already noticed, an account of the funeral of a Bramin priest, which had appeared in the 12th volume of the Society's proceedings, and that Carey had been also of great assistance, as the author had testified, in the editing of Boboo Ram Comal Sans Anglo-Bengalee Dictionary, proceeds to remark as follows:—"During 40 years of a laborious and useful life in India; dedicated to the highest objects which can engage the mind—indefatigable in his sacred vocation, active in benevolence,

adding time to master the languages of the East, and to be the founder, as we are, of printing in those languages, contributed, by his researches and his exertions, to exalt and promote the sciences for which the Asiatic Society was created. The close of his venerable life should not, therefore, pass without a public record of the worth and esteem in which his memory was held."

His Lordship then begged to move that the following Minute be entered on the Minutes of the Society: it was seconded by Colonel Sir J. Bryant, and carried unanimously.

The Asiatic Society cannot note their proceedings the death of the Wm. Carey, D.D., so long an active member and an ornament of this Institution, distinguished alike for his high attainments in the Oriental languages, his eminent services in opening the way of Indian literature to the knowledge of Europe, and for his extensive acquaintance with the sciences, the natural history and botany of this country, and his useful contributions, in every branch, to the promotion of the objects of the Society, without placing on record this testimony of their high sense of his value and merits as a scholar and a man of letters; their esteem for the sterling and singular religious and moral excellencies of his character; and their sincere grief at an irreparable loss."

Similar minutes, expressive of the great veneration for his character, and acknowledgments of his services in the cause of Missions, have been entered on the proceedings of the Baptist Mission Society, the Bible Society, and other similar institutions in England. T. F.

M. DUPUYTREN.

8. At Paris, aged 57, M. Dupuytren, the eloquent professor of surgery at the Hotel Dieu.

Laurent Dupuytren was born at Limoges, in the department of La Vienne, on the 5th Oct. 1778.

His parents possessed but very slender means, and never intended to have sent him to Paris; but while still a child, an uncle, in a regiment of cavalry, quarrelled with the town, was struck by his nephew, and offered to take him to Paris. The proposal was accepted, and at 12 years of age, in the year 1790, he commenced his career, and was shortly attached to M. Thouret, a celebrated surgeon, who thoroughly appreciated his talents, and conceived a great affection for him. Dupuytren was admitted Surgeon of the second class on the 10th of Fructidor of the year 10, Doctor of Medicine. T. MAG. VOL. III.

In 1803, Assistant-Surgeon-in-Chief in 1808, and in 1812 he obtained, in a contest with a host of talented competitors, the chair of the Professor of Surgery. In 1815 he was appointed Surgeon-in-Chief of the Hotel Dieu, and in 1818 a member of the Institute.

M. Dupuytren's works are numerous on anatomy, physiology, and pathology, besides various other treatises. He was first attacked in Nov. 1833, by a slight fit of apoplexy, which caused a difficulty in expressing himself, and induced his numerous friends to urge him to abandon his labours, and seek a renewal of health in Italy. He accordingly quitted France for Rome and Naples. In March, 1834, he returned to Paris, apparently recovered, when he immediately renewed his lectures at the Hotel Dieu; but he was shortly after attacked with pleurisy, and in July last he resolved to try sea-bathing, but at the end of a month he returned to Paris worse than he set out. The disease had made so decided a progress that it was no longer possible to be deceived in its character; and now, whilst every means were employed to obtain relief, cure was never dreamt of. To the last moment he gave professional advice, and on the evening preceding his death, he caused his journal to be read to him, as was his custom.

M. Dupuytren has left his daughter, Mad. de Beaumont, a fortune of nearly seven millions of francs, 200,000 francs to found a professorship of medico-surgical pathology, and 300,000 francs for a house of retirement for 12 superannuated medical men. Baron James Rothschild is the executor. It is the intention of the Faculty of Medicine to erect in their new Hospital a Museum of Anatomy, to be called the Musée Dupuytren. M.M. Sanson and Bégin are charged with the termination of a "Memoir on the Shape." M. Marx will edit his other publications, and succeeds to all the instruments of his master and friend. M. Dupuytren has left his library to his nephew, and he has not forgotten his assistants in the Hotel Dieu, nor his domestic servants.

According to his latest desire he has bequeathed his body to Messrs. Broussais and Cruveilhier, who in conjunction with Professor Bouilland, M. Delmas, and M. Marx, performed the autopsy. His remains were interred in the cemetery of Père la Chaise on the 11th Feb.

CLERGY DECEASED.

The Rev. R. Barrick, (p. 442) died at Cosgrave rectory, Northamptonshire, after 4 B

a short illness, which began on the day of the funeral of his friend the Rev. H. L. Mansel (see p. 441). He was Tutor at Queen's, and in his 32d year.

At Dewsbury, Yorkshire, aged 56, the Rev. *John Buckworth*, Vicar of that parish. He was of St. Edmund hall, Oxford, M.A. 1810, and was presented to Dewsbury in 1807 by the Lord Chancellor, having previously laboured for two years as Curate of that extensive parish.

At St. Dominic, Cornwall, aged 56, the Rev. *John Edward Clarke*, Rector of that parish, to which he was presented in 1803 by Edw. Bluet, esq.

Aged 70, the Rev. *Joseph Goodall Corsellis*, Rector of Wivenhoe, Essex. He was of Jesus coll. Camb. B.A. 1787, M.A. 1792; and was presented to his living in 1826 by the executors of the Rev. N. Corsellis.

At Handsworth, Staffordshire, aged 57, the Rev. *Thomas Lane Freer*, Rector of that parish. He was of Pemb. coll. Oxf. M.A. 1799, and was presented to Handsworth in 1803 by W. Birch, esq.

At Llanfair Dyffryn Clwyd, the Rev. *Richard Griffiths*, second son of the late Rev. W. Griffiths, Rector of Llanarmon Dyffryn Ceirog.

At Urney-house, Londonderry, the Rev. *James Jones*, Rector of Urney, and father of Theobald Jones, esq. Capt. R.N. M.P. for that county.

Aged 25, the Rev. *John Noble*, Curate of Athboy, co. Meath.

At Martisball, Norfolk, aged 76, the Rev. *John Ambrose Tickell*, Rector of Castleacre, and Vicar of Wighton, and late of Wells-next-the-sea. He was presented to Wighton and to Hempsted near Holt in 1787 by the Dean and Chapter of Norwich, and to Castleacre in 1796 by Mr. Coke.

At Worthen, Salop, aged 69, the Rev. *Robert Williams*, Curate of that parish, and Vicar of Cowbridge and Llanbethian, Glamorganshire, to which united churches he was presented in 1822 by the Dean and Chapter of Gloucester.

At an advanced age, the Rev. *James Wilson*, Vicar of Atwick, Yorkshire, to which church he was presented in 1818 by Lord Chancellor Eldon.

Jan 26. In the Cloisters, Westminster, the Rev. *Evelyn Levett Sutton*, Rector of High Halden, Kent, Vicar of St. Peter's, Thanet, a Prebendary of Westminster, and one of the six Preachers of Canterbury Cathedral. He was of Trin. coll. Camb. B.A. 1801, M.A. 1807; was appointed Preacher at Canterbury, and collated to the rectory of High Halden, in 1812, by his kinsman the late Archbishop of Canterbury, and to the vicarage

of St. Peter's by the same patron in 1820. Having served the usual period as Chaplain to the House of Commons, he was presented to a prebendal stall at Westminster in 1832. He was suddenly attacked with apoplexy whilst reading the ninth commandment in Westminster Abbey on the day preceding his death.

Feb. 28. At Pimlico, aged 70, the Rev. *Charles Sloman*, L.L.D. Rector of Eling, near Southampton. He was of Magdalen hall, Oxford, B.C.L. 1795. His library has been included in a sale of books, dispersed by Mr. Wheatley in Piccadilly, on March 31 and four following days.

March 6. Aged 82, the Rev. *Thomas Atkinson*, Vicar of Newbald and Sancton, Yorkshire, to which he was instituted in 1794.

March 9. At Caistor, Lincolnshire, aged 79, the Rev. *Samuel Turner*, Rector of Rothwell. He was of Queen's coll. Camb. B.A. 1777 as 6th Junior Optime, M.A. 1780; and was presented to Rothwell in 1783 by Lord Viscount Middleton.

March 18. In Grafton-st. the Rev. *William Garnier*, of Rookesbury, Southampton, the senior Prebendary of Winchester, and Rector of Droxford, Hants; brother-in law to the Earl of Guilford. He was of New college, Oxford, M.A. 1797. Having married June 9, 1797, Henrietta, eldest dau. of the late Hon. Brownlow North, Bishop of Winchester, he was collated by that prelate to his prebend at Winchester in 1800, and to the rectory of Droxford in 1801. Lady Henrietta, who was advanced with her surviving sisters to the rank and precedence of an Earl's daughter in 1832, is left his widow.

March 19. Aged 63, the Rev. *Edward Ward*, Perpetual Curate of Iver, Bucks. He was of Wadham coll. Oxf. M.A. 1799, and was presented to Iver in 1805 by the Rt. Hon. J. Sullivan.

March 20. At Kimpton, Herts, in his 57th year, the Rev. *Charles Chauncy*, for thirty years Curate of that place, and Vicar of St. Paul's Walden, Herts. This gentleman was fourth in descent from Sir Henry Chauncy, the Historian of Hertfordshire, being the only son of the Rev. Charles Chauncy, Rector of Ayot St. Peter's, by Susanna, daughter of Thomas Caton, of Thorp Abbot's, in Norfolk, esq. (See the pedigree in Clutterbuck's Hertfordshire, vol. ii. p. 402). He was of Peter house, Cambridge, B.A. 1801, M.A. 1804, and was presented to Walden by the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's in 1814. He married, in 1806, Rebecca-Ann, daughter of Thomas Crawley, of

Welwyn, esq. and had issue three daughters, and one son, born in 1816.

March 27. Aged 84, the Rev. *William Gibson*, the senior Prebendary of St. Paul's, and Rector of Wickham St. Paul's, Essex. He was of Queen's college, Oxford, M.A. 1774; was presented to his living by the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's in 1779; and collated to the Prebend of Chamberlainwood by Bishop Lowth in 1781.

March 28. At Hipperholme, near Halifax, aged 89, the Rev. *Richard Hudson*, Vicar of Cockerham, Incumbent of Bolsterstone, for 65 years Lecturer of the parish church of Halifax, and for 53 years Master of the Free Grammar school, Hipperholme. He was formerly Fellow of Queen's college, Camb. where he graduated B.A. 1768, as 8th Wrangler, M.A. 1771; was instituted to Bolsterstone in 1818, and to Cockerham in 1828. He was a man of truly amiable, unassuming, and Christian character. He has left one son, a barrister-at-law and M.A. who assumed, some years since, the name of Bateman.

DEATHS.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

Sept. 9. In Norfolk-street, Strand, in the 47th year of his age, *James Weddell*, esq. F.R.S.E. He was the Commander of the *Jane* sealing vessel, who penetrated the southern regions towards the Pole to a higher degree of latitude than any adventurer who has preceded him in that dangerous career. By the account of his voyage to the South Pole, published in 1825, he added greatly, both practically and theoretically, to the nautical science of the country.

March 6. In Hunter-street, aged 17, *Morgan*, eldest son of the late *Robert Richardson*, esq. of the Madras Medical Service.

March 11. Aged 18, *Herbert Taylor Ottley*, esq. of Caius college, Camb.

March 19. In Somerset-st. Portman-sq. *Emily*, aged 18; and on the 28th, *Grace*, aged 14, two of the daughters of *George Nicholls*, esq. one of the Poor Law Commissioners.

In Upper Gower-st. aged 70, *S. Seaman*, esq. of Rotherby-hall, Leicester.

March 21. Aged 15, *Susan Eliz.* sec. dau. of the Rev. *T. H. Horne*, B.D. Rector of St. Edmund the King.

Suddenly, *Mr. Charles Wright*, late of the Opera Colonade, the notorious advertising wine merchant. An attack of insanity a few years ago, put a premature period to his celebrity.

In Chapel-place, Cavendish-sq. *Capt. John Cruickshank*, E.I.C.

March 23. At her mother's, Wimpole-st. *Sarah-Clinton* wife of *W. Wood*, esq. Royal Mar. youngest dau. of late *Benj. Henshaw*, esq. of Moor Hall, Herts.

At Bromley Hall, Bow, in his 60th year, *John Pearce*, esq. late of his Majesty's Customs.

March 24. At Highgate, in his 72d year, *Richard Nixon*, esq.

March 25. In Bloomsbury-sq. *Philip Tattersall*, esq. Barrister-at-law, of the Middle Temple.

March 26. In Ely-place, aged 81, *Sir C. Gordon*, third son of the late *C. Gordon*, esq. of Abergildie, N. B.

March 27. Aged 72, *Anne*, widow of *Archibald M'Neilage*, esq. of Brighton.

At Clapham-common, *Mary*, wife of *John Humphery*, esq. M.P.

March 29. At Greenwich, *Mrs. Ann Morgan*, eldest daughter of the late *D. W. Morgan*, LL.D. Vicar of Little Leighs, Essex.

In Grafton-st. aged 73, *John Blackwood*, esq. formerly of Canada.

Lately.—In Portugal-street, Grosvenor-square, aged 84, *Daniel Hailes*, esq. He was appointed Secretary of Embassy to France 1784, Envoy Extraordinary at Warsaw 1788, at Copenhagen 1791, at Stockholm 1795, and retired from the diplomatic service in 1801, from which period he had enjoyed a pension of 1000*l.*

April 3. In Berkeley-square, *Lady Julian-Tomlinson Hobhouse*, wife of the Rt. Hon. *Sir John Hobhouse*, and sister to the Marquis of Tweeddale. She was the sixth dau. and twelfth and youngest child of *George the seventh Marquis*, by *Lady Hannah Charlotte Maitland*, 4th dau. of *James seventh Earl of Lauderdale*, was married July 28, 1828, and had issue two daughters.

April 4. At Devonshire-st., *Harriet*, widow of *P. Tilghman*, esq. eldest dau. of the late *Adm. Milbanke*.

April 5. At Brompton, aged 35, *Caroline*, eldest dau. of *Geo. Barke*, esq.

April 9. At Tavistock-sq. the widow of *Lieut.-Col. Gascoygne*.

In Upper Brook-st. aged 66, *Lady Isabella Thynne*, Lady of the Bedchamber to the Duchess of Gloucester; sister to the Marquis of Bath, Lord Carteret, the late Countesses of Aylesford and Chesterfield, &c. She was the 4th dau. of *Thomas first Marquis of Bath*, by *Lady Elizabeth Cavendish Bentinck*.

April 10. In Curzon-st. the dowager *Lady Rycroft*. She was the youngest dau. of *Robert Mandeville*, esq. became the second wife of the late *Sir Nelson Rycroft*, Bart. in 1808, and was left his widow in 1827.

April 14. In Albemarle-st. *Frances*

Caroline, wife of Sir T. Neave, Bart. She was the fourth dau. of the Very Rev. William Digby, Dean of Durham (brother to the 1st Earl Digby) by Charlotte, dau. of Joseph Cox, esq. was married June 13, 1791, and has left four sons and two daughters.

April 15. Charles Edward Dodd, esq. of the Inner Temple, Barrister at Law upon the Northern Circuit, and one of the Lecturers at the Law Institution, and the author of a book upon Germany.

April 17. Mr. William Henry Ireland, of Sussex Place, St. George's Fields, well known as "Shakespeare Ireland."

April 19. In Greenwich Hospital, Lt. W. Taylor, R.N. many years of that establishment; a brave, humane, and zealous officer, a correct and most honourable man. He was one of the few survivors of the glorious action of the 1st June, 1794.

BUCKS.—*Dec. 24.* Major A. Chaplin late of Aylesbury.

CAMBRIDGE.—*April 13.* At Chester-ton, in a boat on the river, of a fit, Henry Clinton, Fellow of Caius college, Camb.

CHESHIRE.—*March 28.* At Mobberley, aged 30, Julia, wife of the Rev. George Mallory.

CORNWALL.—*March 25.* At St. Ewe, the wife of the Rev. T. Trevennen.

DEVON.—*March 28.* Philip Wood Patch, youngest son of the late Burnet Patch, esq. of Exeter.

Lately.—At Teignmouth, aged 50, the Hon. Emma Mary, wife of Adm. Sir L. W. Halsted, K.C.B. and sister to Viscount Exmouth. She was the eldest child of Edward the 1st Viscount, by Susannah 2d daughter of James Frowd, esq. and was married in Dec. 1803. Her Ladyship was a woman of most excellent disposition, and has left a family of ten children. Her body was interred in the family vault at Christow.

April 1. At Exeter, aged 77, the widow of V. Parmiter, esq.

April 6. Aged 50, Zachary Turner, esq. solicitor and proctor, of Exeter.

April 9. At Dawlish, aged 72, Bridget Maria Jane, wife of the Rev. T. D. Perkins, D.D. Vicar, grand-daughter of the late Sir Henry Northcote, Bart.

April 14. Aged 34, Mr. John Carpenter Croker, solicitor, and for several years Clerk to the Commissioners of the Tavistock turnpikes; last surviving son of the late Wm. Croker, esq. of that town, solicitor.

DORSET.—*March 25* At the King's School, Sherborne, aged 15, Pemberton, third son of the Rev. T. A. Methuen, Rector of Allcannings, Wilts.

DURHAM.—*April 2.* At Elwick-hall, Mary, wife of the Rev. Jas. Allan Park.

ESSEX.—*April 6.* At Woodford, aged 78, D. Cloves, esq.

April 12. At the house of her son the Rev. E. Squire, Felsted Grammar-school. aged 90. Jane, widow of J. Squire, M.D. of Ely-place.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—*Aug. 21.* At Clifton, aged 84, Colonel Joshua Westcote.

March 22. At Cheltenham, aged 73, Margaret, widow of Sir Rupert George, Bart. She was the dau. of Thomas Cochren, esq. of the province of Halifax, Nova Scotia, where she was married June 30, 1782; and was left a widow Jan. 25, 1823, having had issue Sir Rupert Dennis George, the present Baronet, two other sons now deceased, and five daughters.

March 30. At the Hotwells, Bristol, in his 65th year, Thomas Pottenger Westcote, Barrister, esq. and late Attorney-gen. for Newfoundland.

March 31. At Bristol, the wife of Major-Gen. Lomax.

April 1. At Clifton, the widow of Major-Gen. Sir W. Williams, K.C.B.

HANTS.—*March 31.* At Highfield, near Southampton, Elizabeth, wife of Mr. Gillmore, youngest dau. of the late William Ball, esq. Post Captain, R.N.

April 3. At Romsey, in her 42d year, Elizabeth, wife of the Rev. Ben. Donne, Curate, eldest dau. of the late S. Hadley, esq. Clapham Common.

April 18. At Milford House, near Lymington, aged 81, John Hyde, esq. of Montagu-sq. late of Lexham Hall, Norfolk.

April 4. At Southampton, aged 68, G. F. Pitt, esq. late Capt. South Hants Militia.

HERTS.—*Jan. 8.* At Woodmans, aged 75, Robert Haldane Bradshaw, esq. In 1804 he was elected M. P. for Brackley, being a trustee of the Duke of Bridgewater's estates, and he sat for that borough, until its disfranchisement in 1832, being associated from Feb. 1825 with his son, James Bradshaw, esq. Captain R. N.

HUNTS.—*March 19.* At Godmanchester, aged 58, Tryce-Mary Baumgartner, dau. of Jacob Julier Baumgartner, M.D. by Tryce-Mary, dau. of the Rev. Thomas Parratt and Tryce Percy, the lineal descendant and representative of Thomas Percy, the Gunpowder Conspirator, who was great-grandson of Henry fourth Earl of Northumberland, K. G. (See Collectanea Topogr. and Geneal. ii. 62.)

March 24. At the rectory, Water Newton, aged 25, Harriet-Jane, eldest dau. of the Rev. R. Knipe.

April 13. At Stanground, aged 45, Susanna, wife of the Rev. William Strong. She faithfully and unobtrusively laboured to fulfil every private duty and social charity.

KENT.—*March 30.* At Blackheath, aged 2, Arthur, youngest son of Edward Holroyd, esq. one of the Commissioners of the Bankruptcy Court.

April 3. At Dover, aged 62, Harriet, widow of Vice-Adm. John Bazely.

At Margate, in his 70th year, Benj. Blackmore, esq.

April 8. At Rochester, aged 65, H. Dawes, esq.

Lately. At Greenwich, Lieut. W. P. Cowling, R. N.

LANCASHIRE — *March 24* At Rochdale, Cecilia-Sophia, wife of R. Barker, esq. dau. of the late J. Vickerman, esq. of Gray's-inn.

LEICESTER.—*April 4.* Aged 56, Mr. George Iliffe Donisthorpe, of Leicester, second son of Mr. Joseph Donisthorpe, and Mary, dau. of Mr. George Iliffe. (Hist. of Leic. iv. 709.)

LINCOLN. — *March 17.* At Bromby, near Brigg, aged 74, Robert Clarke, esq. The whole of his real estates are devised to Mr. Williamson Cole Wells, of Dunstall, near Corringham, who, in accordance with the directions of the testator, will take the name of Clarke.

NORFOLK.—*March 26.* At Sabam rectory, aged 80, Mary, widow of the Rev. John Parker, of Kemble, Wilts.

April 14. At Southtown, Yarmouth, aged 70, Anne, widow of Rev. E. Valpy, B. D.

NORTHAMPTON.—*April 8.* At the rectory, Aldwinkle All Saints, aged 54, Mary, wife of the Rev. Henry Rolls, and only sister of Sir William Hillary, Bart.

April 25. At Old Stratford, aged 73, Mr. Capes, late of Shrobb Lodge, Whittlewood Forest.

Lately. In the workhouse at Peterborough, aged 103 years, John Bates. His hair was a perfect jet black to the last, and he retained his sight so as to read without glasses.

NOTTINGHAM. — *March 18.* George William Hutton, esq. of Carlton upon Trent.

RUTLAND.—*March 28.* Aged 78, Samuel Barker, esq. of Lyndon Hall.

SOMERSET.—*March 21.* At Bath, Ann, widow of D. Burges, esq. E. I. Co.'s Civil Service.

April 2. At Bath, in his 84th year, Thomas Nicholls, esq. late of London.

April 9. At Eastcot-house, near Wells,

in his 80th year, W. Blackburne, esq. M.D. late of Cavendish-sq.

STAFFORD.—*April 1.* Sarah, widow of Edw. Best, esq. of Bilston.

SUEFOLK.—*March 7.* At Bury, aged 81, Edmund Squire, esq.

March 31. Sarah, wife of the Rev. J. Bicker, Perpetual Curate of Wingfield.

SURREY.—*April 4.* Aged 63, J. Latham, esq. of Limpfield.

April 5. J. C. Reeve, esq. of Mickleham-hall, and Great Cumberland-place.

April 9. At Broad-green, Croydon, aged 95, J. Brookes, esq.

SUSSEX.—*March 17.* At Brighton, aged 83, Catharine, widow of Sir George Cornwall, Bart. She was the only dau. and heiress of Velters Cornwall, of Moccas, co. Hereford, esq. was married in 1771 to Sir George Amyand, Bart. who on that occasion took the name of Cornwall; and was left a widow Aug. 29, 1819, having had issue the present Sir George Cornwall, one other son now deceased, and six daughters.

March 20. At Brighton, aged 33, Kate, second dau. of S. Pritchard, esq. of Norwood, Surrey.

April 7. At Compton Place, in her 75th year, the Right Hon. Elizabeth Countess dowager of Burlington. She was the only daughter and heiress of Spencer 7th Earl of Northampton, by Lady Anne Somerset, dau. of Charles 4th Duke of Beaufort, was married Feb. 27, 1782, to Lord George Cavendish, created in 1831 Earl of Burlington, and was left his widow May 9, 1834, having had issue the late William Cavendish, esq. father of the present Earl, the Hon. H. F. C. Cavendish, now M.P. for Derby, the Hon. C. C. Cavendish, M.P. for East Sussex, Lady Charles Fitzroy, Lady Anne Cavendish, besides six other children who died young.

April 13. At Newick, Sarah-Louisa, wife of the Rev. T. B. Powell, second surviving daughter of the late Rev. N. Cotton, Rector of Thornby, Northamptonshire.

WARWICK.—*March 20.* At Brilles House, aged 13, William Edward, eldest son of Edward Sheldon, esq. M.P. and grandson of the late Col. Sheldon, of St. Giles's, Oxford.

March 23. Aged 70, Mary, relict of the late H. Hunt, esq. of Ladywood, near Birmingham, dau. of the Rev. J. Brailsford, Vicar of North Wheatley, granddaughter of the Rev. John Brailsford, Rector of Kirtby, and niece to the late Rev. Matthew Brailsford, D.D.

April 1. At New House, Keresley, aged 47, Ann, wife of the late Richard Perkins, esq.

WILTS.—At Mere, aged 51, universally regretted and esteemed, leaving a widow and two children to deplore his loss, John Chafin Morris, esq. Capt. R. N. and son of the late Jeremiah Morris, esq. of Mere Park.

WORCESTER.—*Aug...* 1834. At Bevere, aged 91, William Cary, esq. who had twice served Sheriff of Staffordshire. He was son of the Rev. J. Cary, Archdeacon of Killaloe, and grandson of the Right Rev. Mordecai Lord Bishop of Killaloe. His second son, Col. Wm. Robert Cary, R. Art. died on the 19th Aug. at Cheltenham, of apoplexy produced by a cold caught at his father's funeral. He was appointed First Lieut. 1794; Capt.-Lieut. 1800; Capt. 1804; brevet Major 1812; Major R. Art. 1815; brevet Colonel 1830.

April 4. Aged 75, Francis Hill, esq. of Foxcoat, near Stourbridge.

YORK.—*March 20.* At Pocklington White House, aged 75, C. Grisbach, esq.

April 2. In his 90th year, Francis Bulmer, esq. of York.

April 6. At York, at an advanced age, Mrs. Anne Thompson, eldest and only surviving dau. of the Rev. R. Thompson, Rector of Kirk-Deighton, and Preb. of Langtoft.

Lately. The Rev. Thomas Rawson Taylor, classical tutor of Airedale college.

SCOTLAND.—*April 17.* At Delmahoy, near Edinburgh, aged 28, John-Thomas Hope, esq. Colonel of the Fifeshire Militia, eldest son of General the Hon. Sir Alexander Hope, G.C.B.

IRELAND.—*Oct. 30.* At his seat near Clontarf, Thos. Fitz-Gerald, esq. M.P. for the co. Louth.

Lately. Lieut. and Adjutant Lee, of the 89th reg. endeavouring to swim across a canal, encumbered with his clothes and cloak, was drowned.

At Bantry, Lieut. Daniel O'Donovan, h. p. 27th reg.

In Dublin, Capt. Thomas Snowe, late 9th R. Vet. Batt. and formerly of 50th reg.

At Dublin, aged 82, Lieut.-Col. Donaldson, formerly of 9th dragoons.

At Dunaff Head, co. Donegal, Lieut. C. Thorpe, R. N. chief officer of the Coast Guard.

Jan. 23. Lieut.-Colonel Hustler, Royal Engineers.

EAST INDIES.—*May 27.* At Kernal, Bengal, Lieut. Beatly, 31st regt.

July 3. At Meerut, Bengal, Ensign Bernard, 26th regt.

Aug. 5. At Madras, Ensign Johnson, of the 63d regt.

Aug. 25. At Madras, Capt. O'Brien, 62d regt.

Oct. 2. At Bombay, Major Moore, 4th drag.

Oct. 18. At Bangalore, Cornets Oakes and Seaton of the cavalry, and Ensign H. D. Showers of the 4th N.I., by the upsetting of a boat in the Ulsoor Tank.

Oct. 21. At Bangulpore, Lieut.-Colonel J. J. Alldin.

Oct. 22. At Cawnpore, aged 23, Amelia-Ann, wife of Lieut. C. C. Adams, of H.M. 16th foot, youngest dau. of late Sir George Garrett, of East Cosham House, near Portsmouth.

Oct. 31. At Meerut, Charles T. W. P. Gifford, Ensign 42d N.I. second son of the late John Gifford, esq.

Lately. At Fort William, Bengal, Lieut. Sutton, 49th regt.

On passage from India, Major Ponsonby Kelly.

At Bombay, aged 22, Lieut. D. J. Cannon, R.A.

On board the Andromache, Lieut. R. T. B. Sheppard, R.M.

At Calcutta, aged 42, Lieut. J. Anderson, R.N.

At Poona, Susan Augusta, wife of Capt. Foster, of the Bombay eng. youngest dau. of Wm. D. Phillott, esq.

WEST INDIES.—*Oct. 9.* At sea, Capt. Deckner, 1st W. I. regt.

Oct. 10. At Trinidad, Maj. Clibborn, R.A.

Dec. 20. At Demerara, Major Bunworth, of the 86th regt.

Oct. 27. At Jamaica, Lieut. Hunt, 56th regt.

Nov. 22. At Jamaica, Ensign Austin, and *Nov. 23.* Lieut. Mackrell, both of 22d regt.

Lately. At Jamaica, Lieut.-Col. J. T. Keyt, C.B. commanding 84th regt.

Feb. 28. At Sion Hill, in his native island of Antigua, the Hon. John Duncombe Taylor, for many years an inhabitant of Clifton, Gloucestershire.

ABROAD.—*Oct. 11.* In Africa, Lieut. Purdon, Royal African corps.

Oct. 28. At Palma, Major Frazer, 1st Vet. Batt.

Nov. At Florence, Lieut. M'Grath, 16th regt.

Lately. At Quebec, aged 84, J. Green, esq. formerly Lieut.-Col. of the 26th reg. He entered the 62d reg. at an early age, during the revolutionary war in America.

In France, aged 37, Lieut. H. Manning Twight, R.N.

At St. Germaine-en-laye, aged 76, John Fish, esq. Admiral of the Red. He became Post Captain 1781; Rear-Admiral 1801; Vice-Admiral 1805; and Admiral 1813.

At Paris, M. Naderman, the composer, and professor of the harp at the Conservatoire de Musique.

At Genoa, aged 25, Anne Mary, eldest dau. of Sir George Bowyer, Bart.

March 11. At Paris, in his 72d year, **William J. Lenthall, esq.** of Bessels Leigh, Berks, and late of Broadwell, co. Glouc. He was fifth in paternal descent from the Speaker of the Long Parliament, and descended from Sir Rowland Lenthall, of Hampton Court, co. Hereford, Master of the Robes to Henry IV. Ambassador to France, and one of the Commanders at Agincourt.

March 28. At Lisbon, in his 25th year, Prince Augustus Charles Eugene Napoleon, Duke of Leuchtenberg, con-

sort of the Queen of Portugal. He was born Dec. 9, 1810, the elder son of Eugene Viceroy of Italy, (the step-son of the Emperor Napoleon,) by the Princess Augusta-Amelia of Bavaria; and brother to Hortense the widow of Dom Pedro, ex-Emperor of the Brazils. This young Prince was one of the richest men in Europe. He had been married only a few weeks to the Queen, who is left a youthful widow not sixteen. His death was caused by quinsey.

At Berlin, Count Bernstorff, Minister of State.

April 10. At Paris, Gustavus Malachowski, Deputy of the Diet of Poland, and Minister of Foreign Affairs during the last revolution.

BILL OF MORTALITY, from March 25 to April 21, 1835.

Christened.		Buried.						
Males	916	Males	777	Between	2 and 5	191	50 and 60	135
Females	871	Females	740		5 and 10	72	60 and 70	132
					10 and 20	50	70 and 80	152
					20 and 30	95	80 and 90	46
					30 and 40	104	90 and 100	4
					40 and 50	122	104	1
Whereof have died still-born and under two years old.....								

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, by which the Duty is regulated, April 18.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
39 7	32 6	22 9	30 6	36 4	35 11

PRICE OF HOPS, per cwt. April 24,

Kent Bags	0 <i>l</i> .	0 <i>s</i> .	to	0 <i>l</i> .	0 <i>s</i> .	Farnham (seconds)	0 <i>l</i> .	0 <i>s</i> .	to	0 <i>l</i> .	0 <i>s</i> .
Sussex ..	0 <i>l</i> .	0 <i>s</i> .	to	0 <i>l</i> .	0 <i>s</i> .	Kent Pockets	4 <i>l</i> .	15 <i>s</i> .	to	5 <i>l</i> .	15 <i>s</i> .
Essex	0 <i>l</i> .	0 <i>s</i> .	to	0 <i>l</i> .	0 <i>s</i> .	Sussex	4 <i>l</i> .	10 <i>s</i> .	to	5 <i>l</i> .	10 <i>s</i> .
Farnham (fine) ...	8 <i>l</i> .	0 <i>s</i> .	to	10 <i>l</i> .	10 <i>s</i> .	Essex	0 <i>l</i> .	0 <i>s</i> .	to	0 <i>l</i> .	0 <i>s</i> .

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, April 23.

Smithfield, Hay, 4*l.* 16*s.* to 5*l.* 2*s.*—Straw, 2*l.* 0*s.* to 2*l.* 5*s.*—Clover, 4*l.* 15*s.* to 5*l.* 10*s.*

SMITHFIELD, April 24. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef.....	2s. 6d.	to	4s. 0d.	Lamb	4s. 8d.	to	5s. 8d.
Mutton.....	3s. 0d.	to	4s. 10d.	Head of Cattle at Market, April 27.			
Veal.....	2s. 8d.	to	4s. 8d.	Beasts	2,515	Calves	118
Pork.....	2s. 8d.	to	4s. 4d.	Sheep & Lambs	22,480	Pigs	670

COAL MARKET, April 24.

Walls Ends, from 18s. 6d. to 21s. 9d. per ton. Other sorts from 15s. 6d. to 17s. 3d.

TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 39s. 0d. Yellow Russia, 38s. 0d.

SOAP.—Yellow, 58s. Mottled, 62s. Curd, s.

CANDLES, 6s. 6d. per doz. Moulds, 8s. 0d.

PRICES OF SHARES.

**At the Office of WOLFE, BROTHERS, Stock and Share Brokers,
23, Change Alley, Cornhill.**

Birmingham Canal, 237½. — Ellesmere and Chester, 88 — Grand Junction, 240. — Kennet and Avon, 22½. — Leeds and Liverpool, 530. — Regent's, 16½. — Rochdale, 119. — London Dock Stock, 56½. — St. Katharine's, 69½. — West India, 94½. — Liverpool and Manchester Railway, 192. — Grand Junction Water Works, 55. — West Middlesex, 79. — Globe Insurance, 149½. — Guardian, 33½. — Hope, 6½. — Chartered Gas Light, 47½. — Imperial Gas, 45½. — Phoenix Gas, 25½. — Independent Gas, 50. — United General, 43. — Canada Land Company, 42. — Reversionary Interest, 132.

For Prices of all other Shares inquire as above,

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From March 28, to April 25, 1835, both inclusive.

Fahrenheit's Therm.

Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.
Mar.	°	°	°	in. pts.	
26	39	51	42	30, 40	fair
27	46	50	40	, 30	cloudy
28	43	44	36	, 18	do.
29	44	45	35	, 04	fair
30	45	54	39	29, 63	do.
31	50	54	53	, 80	cloudy
A.1	54	62	52	, 81	do.
2	64	71	57	, 83	fair
3	58	61	52	, 80	do. cloudy
4	48	52	48	30, 10	cloudy
5	48	51	43	, 21	rain
6	54	60	44	, 36	fair
7	51	64	48	, 37	do.
8	55	69	49	, 30	do.
9	57	63	53	, 17	do. cloudy
10	44	59	44	, 20	do.

Fahrenheit's Therm.

Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.
Apr.	°	°	°	in. pts.	
11	48	51	39	30, 34	do.
12	50	58	42	, 24	do.
13	52	63	51	, 15	do.
14	54	65	57	, 10	do.
15	58	60	37	29, 90	cloudy
16	38	47	31	30, 10	do. snow
17	39	42	33	, 16	do. do.
18	39	46	40	29, 98	cloudy
19	48	53	48	30, 30	do. fair
20	49	60	50	, 47	do. do.
21	52	58	48	, 41	do. do.
22	54	60	49	, 41	fair
23	54	52	49	, 43	cloudy
24	51	59	51	, 30	do. fair
25	49	51	44	, 04	do. do.

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS.

From March 28, to April 27, 1835, both inclusive.

March & April.	Bank Stock.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	3 per Cent. Consols.	3½ per Cent. 1818.	3½ per Cent. Reduced.	New 3½ per Cent.	Long Annuities.	South Sea Stock.	New South Sea Annuities.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Ex. Bills, £1000.
28			91½	2½		99½		102½			22 pm.	37 39 pm.
30			91½	2½		99½						39 37 pm.
31			91½	2½		99½			90		19 20 pm.	37 39 pm.
1			91½	2½		99½					19 21 pm.	38 40 pm.
2			91½	2½		99½					20 21 pm.	41 40 pm.
3			91½	2½		99½			90		20 pm.	40 41 pm.
4			92	2½		99½	100				19 21 pm.	41 39 pm.
6	216½	91	91½	2½	98½	98½	99½	100½	16½			40 41 pm.
7	216½	91	92	1½	98½	98½	99½	100	16½		19 pm.	40 41 pm.
8	216½	90½	91½	2	98½	98½	99½		16½		19 21 pm.	40 41 pm.
9		91	92	1½	98½	99½	99½		16½	258½	21 19 pm.	42 40 pm.
10	218½	91½	92½	2		98½	100½		17		20 19 pm.	40 41 pm.
11		91½	92½	2	98½	98½	99½	100	16½	103½	258	40 38 pm.
13	216½	91½	92	2		98½	100	99½	16½		258½	18 20 pm.
14	217	91½	92	2	98½	98½	99½	100	16½	90½	257½	20 18 pm.
15	217	91½	92½	2	98½	98½	99½	100	17		258½	18 pm.
16	216	91	92½	2	98½	98½	99½	100	17		258	16 18 pm.
18	216½	91½	92½	2		98½	99½	100½	16½			17 19 pm.
20	216½	91½	92½	2		98½	100½		17			20 pm.
21	216½	91½	92½	2		98½	100½		16½		258	18 20 pm.
22	216½	91½	92½	2	99	99	100		16½		258	18 20 pm.
23	216½	91½	92½	2	99½	99½	100½		16½			18 20 pm.
24	217½	91½	92½	2	99½	99½	100½		17			18 20 pm.
25		91½	92½	2	100½	99½	100½		17		260	18 20 pm.
27	218	91½	92½	2		99½	100½		18½			18 20 pm.

Old South Sea Annuities, April 15, 80½.

J. J. ARNULL, Stock Broker, 1. Bank Buildings, Cornhill,
late RICHARDSON, GOODLUCK, and ARNULL.

J. B. NICHOLS AND SON, 25, PARLIAMENT STREET.

THE
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.
JUNE, 1835.

BY SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

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MINOR CORRESPONDENCE.

VALPY'S AND GRANT'S LATIN GRAMMARS.

The Editor, at all times desirous of not unnecessarily wounding the honest feelings of any respectable man, regrets that he inadvertently permitted insertion, in the last number, to a short article signed "A Lover of Justice," reflecting on the literary conduct of Mr. Grant. He was not aware, at the time, that the charge now so unreasonably revived, (in Mr. G.'s opinion, as "a sort of literary or bookselling puff, or to serve some other selfish or mercenary purpose"), had been amply and satisfactorily exposed by Mr. G. *well nigh thirty years ago*, in a long article inserted in Vol. XXVII. part 1, for 1209, of the Monthly Magazine. Mr. Grant requests the Editor to intimate, that, "when called on in an open, manly, and candid manner, he is quite ready to defend himself, and to repel impertinent charges, but that he must decline holding any direct communication with any anonymous slanderer."

Mr. W. Y. OTTLEY remarks: "At p. 488 I find a brief mention of the Catalogue of Dr. Kloss's curious Library, now on sale at Messrs. Sotheby's, which might possibly lead your readers to suppose, that I, in some measure at least, was instrumental in discovering that numerous printed books and MSS. in this collection formerly belonged to Melancthon, were I not to give this explanation. The fact is, I had no part whatever in bringing to light those before unknown treasures, the merit of which entirely belongs to Mr. Leigh Sotheby; though it is true that, in two or three instances, Mr. Sotheby consulted me as to the probable date of the paper upon which some of them are written; when it so happened that my opinion of the age of the paper-marks chanced to agree with his previous conjectures."

H. remarks: "Your correspondent, in p. 338, has only quoted one half of the Hudibrastic lines:

For he that fights and runs away,
May live to fight another day;
But he that's in the battle slain,
Will never live to fight again.

Now, it is true these very lines are not to be found in Hudibras; yet exactly the same sentiment is compressed into the single couplet—

For those that fly may fight again,
Which he can never do that's slain;
which will be found in Butler's poem,

Part III. canto 3. v. 243. But its original is a Greek proverb attributed to Demosthenes.

Αντ' ὃ βεβηκεν καὶ πάλιν μάχασται.

We beg to acknowledge a more extended communication, nearly to the same purpose, from Mr. WILLIAM BAILEY.

To the inquiry of our correspondent (p. 450) respecting the family of Thomas Markenfield, who was attainted of treason in 1569. X. Y. can add a few scattered memorials. A part of his possessions were granted by the Queen (4 Nov. 14 Eliz.) to Sir George Bowes, under certain limitations; John Markenfield, his brother, was confined in Durham jail on the 1st Jan. 1569-70; in the list of his "household and retainers" appear the names of George Markenfield and Nynye Markenfield. William Markenfield, in all probability a near relation, was in 1579 employed as a confidential agent of Sir George Bowes, in the management and disposal of his farming produce, whilst Sir George was Deputy Governor of Berwick; and in a deposition respecting Sampson Norton, Markenfield states that he was "unfortunately" engaged in the rebellion of the Earls.—W. P. refers to a pedigree of Markenfield, in the Yorkshire Visitation of 1584.

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The rumoured death of the Hon. Mr. Moreton (p. 442) was a false report.—The late W. Cary, esq. (p. 558) died in July last, in his 89th year; he was only once Sheriff of Staffordshire, in 1808. His father was the Rev. Henry Cary; and for Killaloe read Killala. Col. Cary died July 19.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

Works of Cowper, by JOHN S. MEMES, LL.D. Vol. I.

Works of Cowper, by Rev. T. S. GRIMSHAW, Vols. I. II.

NO present could be more acceptable to the public, than a complete and authentic edition of Cowper's Works; while any additional information, with regard to the history of the Poet's life, will be gratefully received. The chief defect in Mr. Memes's edition we conceive to consist in the *controversial* character of the life; for which room is unfortunately given both by the opinions of Cowper in matters of religion, and by the silence or suppression of important facts on this subject, by his friend and first biographer, Mr. Hayley. With regard to Cowper's melancholy aberration of mind, we agree with Mr. Memes, that it sprang from a constitutional malady, and was not produced or even increased by his views of religion, further than as they formed the perpetual theme of his dark and unhappy meditations, and thus, as it were, exhausted the little mental strength which was left, and retarded or precluded recovery. But this may be more justly considered the effect, and not the existing cause; for insanity is shown by the perpetual presence of one leading idea, excluding all others, or converting them into its own form: Cowper's insanity showed itself when he was a worldly man, being in the world; and though Mr. Memes's reflections on this part of the subject sound a little harsh, we have little doubt of their justice. Upon the whole, so far from considering the society with which Cowper intimately lived, and which he deeply loved, as prejudicial to the peace of his mind, or the soundness of his intellect, we should rather consider him as cast *providentially* among those who, by years of constant vigilance, unwearied affection and respect, tender solicitude, and calm retired habits, preserved his mind for long periods cheerful and even happy; kept an anxious eye and a wise judgment over his gloomier hours, preserved him sacred from all vulgar and worldly intrusion, and probably saved him from a *continued* life that would have been worse than death, and darker than the grave. We have seldom seen assembled round any man friends at once so tender, so affectionate, and so wise: the eyes of love were upon him for near forty years, and followed him to his grave.

Mr. Memes has passed over a very delicate portion of Cowper's history—that relating to the rupture with Lady Austin. That it arose from some jealousy (who shall call it unjust, or even unkind?) on the part of Mrs. Unwin, no one can doubt; and it seems just to have interposed in time; for the present biographer more than hints, that Lady Austin would have married the poet, whom she had long fascinated: and what would have been the effect of such a change, on such a mind, it is impossible to think without alarm! Perhaps they were both saved from very great sorrows and disappointments. The close of Cowper's life must still have been clouded; and, at *best*, Lady Austin would have had the grateful but most melancholy task of performing what other hands were fated to do; and watching as a wife the ruins of that gentle and lovely mind, which she had designed to crown with happiness, when she gave herself away. This was

the *best* that could have happened ; but what shall we say, if the picture is to be still darkened, and gloomier suspicions to arise ? We would not, for the world, throw an injurious or unmanly reproach on the character of this or any other female : we have been delighted with the description of Lady Austin's enlightened mind, cheerful disposition, and apparently devoted as disinterested attachment, to the secluded, forlorn poet : but there is a passage on this subject we have met with, that gave us great pain when we first read it, and which we should not certainly have mentioned, had it not proceeded from, what we consider to be the authority of one of the most enlightened, learned, benevolent, and Christian men that this or any age has produced—we mean the late Bishop Jebb. We shall give the few words he says without any comment of our own, confessing our inability to throw any light upon it. In his Correspondence, published in two volumes, in vol. 1. p. 274, he says, “ I have rather a *severer idea of Lady Austin than I should wish to put into writing for publication. I almost suspect she was a very artful woman ; but I need not enlarge on it,*” &c. Were this the case, which fervently we hope it was not, then does Mrs. Unwin's interposition appear truly providential, and little less than the heaven-directed impulse of an arm that rescued Cowper from sinking deeper into madness, destitution, and despair.

There is another point in Cowper's biography, on which we would speak a word or two. While most of his friends, male and female, have received their proper share of praise ; and due investigations have been made into their histories, talents, and virtues, we consider that Cowper's *brother* has been passed over by all the biographers without sufficient notice : and indeed Cowper's lines—

Peace to the memory of a man of worth,
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—seem to have been interpreted by them too literally, as if *par* meant *silentium*. We therefore observe that this brother was a very profound and distinguished scholar ; a man of great acquirements and various learning, as well as of talents ; and that further inquiries should be made concerning him. Before his last illness, he was preparing a very accurate and elaborate edition of *Apollonius Rhodius* ; and some account of it, as well as of him, may be found in the Correspondence of Dr. Samuel Parr, published by Dr. Johnston.

Mr. Memes has not made any remark on Cowper's very high and extraordinary praise of the Latin poems of Vincent Bourne, giving them the preference to the Elegiacs of Tibullus and Propertius, and making him equal to Ovid. Now we would say a word or two on that subject : we have no wish to underrate the scholastic acquirements or taste of the poet of Weston ; but when he offered up this tribute of admiration to the memory of a favourite and a friend, at the expense of high and ancient reputations, we certainly do not think that he kept in mind the refined principles of art which the Latin poets, whom he mentions, used in their beautiful compositions, and the finished effect of their finest works. The fact is, Cowper's decision (we speak candidly and to scholars) is preposterous ; who, in their senses, would think of preferring V. Bourne to Ovid ? and yet Quintilian, no indifferent judge, *ranks Ovid below both Tibullus and Propertius*. Where, in the poems of Bourne, is that opulence of genius, that fertility of allusion, that splendour of imagery, that ease, and grace, and facility of language, which distinguish the Roman poet ? We do not wish to detract an iota from *Vinny's* well-earned fame ; but he had not the inventive genius of a poet : he was a skilful and tasteful imitator and

translator; his style easy, elegant, and happy; yet he occasionally uses expressions which, *if true to Latinity, did not belong to his style*; and occasionally he sins against the strict rules of grammar and prosody. Besides, the Roman poets were men of original talents. Bourne,* when he was not a translator, was nothing; and lastly, we think some of his happiest and *cleverest* poems to be those not written in the elegiac manner of Tibullus. This leads us to say a word on what Mr. Memes has treated incidentally, namely, Cowper's scholarship, or, in other words, the nature of his acquirements in the ancient languages. The word *scholar* may be applied with justice to two different classes of persons; first, and par excellence, to such men as Bentley and Porson, and others who have deeply studied the structure of the ancient languages, the beauties of their construction, the elegance of their idioms, and the peculiarities of their grammar. Such men were Scaliger, Salmasius, and Casanbon of ancient days, and such the Boekhs and Hermanns of the present; but he also may truly be called a scholar, who, without entering into the thorny study of grammarians, and lexicographers, and sophists, and that race of *Cacodæmons*, at once understands the language, and imbibes the spirit, and feels the excellence of the great writers of Athens and Rome. Such scholars in later days have not been wanting; we would point to the names of Fox, and Windham, and Canning, and, above all, Mr. H. Frere, to illustrate our meaning. This is the scholarship of the statesman, the historian, the poet, and the man of letters; and it is this knowledge of the language of antiquity, and sensibility to its excellence, that in the present day distinguishes alike those accomplished persons who now preside in the highest places† over the State and the Church. Dr. Johnson was a scholar also of this class;‡ he possessed great facility of Latin composition, both in verse and prose, and his memory was enriched with the finest sentiments of antiquity preserved in the words of their authors; but he was not critically skilled either in Greek or Latin; he had never entered into the study of philology in the ancient languages; and neither his verses nor his Latin inscriptions are proof against the attack of a sturdy grammarian. Such is the attainment which Cowper also possessed, and which he probably brought from the excellent education which he received at Westminster; it much resembled that of his friend and master, Vincent Bourne. With regard to his translation of Homer, we think Cowper has done all that could fairly be expected, on the plan which he

* We possess his own copy of his Poems; with his epitaph on himself, and a most extraordinary attack on the character and honour of Dr. Arbuthnot.

† This was written in April 1835, when Sir R. Peel *was* Prime Minister. Alas! that we must say *was*.—Of Archbishop Howley we shall say, that the venerable walls of Lambeth never owned a more accomplished scholar as their inmate, from the days of Cranmer to the present.

‡ Dr. C. Burney lent Dr. Johnson Dorville's *Critica Vannus* against Pauw, with which he was much interested; this was near the termination of his life; he also informed the same person, who applied to him for assistance in editing the remains of the Greek Comic writers, that he had never attended to that line of scholarship. Dr. J. Warton has pointed out some errors in his Translation of Pope's Messiah; and grammatical errors are to be found in his inscriptions. Dr. Parr told the author of this note that Johnson was a good judge of Latin style, though he himself did not write correctly. Johnson was, however, a good scholar; and, had his application supported his natural powers of mind, he might have equalled even Bentley himself. To speak of him as a man of *erudition*, is absurd; he disowned it himself; but the learning he possessed was admirably *digested*, and always available.

adopted—it was a translation as literal in letter and in spirit as could be adopted. We do not say that it could not be partially improved, but it is faithful to the original, and possesses much of poetic merit. Neither his nor Pope's are able to reflect the original, as in the mirror of a modern language. Pope has lost the fine antique character, the simple, venerable form of the Greek poet, and has thrown over the whole a florid verbiage, and the sentiments and thoughts of another and very different age. Cowper, in seizing the sense and even the words, has often sacrificed the spirit, the grace, the *amenity*, the variety of the original, for both could not be preserved. There is still room for the *third* attempt, which is for a man of genius to perform to Homer what Dryden did to Virgil—catch the ideas of the author, and then deliver them in his own manner, and heightened by his own genius; this, perhaps, after all, would be the most successful, and convey, though not by the nearest road, the truest character of the first great poem of antiquity. The freest and boldest specimen of versification which Cowper has given to us, is that of his Yardley Oak, and which, therefore, becomes a most valuable fragment, as affording to us a more complete knowledge of the powers of the author. We will end, by giving a short specimen of Cowper's translation of the Iliad, with one printed some years after, by our old friend the Rev. C. Dunster, the editor of Milton, in admitted rivalry of the poet of Weston.* (1807).

COWPER.

He spake: the old priest trembled and obey'd.
 Silent he roam'd the loud remurmuring shore,
 Till far retired the venerable man
 Prayed to his sovereign god, Latona's son.

* Mr. Knight considers Cowper to have “completely failed in his translation of the Iliad,” which he thinks a presumptive proof that blank verse is not suited to that species of composition. On that subject Cowper's preface should be consulted, and we beg leave to refer to what is said in the Lives of Dryden and Parnell, in the Aldine edition. It must be said, that parts of Homer suffer much in Cowper's language, from the Grecian mantle being torn from them,—which is particularly felt in the early books, and in the disputes of the chiefs; their recrimination, and vituperative language, assume a coarseness almost bordering on vulgarity, and below the dignity of heroic poetry. Again, there is a dramatic abruptness in the addresses not to be found in the flowing and tranquil majesty of the original. These appear to us to be the chief defects of Cowper. We have just room to give the following lines, as a specimen of an *improper* style; they form the speech of Patroclus:

Ye gods! with what agility he dives!
 Ah! it were well if in the fishy deep
 This man were occupied; he might no few
 With oysters satisfy; altho' the waves
 Were churlish, plunging headlong from his bark
 As easily as from his chariot here.
 So then—in Troy it seems, are divers too.

There are also some ungraceful, and some incorrect expressions, as—brood his hoards—speeching still—into his poll—idle prate—key'd it fast—mendicated mess—giving to Greek words the English letter J, as Janicra, Jordan, &c. Cowper has given a wrong quantity throughout to Sperchius, which is long, and to Sunium, which is short, and to the penultimate syllable of Hyperion, which is long. Also *Αἰθύια* (Od. v.) should not have been translated ‘seamew,’ as that bird, owing to the buoyancy of his feathers, has not the power of diving; and Homer was an accurate observer of nature. The *φνγὸς* of Homer should not be translated the *beech-tree*, as Cowper and Pope have done. It is an oak, and we doubt whether the *beech* is to be found at all in the plain of Troy. The four different species of oak are—*robur*, *quercus*, *æsculus*, *fagus*.

" God of the silver bow, who with thy power
 Encirclest Chrysa, and who reign'st supreme
 In Tenedos and Cilica the divine,
 Sminthian Apollo! If I e'er adorned
 Thy beauteous face, or on thy altar bound
 The fat acceptable of bulls and goats,
 Grant my petition; with thy shafts avenge
 On the Achaian host thy servant's tears."
 Such prayer he made, and it was heard. The god
 Down from Olympus with his radiant bow
 And his full quivers o'er his shoulder flung,
 March'd in his anger; shaken as he moved,
 His rattling arrows told of his approach,
 Like night he came, and scated with the ships
 In view, dispatched an arrow. Clanged the cord
 Dread sounding, bounding on the silver bow.
 Mules first and dogs he struck, but aiming soon
 Against the Greeks themselves, his bitter shafts
 Smote them. The frequent piles blazed night and day.
 Nine days throughout the camp his arrows flew,
 The tenth, Achilles from all parts convened
 The host in council. Jove's majestic spouse
 Moved at the sight of Grecians all around
 Expiring, touched his bosom with the thought,
 The full assembly therefore now conven'd,
 Uprose Achilles ardent and began.

DUNSTER.

He spake—the trembling sire obeyed, nor aught
 Replied, as by the broad resounding sea
 Onward he moved, but somewhat thence withdrawn
 With many a votive prayer he thus invoked
 Apollo, whom fair-haired Latona bore,
 ' God of the silver bow! oh, hear me! thou
 That Chrysa guard'st, and Cyllias favour'd soil,
 Thou that in Tenedos rul'st! Sminthean hear!
 If e'er thy honoured temple I have deck'd
 With blooming wreaths, and on thy altars burned
 The fat of bulls and goats, oh! hear my prayer.
 From thy avenging arrows may the Greeks
 Suffer for all these tears they wring from me!
 Thus spake he supplicating—to his prayer
 Phœbus Apollo bent a favouring ear.
 Then from Olympus' heights, breathing revenge,
 Descended; from his shoulders hung his bow
 And well-compacted quivers; as he urg'd
 Furious his course, the arrows at his back
 Clanked with his every motion. Lowering dark
 As night he came, and from the ships aloof
 His station took; thence as a shaft he shot,
 Dire was the twanging of his silver bow;
 The mules and swift-foot dogs he first assailed,
 Then 'gainst the host, launching his fatal darts
 Smote them; incessant blaz'd the funeral fires
 Frequent around, as nine days thro' the camp
 His vengeful arrows sped; on the tenth morn
 The general populace Achilles called
 To council, by the white-arm'd goddess mov'd,
 Juno, who deeply mourn'd when she beheld
 Her fav'rite Grecians dying on ev'ry side.
 When all were summon'd and assembled, thus
 Uprising, spake Achilles, swift of foot.

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—seem to have been interpreted by them too literally, as if *par* meant *silentium*. We therefore observe that this brother was a very profound and distinguished scholar ; a man of great acquirements and various learning, as well as of talents ; and that further inquiries should be made concerning him. Before his last illness, he was preparing a very accurate and elaborate edition of *Apollonius Rhodius* ; and some account of it, as well as of him, may be found in the *Correspondence* of Dr. Samuel Parr, published by Dr. Johnston.

Mr. Memes has not made any remark on Cowper's very high and extraordinary praise of the Latin poems of Vincent Bourne, giving them the preference to the Elegiacs of Tibullus and Propertius, and making him equal to Ovid. Now we would say a word or two on that subject : we have no wish to underrate the scholastic acquirements or taste of the poet of Weston ; but when he offered up this tribute of admiration to the memory of a favourite and a friend, at the expense of high and ancient reputations, we certainly do not think that he kept in mind the refined principles of art which the Latin poets, whom he mentions, used in their beautiful compositions, and the finished effect of their finest works. The fact is, Cowper's decision (we speak candidly and to scholars) is preposterous ; who, in their senses, would think of preferring V. Bourne to Ovid ? and yet Quinctilian, no indifferent judge, *ranks Ovid below both Tibullus and Propertius*. Where, in the poems of Bourne, is that opulence of genius, that fertility of allusion, that splendour of imagery, that ease, and grace, and facility of language, which distinguish the Roman poet ? We do not wish to detract an iota from *Vinny's* well-earned fame ; but he had not the inventive genius of a poet : he was a skilful and tasteful imitator and

translator; his style easy, elegant, and happy; yet he occasionally uses expressions which, *if true to Latinity, did not belong to his style*; and occasionally he sins against the strict rules of grammar and prosody. Besides, the Roman poets were men of original talents. Bourne,* when he was not a translator, was nothing; and lastly, we think some of his happiest and *cleverest* poems to be those not written in the elegiac manner of Tibullus. This leads us to say a word on what Mr. Memes has treated incidentally, namely, Cowper's scholarship, or, in other words, the nature of his acquirements in the ancient languages. The word *scholar* may be applied with justice to two different classes of persons; first, and *par excellence*, to such men as Bentley and Porson, and others who have deeply studied the structure of the ancient languages, the beauties of their construction, the elegance of their idioms, and the peculiarities of their grammar. Such men were Scaliger, Salmasius, and Casanbon of ancient days, and such the Boekhs and Hermanns of the present; but he also may truly be called a scholar, who, without entering into the thorny study of grammarians, and lexicographers, and sophists, and that race of *Cacodæmons*, at once understands the language, and imbibes the spirit, and feels the excellence of the great writers of Athens and Rome. Such scholars in later days have not been wanting; we would point to the names of Fox, and Windham, and Canning, and, above all, Mr. H. Frere, to illustrate our meaning. This is the scholarship of the statesman, the historian, the poet, and the man of letters; and it is this knowledge of the language of antiquity, and sensibility to its excellence, that in the present day distinguishes alike those accomplished persons who now preside in the highest places † over the State and the Church. Dr. Johnson was a scholar also of this class; ‡ he possessed great facility of Latin composition, both in verse and prose, and his memory was enriched with the finest sentiments of antiquity preserved in the words of their authors; but he was not critically skilled either in Greek or Latin; he had never entered into the study of philology in the ancient languages; and neither his verses nor his Latin inscriptions are proof against the attack of a sturdy grammarian. Such is the attainment which Cowper also possessed, and which he probably brought from the excellent education which he received at Westminster; it much resembled that of his friend and master, Vincent Bourne. With regard to his translation of Homer, we think Cowper has done all that could fairly be expected, on the plan which he

* We possess his own copy of his Poems; with his epitaph on himself, and a most extraordinary attack on the character and honour of Dr. Arbuthnot.

† This was written in April 1835, when Sir R. Peel *was* Prime Minister. Alas! that we must say *was*.—Of Archbishop Howley we shall say, that the venerable walls of Lambeth never owned a more accomplished scholar as their inmate, from the days of Cranmer to the present.

‡ Dr. C. Burney lent Dr. Johnson Dorville's *Critica Vannus* against Pauw, with which he was much interested; this was near the termination of his life; he also informed the same person, who applied to him for assistance in editing the remains of the Greek Comic writers, that he had never attended to that line of scholarship. Dr. J. Warton has pointed out some errors in his Translation of Pope's *Messiah*; and grammatical errors are to be found in his inscriptions. Dr. Parr told the author of this note that Johnson was a good judge of Latin style, though he himself did not write correctly. Johnson was, however, a good scholar; and, had his application supported his natural powers of mind, he might have equalled even Bentley himself. To speak of him as a man of *erudition*, is absurd; he disowned it himself; but the learning he possessed was admirably *digested*, and always available.

adopted—it was a translation as literal in letter and in spirit as could be adopted. We do not say that it could not be partially improved, but it is faithful to the original, and possesses much of poetic merit. Neither his nor Pope's are able to reflect the original, as in the mirror of a modern language. Pope has lost the fine antique character, the simple, venerable form of the Greek poet, and has thrown over the whole a florid verbiage, and the sentiments and thoughts of another and very different age. Cowper, in seizing the sense and even the words, has often sacrificed the spirit, the grace, the *amenity*, the variety of the original, for both could not be preserved. There is still room for the *third* attempt, which is for a man of genius to perform to Homer what Dryden did to Virgil—catch the ideas of the author, and then deliver them in his own manner, and heightened by his own genius ; this, perhaps, after all, would be the most successful, and convey, though not by the nearest road, the truest character of the first great poem of antiquity. The freest and boldest specimen of versification which Cowper has given to us, is that of his Yardley Oak, and which, therefore, becomes a most valuable fragment, as affording to us a more complete knowledge of the powers of the author. We will end, by giving a short specimen of Cowper's translation of the Iliad, with one printed some years after, by our old friend the Rev. C. Dunster, the editor of Milton, in admitted rivalry of the poet of Weston.* (1807).

COWPER.

He spake : the old priest trembled and obey'd.
 Silent he roam'd the loud remurmuring shore,
 Till far retired the venerable man
 Prayed to his sovereign god, Latona's son.

* Mr. Knight considers Cowper to have “ completely failed in his translation of the Iliad,” which he thinks a presumptive proof that blank verse is not suited to that species of composition. On that subject Cowper's preface should be consulted, and we beg leave to refer to what is said in the Lives of Dryden and Parnell, in the Aldine edition. It must be said, that parts of Homer suffer much in Cowper's language, from the Grecian mantle being torn from them,—which is particularly felt in the early books, and in the disputes of the chiefs ; their recrimination, and vituperative language, assume a coarseness almost bordering on vulgarity, and below the dignity of heroic poetry. Again, there is a dramatic abruptness in the addresses not to be found in the flowing and tranquil majesty of the original. These appear to us to be the chief defects of Cowper. We have just room to give the following lines, as a specimen of an *improper* style ; they form the speech of Patroclus :

Ye gods ! with what agility he dives !
 Ah ! it were well if in the fishy deep
 This man were occupied ; he might no few
 With oysters satisfy ; altho' the waves
 Were churlish, plunging headlong from his bark
 As easily as from his chariot here.
 So then—in Troy it seems, are divers too.

There are also some ungraceful, and some incorrect expressions, as—brood his hoards—speeching still—into his poll—idle prate—key'd it fast—mendicated mess—giving to Greek words the English letter J, as Janicra, Jordan, &c. Cowper has given a wrong quantity throughout to Sperchius, which is long, and to Sunium, which is short, and to the penultimate syllable of Hyperion, which is long. Also *Αἰθυΐα* (Od. v.) should not have been translated ‘ seamew,’ as that bird, owing to the buoyancy of his feathers, has not the power of diving ; and Homer was an accurate observer of nature. The *φρυγὴς* of Homer should not be translated the *beech-tree*, as Cowper and Pope have done. It is an oak, and we doubt whether the *beech* is to be found at all in the plain of Troy. The four different species of oak are—*robur*, *quercus*, *æsculus*, *fagus*.

" God of the silver bow, who with thy power
 Encirclest Chrysa, and who reign'st supreme
 In Tenedos and Cilica the divine,
 Sminthian Apollo! If I e'er adorned
 Thy beauteous face, or on thy altar bound
 The fat acceptable of bulls and goats,
 Grant my petition; with thy shafts avenge
 On the Achaian host thy servant's tears."
 Such prayer he made, and it was heard. The god
 Down from Olympus with his radiant bow
 And his full quivers o'er his shoulder flung,
 March'd in his anger; shaken as he moved,
 His rattling arrows told of his approach,
 Like night he came, and seated with the ships
 In view, dispatched an arrow. Clanged the cord
 Dread sounding, bounding on the silver bow.
 Mules first and dogs he struck, but aiming soon
 Against the Greeks themselves, his bitter shafts
 Smote them. The frequent piles blazed night and day.
 Nine days throughout the camp his arrows flew,
 The tenth, Achilles from all parts convened
 The host in council. Jove's majestic spouse
 Moved at the sight of Grecians all around
 Expiring, touched his bosom with the thought,
 The full assembly therefore now conven'd,
 Uprose Achilles ardent and began.

DUNSTER.

He spake—the trembling sire obeyed, nor aught
 Replied, as by the broad resounding sea
 Onward he moved, but somewhat thence withdrawn
 With many a votive prayer he thus invoked
 Apollo, whom fair-haired Latona bore,
 ' God of the silver bow! oh, hear me! thou
 That Chrysa guard'st, and Cyllias favour'd soil,
 Thou that in Tenedos rul'st!—Sminthean hear!
 If e'er thy honoured temple I have deck'd
 With blooming wreaths, and on thy altars burned
 The fat of bulls and goats, oh! hear my prayer.
 From thy avenging arrows may the Greeks
 Suffer for all these tears they wring from me!
 Thus spake he supplicating—to his prayer
 Phoebus Apollo bent a favouring ear.
 Then from Olympus' heights, breathing revenge,
 Descended; from his shoulders hung his bow
 And well-compacted quivers; as he urg'd
 Furious his course, the arrows at his back
 Clanked with his every motion. Lowering dark
 As night he came, and from the ships aloof
 His station took; thence as a shaft he shot,
 Dire was the twanging of his silver bow;
 The mules and swift-foot dogs he first assailed,
 Then 'gainst the host, launching his fatal darts
 Smote them; incessant blaz'd the funeral fires
 Frequent around, as nine days thro' the camp
 His vengeful arrows sped; on the tenth morn
 The general populace Achilles called
 To council, by the white-arm'd goddess mov'd,
 Juno, who deeply mourn'd when she beheld
 Her fav'rite Grecians dying on ev'ry side.
 When all were summon'd and assembled, thus
 Uprising, spake Achilles, swift of foot.

In consequence of the occasional intermixture of ludicrous imagery, among poetry of the highest order, Sheridan condemned it, without any examination beyond the beginning of the fifth act. It was revived twenty years afterwards; and successfully acted under the name of

“ REMORSE ! ”

Linley went again to India; and came back in a short time, in fortune independent; and lived a London life, for the most part in musical society, where his manners, gentlemanly suavity, scientific knowledge and heart-felt attachment to music, particularly of the

school of Purcell and Handel, made him always a most welcome companion. He was a member of the Madrigal Club of noblemen and gentlemen at the Thatched-house, and other social and harmonic meetings in the metropolis; and in summer visited numerous friends by whom he was beloved.

No further seek his merits to disclose,
Nor drag his frailties from their dread
abode;
There they alike in trembling hope repose,
The bosom of his Father and his God.

W. L. BOWLES.

ON THE DEATH OF WILLIAM LINLEY, ESQ.

Poor Linley! I shall miss thee sadly now
Thou art not in the world; for few remain
Who lov'd, like thee, the high and holy strain,
Of harmony's immortal Master:

Thou—
Didst honour him, and none I know, who live,
Could e'en a shadow—a faint image—give
With chord and voice, of those rich harmonies,
Which, mingled in one mighty volume, rise
Glorious, from earth to heav'n, so to express
Choral acclaim to Heaven's Almightiness,
As thou! * Therefore, amid the world's deep roar—
When the sweet visions of young Hope are fled,
And many friends dispers'd, and many dead—
I grieve that I shall hear that voice no more.

W. L. B.

WITCHCRAFT.

THE following curious letter is copied from a manuscript preserved in the British Museum (MS. Harl. 1686):

From Mr. Manning, Dissenting Teacher at Halstead in Essex, to J. Morley, Esq. Halstead.

SIR, *Halstead, August 2, 1732.*

The narrative w^h I gave you in relation to witchcraft, and which you are pleased to lay your commands upon me to repeat, is as follows: There was one Master Collett, a smith by trade, of Haveningham in the County of Suffolk, formerly servant in Sir John Duke's family, in Benhall in Suffolk, who, as 'twas customary with him, assisting the maide to churme, and not being able (as the phrase is) to make the butter come,

threw an hot iron into the churn under the notion of witchcraft in the case, upon which a poore labourer, then employed in carrying of dung in the yard, cryed out, in a terrible manner, 'They have killed me, they have killed me;' still keeping his hand upon his back, intimating where the pain was, and died upon the spot.

"Mr. Collett, with the rest of the servants then present, took off the poore man's cloathes, and found, to their great surprize, the mark of the iron that was heated and thrown into the churn, deeply impressed upon his back. This account I had from Mr. Collett's own mouth, who being a man of an unblemished character, I verily believe to be matter of fact. I am, Sir, your obliged humble servant,

SAM. MANNING."

* Mr. Linley was perhaps the only person living who had the peculiar talent of taking up in the several voices, with most animated feeling, two tenors, treble, and base, the leading parts representing some of the most splendid passages of Handel's choruses, so that the auditor might almost consider himself present at a full performance.

into Shakspeare for five-and-twenty years ; and he never heard even the name of *Collins*, till he first met with it in Johnson's *Lives of the Poets*. That he abstained from reading the English Poets, lest he should impair his originality, was a weak fancy ; for barren minds may borrow, and poor minds may steal ; but a genius so truly rich as his, would have increased its *native* strength, as it added to its stores. That he did not sufficiently study the works of his predecessors, may be *occasionally* seen in his own productions ;—the only poet who seems to have been a model to him in his lighter pieces, was Prior ; and some of his poems in rhyme more resemble the style of his old companion Churchill, than Pope.

We must, however, now break off from a very pleasing subject of consideration ; taking the liberty of adding some lines we once hastily wrote on seeing a picture of Mrs. Unwin ; and as we have been criticising, we hope fairly, another's poetry, we now crave a due indulgence for our own.

ON MRS. UNWIN'S PICTURE.

YES ! thou art all that I had thought to see
 Long years before the pictur'd form of thee
 Rose in it's pensive beauty to enshrine
 With magic tints each graceful look of thine.
 Woman ! with more than woman's tenderness,
 I gaze upon thy Portrait, and I bless
 The hand that could these faithful features blend,
 And give to me poor *Cowper's* earliest friend.
 Alas ! when genius fell a prey to grief,
 Thy gentle hand administer'd relief,
 For thou could'st sooth him with a smile as sweet,
 As light the eyes of angels when they meet,
 And thou could'st make the gathering storm of ill
 Break, and in soft, and sunny drops distil.
 Oh ! thou most gentle, most affectionate,
 With pensive look how meekly hast thou sate,
 Watching from day to day, from year to year,
 The ceaseless conflict of remorse and fear,
 Thou could'st not still the tossing gulf within,
 Nor calm the pangs of self-imputed sin :
 But thou could'st shed one melancholy ray
 Along the surface of his long decay,
 Check with meek look, with gentle force control,
 And light the dark recesses of the soul.
 Young Spring in vain awoke her tenderest green,
 Her warbled melodies, her varied scene :
 The calm of solitude to him was vain,
 The brooklet's murmur, and the woodland strain :
 In helpless sorrow, or in fruitless tears,
 He mov'd along the dark descent of years.
 When deeper frowns foretold his closing day,
 When all but woman's love had fled away :
 'Twas thine in sorrow to be faithful still ;
 Chase every doubt, and lighten every ill :
 To sooth with silence, or with converse cheer,
 Prolong each joy, and banish every fear :
 Each sorrow smooth, desponding darkness scare ;
 Ah ! only weak to struggle 'gainst despair.

Peace to thy gentle shade ! thy features seem,
 The pensive twilight of a Poet's dream :
 So soft, so mild their blended tints that play
 Like Summer-clouds that wander west away :
 Those beauteous eyes of mild intelligence,
 That mingled look of softness and of sense :
 Affection too, as warm as wedded love
 And serious faith, descending from above,
 All, all, were there in long affliction tried,
 The friend of him who had no friend beside.
 Unheard by him, from other lips would flow,
 The words of pity, or the sighs of woe :
 Thy form he watch'd at every opening door :
 Thy footsteps counted on the echoing floor ;
 He knew no music of the lips but thine :
 No other eyes with mild effulgence shine :
 Thee he beheld, when all beside was gloom :
 Trac'd thee with following eye from room to room :
 Thy morning step each Sabbath-day descried,
 And wept the hope, to none but him, denied.
 Each broken slumber, and each feverish dream,
 Sad faithful mirrors of the day would seem :
 Thy wasted form, thy care-worn eye he knew,
 And woke, and wept to find the vision true :
 Then when his long, his lov'd companion died,
 Walked gently to thy tomb, and slept beside.

DIARY OF A LOVER OF LITERATURE.

(Continued from p. 356.)

1810.

May 7. Perused Edinburgh Review, No. 18, under Filangieri on Legislation. They consider our Government as partaking of the nature of an Aristocracy on a very large and liberal basis ; they here consider the House of Peers as possessing a real and effective share of legislative power ; but the aristocracy they mean, is that of the people at large,—and they call this Government, on more occasions than one in the same article, virtually republican. They date our *new* Constitution from the Revolution ; not that many changes were made in our laws at that time, but because the expulsion of James II. led to the introduction of a new military force—a new arrangement of public burdens—a new system of public debt—a new commercial aristocracy, and a new spirit of foreign policy ;—such changes took place about that time, no doubt ; but can they be ascribed to that cause ?

May 8. It appears from the Mercurio Peruano, that in the province of Caxamanco, a Spaniard died in 1763, aged 144 years 8 months and 5 days, leaving 800 persons lineally descended from him. In the same province, not containing more than 70,000 persons, there were living in 1792 eight persons, whose ages were 114, 117, 121, 131, 132, 135, 141, 147.

May 10. Read the two first cantos of Shee's Elements of Art. His incessant ambition to glitter becomes quite intolerable. Not two sentences can pass without a struggle to be smart. He ascribes, in the last

notes, the transcendent excellence of the Greeks, in the production of works of taste, to the enthusiastic love which they possessed for the arts.

May 12. Under the Article of Foster on Exchanges, the Edinburgh Reviewers remark, that it is one of the peculiar attributes of genius, to render the most easy and natural means subservient to the accomplishment of the grandest designs. They hold, against the theory that a sudden increase of currency produces an immediate depreciation, without any intermediate benefit, that an excessive issue of *paper money*, an issue of more than the quantity of *specie* which would have been demanded for the purpose of a circulating medium, since it cannot be exported, must necessarily lead to a depreciation in the value of that paper; but no issue of paper currency, they conceive, whether it leads to its own depreciation, or not, can possibly affect the value of *specie*, nor (when there is no compulsion, I suppose they mean) do they understand how an excessive issue of *paper* currency can take place, can be maintained in circulation, and not revert, if issued, to the issuers. The great and unquestionable decrease in the value of money, which has taken place in England within the last twenty years, they truly ascribe partly to an increase of the precious metals, and partly to the effects of our system of taxation. I confess I vehemently suspect the justness of some of these positions.

May 15. Began Bell's Essays on the Anatomy of Expression. He is of opinion that the noble and imposing forms of the antique, arose not from their artists pursuing *an abstract and ideal beauty*, but from their studying the deformities as well as the beauties of the human countenance and figure, and observing the prevailing lines of a low and disagreeable countenance, tracing this effect to an association with a lower species, and thence deducing the principle of ennobling the form of the head, by increasing those peculiarities of character, the indication of intellect, and the power of expressions which distinguish the human form, and by carefully reversing those proportions, which produce a resemblance to the physiognomy of brutes. He charges Professor Camper with gross negligence for saying that, abstracted from its playful vivacity, perfect simplicity, and affectionate attachment, there is nothing pleasing and beautiful in the form of a child, and affirms that, for *these very reasons*, it is the most pleasing and beautiful form in the world; the only one so perfect that it cannot be improved. Does he mean to derive all beauty of figure from association with the character of mind of which it is diagnostic? He ought in this case to have been much more explicit.

May 17. The Edinburgh Review, under Cobbett's Political Register, resumes the position that the most perfect representative legislature is that which reunites in itself the greatest portion of the effective aristocracy of a country; of those persons, who by their wealth, talents, or popular qualities, would in their individual capacities have swayed the sentiments of a great majority of the people; and they contend that our Parliament is thus composed. They then observe that, besides its character of *representation*, one main use of a Parliament is to keep alive the spirit of freedom and intelligence among the people, by the frequency, freedom, and publicity of its debates and discussions; and that our Parliament, in point of fact, has a sufficient number and a sufficient variety of persons, to make it certain that every class and every party in the kingdom will find an advocate in it, and of course to produce this effect, which alone is competent to secure our liberties. Every community, they afterwards remark, may be considered as distributed into three classes,—those who actually administer the Government, those who are born to rank and influence, and the great

said William de Mesnill Durand, who was a Norman, died in Normandy."—(p. 217. b.)

This tardy restoration was one of the immediate consequences of Magna Charta; but its delay does not appear to affect the principle upon which it proceeded. The King was in such cases entitled to the chattels of the tenant, and had a year and a day's possession of his lands to enable him to get the chattels into his power, and dispose of them to the best advantage; but after the expiration of that period, the land was delivered up to the immediate lord of the delinquent vassal. It would appear from the following writ, that where the lands of a Norman were let to farm, the King did not take the reserved rent, but most unjustly seized the land itself, dispossessed the actual terre-tenant, and took the stock upon the lands into his own hands.

"The King, &c. To the Sheriff of Cambridge, &c. We have been given to understand, that the land which belonged to Gilbert de Miners in Cretton and in Berton, which Eborard Chaplein holds of the aforesaid Gilbert at an annual rent, as is said, is not yet taken into our hands, like the other lands of Normans. And therefore we command you that, immediately upon sight of these letters, you take that land into our hands, with the chattels and farming stock, and so without delay deliver the same to Adam de Essex, our clerk, who will answer therefore to us; and let us know the value of that land, and the chattels, and stock; and all chattels, crops, and stock, which therefrom have been carried away or removed since we commanded the lands of Normans to be taken into our hands, cause to be restored and kept for our use, and let us know the value thereof." (p. 13.)

There are many traces of the expeditions which were fitted out from time to time with a view of recovering the lost possessions in France; but we cannot delay to examine them. The frequent passage of messengers;—the secret messages sent to particular individuals;—the money paid to the messengers;—their expenses;—the treasure they took with them;—the warlike stores;—the expenses of the King's voyages;—the periods he was absent; and very many other minute particulars may be found here. But we hasten to matters of greater interest.

Hubert, Archbishop of Canterbury, died on the 13th July, 1205; at which time the King was at a considerable distance from Canterbury. He hastened thither, and apparently arrived on the second day after the Archbishop's decease had taken place at Lenham. In the mean time, the Monks of Christchurch, Canterbury, had assembled in the night after the death of the Archbishop, and clandestinely elected Reginald, their sub-prior, to the vacant archbishoprick. They installed him at midnight; and before the arrival of John had dispatched him to Rome to procure a papal confirmation of his election. John, ignorant of this proceeding, remained at Canterbury until the 20th of July, occupied in a manner which is very clearly indicated by these Records. The lands and wards of the deceased Archbishop were immediately taken into the King's hands, as well as the property of the See. The latter were committed to the custody of two sets of persons, appointed by the King; one portion to Elias de Derham, Alexander de Brancaster, and John de Brus (p. 42. b.); and the remainder to Reginald de Cornhill, Anfridus de Dene, Jacob Salvage, and Peter de Leon (p. 47. b.) The lands and wards of the Archbishop were treated according to the pleasure of the King, who appears, however, to have carried into effect the intentions and gifts of the Archbishop. (p. 43. b. 49. b.) If a writ, which seems very clearly expressed, is to be understood literally, some of the possessions of the see were treated as having escheated to the King 'by reason of the custody of the Archbishoprick of Canterbury,' and were given away by him, as if the actual right of property had vested in the Crown, and not the mere custody. The personal property of the Archbishop was treated by the King with very little ceremony; whatever pleased his fancy he took at his own price; and in this manner we find that he became possessed of some valuable portions of the Archbishop's effects. Articles taken by the King were

trast of limbs and varied outline of figure, which always attend such positions, but because they produce a conviction that such an attitude is a position of rest, ease, and nature; beauty, he observes, is consistent with an infinite variety of forms, which alone seems sufficient to convince us, that its cause is to be sought in some quality capable of varying and accommodating itself to different forms, and operating through every change. This quality he conceives to be *expression*. The lover sees in the features which he doats upon a tenderness of sentiment; he imagines delicate attractions, engaging endearments, and all the blandishments and lovely qualities of mind which the fondest fancy can conceive. When we discover that all these attributed qualities of mind are deceitful illusions, love and admiration rapidly subside; and if we are still found to acknowledge the beauty of the features, they affect us as the beauty of a statue, which has a certain relation and association with the feelings which have grown up from our more general experience. He denies any beauty in their *form*, and derives it, like Alison, entirely from the mind; but he should have been more clear and explicit.

June 1. The usefulness of *History* may be regarded in a double aspect, as it unfolds the results and causes of political changes, and as it points out the moral character of nations in different stages of society: and in far distant ages the latter is commonly its most valuable function.

June 20. Called on Sharon Turner; repeated some most flattering remarks on my book (*Diary of a Lover of Literature*) by Charles Butler giving me far more praise than I am conscious I merit. Drank tea, and spent the evening. Mr. D'Israeli* there: spoke in the highest terms of my book; said that I had humbled all modern authors to the dust, and that he earnestly wished a dozen volumes of it. Had long discussions on Christianity. Poor Turner full of worth, but feeble and devoid of judgment on this and all subjects.—Mr. D'Israeli mentioned that he had seen an original letter from Buonaparte to his brother, from Egypt, in which were these expressions—"Achetez moi un vignon en Bourgoine; je suis rassasié de gloire; je hais les hommes." Turner mentioned at his house, that *Georges* informed a friend of his, that in a private conference he had with Buonaparte the thought struck him what a deliverance he might procure to Europe by his assassination,—an opportunity which might never occur again. Buonaparte's penetrating eye saw him wavering from the theme; he instantly hurried back, rang the bell—aids-de-camps hastened in, and the interview was broken up.

July 13. Began the 4th No. of the Quarterly Review, which Turner had lent me. Under Wyvill on Intolerance they justify the exclusion of Dissenters from offices of trust, simply on the principle of *expediency*. They admit that the placing so many subjects in a situation of inferiority to the rest, is an evil; but they contend that it is overbalanced by the security to the Constitution, and the consequent peace and good order, in which the whole community partakes, derived from it. It is gratifying to find even narrow prejudices thus liberally supported. Of Parr's style, they happily observe, that he appears not merely to speak, but to *think* in the language of rhetoric; his cogitations appear spontaneously to range themselves in all the orderly array of the schools.

* Mr. Green highly esteemed Mr. D'Israeli's contributions to literature, and consequently valued his approbation. Unfortunately, he did not live to read his admirable *Life of Charles the First*, a work of the greatest interest and importance.—ED.

July 17. In the 31st No. of the Edinburgh Review, Erskine must be delighted with the high praise bestowed upon his Speeches. They justly remark of his eloquence, that it never made him swerve one hair's breadth from the minute details most befitting his purpose, and the alternate admissions and disavowals best adapted to put his case in the safest position; a distinguishing excellence of forensic oratory. That extemporaneous reasoning and declamation, known by the name of *debating*, they observe, seems to be utterly unknown to the ancients. The Reply to the Oxford critic, Dr. Copleston, is a most masterly piece. They begin temperately, and argue closely and forcibly, till they have gained the decided ascendancy, and won the confidence of the reader; and then pour in such reiterated volleys of triumphant sarcasm as utterly to wither and consume their victim.*

July 19. The Edinburgh Reviewers, under the words 'Affairs of India,' remark, that to say of any institution that it is old, or new, is saying nothing: it may be the worse for being old, or the better for being new. All speculation and experience, they remark, is merely an attempt, from a view of the order of past events, to anticipate future ones; only, when the retrospect and anticipation is comprehensive and large, it is denominated theory and speculation—when small, experience or practice. There are but two ways, they consider, in which one country can derive benefit from another—in the means of defence, and the augmentation of its wealth. Their grand scheme for the salvation of India is a bold one—to constitute one of our Royal Family Emperor of Hindostan, with hereditary succession!

RECOLLECTIONS OF THE LATE WILLIAM LINLEY, ESQ.†

Τον μωσαϊς φίλον ἀνδρα.

HE was the last surviving son of Thomas Linley of Bath, the composer of the songs in the Duenna, father of the beautiful Mrs. Sheridan, whose portrait poor old Sheridan preserved amidst all his distresses; till utterly broken down by embarrassments, in his latter days of sorrow, he was obliged to part with it. This portrait, representing the beautiful Miss Linley in the character of St. Cecilia, was painted by Sir Joshua Reynolds, and is now in the collection of exquisite paintings

at the Marquis of Lansdowne's seat, Bowood Park, Wiltshire.‡

As to poor Linley, the sweetest and kindest temper, high and honourable principles, talents rare and cultivated, and a genius for poetry and music, distinguished this last remaining inheritor of a name now extinct, but so long connected with poetry and song.

By the patronage of Mr. Fox, through the interest of his brother-in-law Sheridan, Linley was sent out to India, in the honourable situation of

* The Oxford Critic, however, came harmless and unconsumed out of the furnace of the Reviewers' wrath; and wounded his opponents with arrows furnished from their own. Mr. Green does not seem aware, that this Article in the Review was the joint production of three critics.

*Tres imbris torti radios, tres nubis aquosæ
Addiderat, rutilæ tres flammæ, atque alitis austri!*—ED.

† Mr. Linley died at his chambers at Furnival's inn on the 16th of May. His body was deposited in the family vault at St. Paul's Covent Garden. He has left Sir J. Lubbock and Henry Chilton, esq. executors; and has bequeathed his property to his niece Miss Tickell, only daughter of his sister Mrs. Tickell. He had three sisters, one married to Sheridan, the second to Mr. Tickell, son of the friend of Addison, and the youngest to Mr. Ward. All died at an early age.

‡ In the window of New College chapel at Oxford, designed by Sir Joshua Reynolds, the figure of Charity is supposed to be a portrait of Mrs. Linley. EDIT.

Writer; and whilst acting in this capacity he was appointed Paymaster at Vellore, which city he left just before the general massacre of the Europeans there resident.

He then visited his native land, but not with a fortune sufficient for comfortable independence. He therefore again set sail; his situation and character guaranteeing some occupation of profit and respectability.

I accidentally became acquainted with Linley just before his first embarkation; and some circumstances connected with this acquaintance, which I shall set down, will, I hope, excuse some egotism; for, from my first accidental introduction to Linley, I may date not only many years of intimate, undeviating, and confidential friendship; but it is also memorable from its connection with a very different though celebrated character—S. T. Coleridge.

I think it was in the year 1796 I first met Linley, soon after the marriage of Sheridan with his last wife Hester Ogle, daughter of the Dean of Winchester. Sheridan then lived most splendidly in Hertford Street, May Fair; and when I was first introduced to Linley, had just given a morning concert, at which was present Lord Edward Fitz-Gerald, and his newly married bride the beautiful Pamela, the supposed daughter of the Duke of Orleans. Some of the most eminent characters for station and talents, in the high world, graced this concert, with the chief singers from Drury-lane and the Opera house. The young, and gay, and beautiful, and happy, were slowly departing, whilst I stood listening to the affecting sounds—to me far more affecting than all I had ever heard, of a youth, touching the chords of a piano, apparently unnoticed, and singing, in an under-tone, but most expressively, that exquisite song of Handel:

“The pious Son ne’er left his Father’s side.”

I was riveted to the spot; which Sheridan observing, came up and introduced me to him of whose death I have just heard, and with whom, from that hour until his death, I have lived with the greatest intimacy.

He was now contemplating his voy-

age to India; but he agreed to pass a few days with me, previous to his departure. This visit is singular; because, at this time, I had accidentally two remarkable guests, then equally

Unknown to fortune and to fame.

One was my poor friend who has just been snatched away; and the other was—COLERIDGE. I shall now say a word of the latter; as what I shall say, like what I have said before, of this highly poetical but eccentric character,* is unknown to every one but myself.

I have already stated that I first met Linley at Sheridan’s, and at Sheridan’s occurred the incident I am going to relate. It is of Coleridge and his play, “Remorse.”

One day, after dinner, Sheridan asked me if I knew any young man of poetical genius who would furnish a good Tragedy for Drury Lane. I instantly said—having just read his Poems, published at this time but unknown to the general reader,—“Coleridge! If any body can write a fine Tragedy in the present day, Coleridge can!” Coleridge was personally unknown to me; I had never seen him, and spoke, *not* on account of any of his Sonnets, which might have disposed me to be partial, but from the tone of expressive pathos, in other parts of his Poems.

Sheridan, however, who had never heard the name, said kindly, “Will you write to him, from me?” “Yes.” I wrote; and not long afterwards Coleridge, with his Tragedy and linen in a *knapsack* behind him, like Parson Adams with his *Æschylus*, was seen, all dust, walking towards my cottage, at Donhead near Shaftesbury.

Here he stayed a week with Mr. Linley, and here he wrote those exquisite lines on Linley’s singing,

“Linley, those strains I would not often hear,”

published in his Works.

I may now mention something of the fate of the Tragedy. It was sent from my cottage, Linley taking charge of it, to Sheridan, with the name of

“OSORIO,
or, The Men of Arpaxaras.”

* See our Magazine for Nov. 1834. p. 545. EDIT.

In consequence of the occasional intermixture of ludicrous imagery, among poetry of the highest order, Sheridan condemned it, without any examination beyond the beginning of the fifth act. It was revived twenty years afterwards; and successfully acted under the name of

“ REMORSE ! ”

Linley went again to India; and came back in a short time, in fortune independent; and lived a London life, for the most part in musical society, where his manners, gentlemanly suavity, scientific knowledge and heart-felt attachment to music, particularly of the

school of Purcell and Handel, made him always a most welcome companion. He was a member of the Madrigal Club of noblemen and gentlemen at the Thatched-house, and other social and harmonic meetings in the metropolis; and in summer visited numerous friends by whom he was beloved.

No further seek his merits to disclose,
Nor drag his frailties from their dread
abode;
There they alike in trembling hope repose,
The bosom of his Father and his God.

W. L. BOWLES.

ON THE DEATH OF WILLIAM LINLEY, ESQ.

Poor Linley! I shall miss thee sadly now
Thou art not in the world; for few remain
Who lov'd, like thee, the high and holy strain,
Of harmony's immortal Master:

Thou—
Didst honour him, and none I know, who live,
Could e'en a shadow—a faint image—give
With chord and voice, of those rich harmonies,
Which, mingled in one mighty volume, rise
Glorious, from earth to heav'n, so to express
Choral acclaim to Heaven's Almightyness,
As thou! * Therefore, amid the world's deep roar—
When the sweet visions of young Hope are fled,
And many friends dispers'd, and many dead—
I grieve that I shall hear that voice no more.

W. L. B.

WITCHCRAFT.

THE following curious letter is copied from a manuscript preserved in the British Museum (MS. Harl. 1686):

From Mr. Manning, Dissenting Teacher at Halstead in Essex, to J. Morley, Esq. Halstead.

SIR, *Halstead, August 2, 1732.*

The narrative wh^h I gave you in relation to witchcraft, and which you are pleased to lay your commands upon me to repeat, is as follows: There was one Master Collett, a smith by trade, of Haveningham in the County of Suffolk, formerly servant in Sir John Duke's family, in Benhall in Suffolk, who, as 'twas customary with him, assisting the maide to churme, and not being able (as the phrase is) to make the butter come,

threw an hot iron into the churn under the notion of witchcraft in the case, upon which a poore labourer, then employed in carrying of dung in the yard, cryed out, in a terrible manner, 'They have killed me, they have killed me;' still keeping his hand upon his back, intimating where the pain was, and died upon the spot.

"Mr. Collett, with the rest of the servants then present, took off the poore man's cloathes, and found, to their great surprize, the mark of the iron that was heated and thrown into the churn, deeply impressed upon his back. This account I had from Mr. Collett's own mouth, who being a man of an unblemished character, I verily believe to be matter of fact. I am, Sir, your obliged humble servant,

SAM. MANNING."

* Mr. Linley was perhaps the only person living who had the peculiar talent of taking up in the several voices, with most animated feeling, two tenors, treble, and base, the leading parts representing some of the most splendid passages of Handel's choruses, so that the auditor might almost consider himself present at a full performance.

THE NEW RECORD COMMISSION.

No. I.

*The Close Rolls of King John.**

ALTHOUGH not altogether unaccustomed to the perusal of Records, not even without some partiality for their quaint phraseology, their curious minuteness, and the occasional glimpses they present of venerable names and interesting events; although even aware, from the frequent extracts from the Close Rolls which have found their way into the works of our antiquaries for centuries past, that of all records, they perhaps contained the most varied and singular information, we must confess that we turned to this volume with feelings of considerable disinclination. Its ponderous size,—the unsightly contractions with which every line of it abounds,—its barbarous latinity, and the totally unimportant character of the first three or four entries which caught our eye, impressed us with a fear that this, the first work published by the new Record Commissioners, partook too much of the character of many of its predecessors, and that the labour of its perusal would be but scantily repaid by the information it would communicate. How different were the feelings with which we rose from the study of its first 291 pages—those occupied by the reign of King John! It then seemed to us as if some power had called up the principal men who, six centuries ago, played their parts in the world's drama, and had made them again cross the stage before us. With more than the minuteness of a romance, and at the same time with the most unquestionable certainty, there had been delineated in our sight a series of pictures in which were vividly portrayed the actions, feelings, and passions which engaged and troubled England at a period of no ordinary importance. We had not merely in our 'mind's eye' seen the monarch who lies quietly entombed with St. Wulstan;† we had been with him at his table, and in his camp; we had sat with him at his Christmas and Easter feasts; we had been made familiar with his mighty preparations for the recovery of his transmarine possessions, and had found that they were all rendered useless by his cowardice and indolence; we had heard his defiance of the thunders of the Church, and had afterwards beheld him humbly kneeling to obtain absolution; we had witnessed the placing of his faithless hand upon the Great Charter of our liberties, and had then followed him from the Isle of Wight to the borders of Scotland, beholding on every side the desolation which he worked upon the estates of those patriotic men by whom that Charter had been wrested from him; we had fled with him before the power of a foreign invader, whom his tyranny had invited to our shores; and, finally, we had accompanied him to his death-bed, where his servants, by whom this minute register had been kept, imitated the treachery of their master, and deserted him 'at his utmost need.' Nor was it only these, the great events of history, that had been presented to us. Much of the daily and domestic life of various classes of society; many of their occupations and practices; much information as to the manner in which the strong hand of authority interfered with the business of every man, and exerted its baneful influence

* Rotuli Litterarum Clausarum in Turri Londinensi asservati. Accurante Thoma Duffus Hardy, e Soc. Int. Templ. S.A.S. Vol. I. ab anno 1204 ad annum 1224. fol. Lond. 1834.

† When dying, John was asked by the Abbot of Croxton, who attended his death-bed with an honourable fidelity, where he would like to be interred. 'To God and Saint Wulstan,' exclaimed the expiring monarch, 'I commend my body and soul.' (Mat. Paris, p. 199.) In obedience to this direction, his body was interred in Worcester Cathedral, where it was found upon opening his coffin, 1797. See Gent. Mag. for that year.

over relationships which ought to be independent alike of wealth and power—all this, and much, very much more, was impressed upon our minds, with a vividness which we feel it impossible to describe, and a power which we are conscious we cannot communicate to our readers. All we can do is to endeavour to give such a general description of the work as will convey a faint idea of its invaluable contents, and will urge those who are interested in historical researches, to lose no time in making it their study, and committing its curious learning to ‘the tables of their memories.’

In our second article upon the Record Commission (*Gent. Mag. New Series*, Vol. I. p. 502) we described the Close Rolls to consist of ‘Enrolments of Letters Close, written in the King’s name to individuals upon every occasion on which the Sovereign in feudal times came into personal contact with the subject; that is, upon every occasion whatever.’ The multifariousness of the matters alluded to in the Close Rolls may be therefore easily imagined. These letters were ‘close’, or ‘closed up,’ and sealed on the outside with the Great Seal. In the same article we also referred to the abortive attempt made under the Old Commission to publish a Calendar of the Close Rolls. Upon the failure of that attempt these Rolls were entirely lost sight of by the Commissioners, and nothing further was done with respect to them until Mr. Hardy, one of the Record Keepers in the Tower, submitted to the present Secretary, Mr. Cooper, a plan for the publication, not of a Calendar, but of the entire Rolls, under their joint editorship. Mr. Cooper considered, very properly, that his situation as Secretary ought to preclude him from taking any share in the editorship of works published by the Board; but he entered very cordially into Mr. Hardy’s scheme, and procured the sanction of the Commissioners to an immediate publication of the Rolls under the sole editorship of Mr. Hardy. The present volume constitutes the first fruits of Mr. Hardy’s labours; and one more creditable to the Editor, or the Commissioners, can scarcely be conceived. It is true that it is an inconvenient and bulky folio, in which respect it ranges with the publications of the old Commissioners; but in every other particular it is singularly unlike them. A laudable attention to economy,* and a most striking endeavour after extreme accuracy, distinguish it from the preceding publications; and, when coupled with the paramount importance and historical value of the work itself, beget a pleasing confidence both in the Editor and the Commissioners.

Mr. Hardy’s Introduction consists of an unpretending discourse upon the original of enrolments in general, and especially that of the Rolls in question; an explanation of the general nature of the publication, with a useful list of the abbreviations used in it; and some translated extracts from the Rolls themselves, explanatory of their general character, and the manner in which they tend to illustrate various historical and legal subjects. This Introduction would alone have furnished matter worthy of consideration in a separate article, but coming to us in connexion with the work to which it is prefixed, we cannot now delay our readers upon the threshold. The Introduction has been privately published for distribution amongst the Editor’s friends.

The reign of John presents three most important subjects for consideration.—

* We agree with Mr. Hardy in most of his observations as to noticing the cancellations which occur in the original rolls, but cannot think him right in printing at length entries cancelled, because they have been inserted either before or afterwards upon the same Roll, nor those cancelled because they have been enrolled on the patent or Fine Rolls. We trust we shall soon see both those series of Rolls in the course of publication; but in the mean time the insertion of portions of them in other books of the Commissioners has a tendency to create confusion, and adds to the expense both of printing and indexing. The space occupied by these cancelled entries is occasionally very considerable.—See pp. 222, 223, and 224 of this volume.

I. The loss of Normandy and the bulk of those continental territories, which for nearly two centuries had been appended to the English throne.—II. The quarrel with the See of Rome, in consequence of which the kingdom was laid under an interdict.—III. The dispute and war between the King and the Barons, in the course of which Magna Charta was obtained, and the kingdom invaded by the Dauphin. Much information upon all these subjects may be found in the Close Rolls.

At the commencement of the volume we find the King lately returned from the Continent, defeated and disgraced. Whilst Philip, the King of France, was successively taking from him castle after castle, John remained at Rouen with his young Queen, in a state of total inactivity. Matthew Paris relates, that he would frequently lie a-bed until dinner-time, probably eleven or twelve o'clock; a fact which the historian seems to think quite sufficient to denote the extraordinary and besotted lethargy into which the King had fallen. The nobility withdrew themselves from a man who had lost either his courage or his senses; and the common people could only account for his infatuation by supposing him to be under the influence of witchcraft. At length the progress of the French King rendered even Rouen unsafe. John therefore quitted Normandy, and landed at Portsmouth on the 6th Dec. 1203. Within a few months afterwards all Normandy, Maine, Anjou and Touraine, with the greater part of Poitou, had yielded to Philip. As soon as the connexion between England and Normandy was severed, John took into his hands all the lands held by Normans in England; a proceeding probably sanctioned by the principles of the feudal law. The link which bound the lord and vassal together was broken; the vassal had thrown off his allegiance, and enrolled himself under the protection of a hostile sovereign; a delinquency which, in the eye of the law, tainted his very blood, destroyed its inheritable quality, and restored his fee to his superior lord.

The consequence of this proceeding was to throw very large possessions into the hands of the Crown. In these records we perceive in what manner they were managed, and how a great many of them were disposed of. We learn that there were Justices assigned 'to hear the account of the lands of the Normans' (p. 19), although it also seems that some of the accounts were rendered at the Exchequer in the ordinary way (p. 29, 62.) There were many grants of portions of these lands similar to the following: 'The King, &c. to the Sheriff of Lincoln, &c. We command you that you let Master Albert, our engineer, have 12*l.* land of the lands of the Normans in your bailiwick, which we have given him for his maintenance' (p. 76); and other grants to hold during the King's pleasure (p. 93. *b.*), and in various other ways. Instances frequently occur of restorations, especially to the clergy, as for example, to the Prior of Lappeleg'. of lands in Staffordshire (p. 586); to the Abbot of Savinny, of lands in the county of Rutland (p. 60. *b.*); to the Abbot of St. Katherine of Rouen, of lands in Nottinghamshire (p. 66); and to the Abbot and Monks of Cluny (p. 74.) It would seem, that in these cases of restoration, security was exacted, that the profits of the lands restored should not be sent out of the country without the King's license. (p. 66.) Restorations also frequently took place where the lands had been seized erroneously, upon the supposition that they were the property of Normans. The following writ seems to show that the doctrine of forfeiture declared by the Statute of Treasons, namely, that in all cases of treason which extends to the King, the forfeiture of the escheats pertained to the King, 'as well of the lands holden of others as of himself' (Stat. 25 Ed. III. Stat. 5. c. 2) did not then prevail.

"The King to Philip de Ulecot, Greeting, We command you, that without delay, you let Robert de Bruis have full seizin of the Manor of Ellinton, with its appurtenances, which William de Mesnill Durant held of William de Brus, father of the same [Robert], whose heir he is; and which was seized into our hands because the

said William de Mesnill Durand, who was a Norman, died in Normandy.”—(p. 217. b.)

This tardy restoration was one of the immediate consequences of Magna Charta; but its delay does not appear to affect the principle upon which it proceeded. The King was in such cases entitled to the chattels of the tenant, and had a year and a day's possession of his lands to enable him to get the chattels into his power, and dispose of them to the best advantage; but after the expiration of that period, the land was delivered up to the immediate lord of the delinquent vassal. It would appear from the following writ, that where the lands of a Norman were let to farm, the King did not take the reserved rent, but most unjustly seized the land itself, dispossessed the actual terre-tenant, and took the stock upon the lands into his own hands.

“ The King, &c. To the Sheriff of Cambridge, &c. We have been given to understand, that the land which belonged to Gilbert de Miners in Cretton and in Berton, which Eborard Chaplein holds of the aforesaid Gilbert at an annual rent, as is said, is not yet taken into our hands, like the other lands of Normans. And therefore we command you that, immediately upon sight of these letters, you take that land into our hands, with the chattels and farming stock, and so without delay deliver the same to Adam de Essex, our clerk, who will answer therefore to us; and let us know the value of that land, and the chattels, and stock; and all chattels, crops, and stock, which therefrom have been carried away or removed since we commanded the lands of Normans to be taken into our hands, cause to be restored and kept for our use, and let us know the value thereof.” (p. 13.)

There are many traces of the expeditions which were fitted out from time to time with a view of recovering the lost possessions in France; but we cannot delay to examine them. The frequent passage of messengers;—the secret messages sent to particular individuals;—the money paid to the messengers;—their expenses;—the treasure they took with them;—the warlike stores;—the expenses of the King's voyages;—the periods he was absent; and very many other minute particulars may be found here. But we hasten to matters of greater interest.

Hubert, Archbishop of Canterbury, died on the 13th July, 1205; at which time the King was at a considerable distance from Canterbury. He hastened thither, and apparently arrived on the second day after the Archbishop's decease had taken place at Lenham. In the mean time, the Monks of Christchurch, Canterbury, had assembled in the night after the death of the Archbishop, and clandestinely elected Reginald, their sub-prior, to the vacant archbishoprick. They installed him at midnight; and before the arrival of John had dispatched him to Rome to procure a papal confirmation of his election. John, ignorant of this proceeding, remained at Canterbury until the 20th of July, occupied in a manner which is very clearly indicated by these Records. The lands and wards of the deceased Archbishop were immediately taken into the King's hands, as well as the property of the See. The latter were committed to the custody of two sets of persons, appointed by the King; one portion to Elias de Derham, Alexander de Brancaster, and John de Brus (p. 42. b.); and the remainder to Reginald de Cornhill, Anfridus de Dene, Jacob-Salvage, and Peter de Leon (p. 47. b.) The lands and wards of the Archbishop were treated according to the pleasure of the King, who appears, however, to have carried into effect the intentions and gifts of the Archbishop. (p. 43. b. 49. b.) If a writ, which seems very clearly expressed, is to be understood literally, some of the possessions of the see were treated as having escheated to the King ‘by reason of the custody of the Archbishoprick of Canterbury,’ and were given away by him, as if the actual right of property had vested in the Crown, and not the mere custody. The personal property of the Archbishop was treated by the King with very little ceremony; whatever pleased his fancy he took at his own price; and in this manner we find that he became possessed of some valuable portions of the Archbishop's effects. Articles taken by the King were

paid for by an allowance at the Exchequer, against a debt owing to the Crown from the Archbishop, probably on account of rents payable, or grants of custodies. The following curious writs illustrate this portion of the subject :—

“ The King to the Barons of the Exchequer, &c. ; Allow the executors of the will of my Lord of Canterbury, against the debt which he owes us, 260*l.* sterling, which they paid into our chamber, on Monday next before the feast of St. Margaret, in the 7th year, &c., by the hands of Alexander de Refham, Alexander de Dorset, and Richard de Belhus ; and also 16*l.* 5*s.* 11*d.* for five carriage horses and three other horses, which we have retained to our use out of the horses of my Lord of Canterbury ; and, again, 13 marks of silver for two brooches and two rings, which we have retained out of the jewels of the same Archbishop, by the hands of the same persons. Witness myself at Rochester, the 19th day of July.” (p. 44.)

In this instance the executors of the Archbishop appear to have sent the money, horses, and jewels to the King, that he might take what pleased him ; in like manner as the Romans used to bequeath the Emperor a share of their estate, in the hope that such an affectation of confidence might procure better terms for the remainder.

“ The King to the Barons of the Exchequer, &c ; Allow the executors of the will of my Lord of Canterbury, against the debt he owed to us, 140*l.* 18*s.* 8*d.* for plate* belonging to him, which we have retained, and also 35*l.* 10*s.* 4*d.* for images,* which we have also retained. Witness myself at Freimantle, the 26th day of July.” (p. 44.)

“ The King to the Barons of the Exchequer, &c. Allow the executors of the will of Lord Hubert, Archbishop of Canterbury, six marks for two tuns of wine, which we have taken for our use. Witness Peter de Stok at Mucheledover, the 29th day of July.” (p. 44.)

“ The King to the Constable of the Tower of London, &c. We command you that, without delay, you cause to be restored to the Serjeant of Lambeth, for our use, the oats which belonged to the Archbishop of Canterbury, which we seized at Lambeth ; and see that we hear no more complaints respecting them. Witness, &c.” (p. 46. b.)

“ The King to the Barons, &c. Allow the executors of the will of my Lord of Canterbury 19 marks, for six tuns of wine, which we retained for our use at Lambeth. Witness, Peter de Stok at Taunton, 31st day of August. (p. 48.)

The Monks of Canterbury soon became displeased with the person they had elected to the archbishoprick, and solicited permission from the King to proceed to a new election. John, already apprized by rumour of what had taken place, granted a *cong   d’elire*, and recommended John de Grey, Bishop of Norwich, who was accordingly unanimously elected. On what precise day this second election took place does not appear ; but we find the Bishop of Norwich styled ‘ the elect of Canterbury,’ in a writ dated the 19th Dec. 1205. (p. 60.) A deputation of twelve Monks of Canterbury was dispatched to the Pope to apprise him of the second election, and support the pretensions of John de Grey. After a lengthened inquiry, the Pope set aside both the elections, and directed the Monks who had been sent to Rome, to proceed at once to a new election, recommending to their choice Stephen Langton, Cardinal of St. Chrysogonus, an Englishman by birth, and a man of eminent virtue and attainments. Overawed by the authority of the Pope, only one of the Monks refused to adopt this course, although it was contrary to an oath by which they had bound themselves to John. Langton was elected, and, after some delay, consecrated by the Pope at Viterbo. John’s anger upon being apprized of these proceedings knew no bounds. The Pope’s endeavours to pacify him were in vain. He expelled the Monks of Canterbury from their Monastery, and seized their lands (p. 95. b.) ; he declared Langton a public enemy ; and when threatened with an interdict, in case of his continued refusal to receive the Archbishop of the Pope’s appointment, he broke out, says the

* ‘ Vessala ’ and ‘ spebus ’ are the words translated ‘ plate ’ and ‘ images.’ The first may mean ‘ vessels,’ or ‘ household stuff,’ of any description ; the latter, ‘ statues.’

Chronicler, into blasphemous expressions against the Pope and his Cardinals, swearing by God's teeth that, if the Papal threats were put into execution, he would instantly send to the Pope all the Bishops and every single clergyman in England; and that if he found any Romans in his dominions, he would put out their eyes and cut off their noses, so that all nations might know them by these his marks. These intemperate expressions were addressed to the Bishops of London, Ely, and Worcester, who were deputed by the Pope to confer with him. Nor did he confine himself to idle words; besides his treatment of the Monks of Canterbury, some property of the Bishop of Worcester, the nature of which is not specified, was seized, and for some time retained, on account of an answer made by him to the King's messengers 'concerning Stephen de Langeton' (p. 92. b.); and a prebend held by 'Master Stephen de Langeton' was given by the King to 'Terric le Ties his valet, or page.' (p. 96.)

It was unfortunate for John that he held the Kingdom of England at a time when those continental powers with which he came most frequently in contact, were governed by sovereigns, not merely his superiors in talent and temper, but whose abilities were above the ordinary standard of mankind. He had been vanquished by the military skill of the King of France, and was now to bend before the spiritual authority of the Pope. After a protracted negociation, and a fruitless interview between the King and Cardinal Simon Langton,* the brother of Stephen, (Cal. Rot. Pat. 3. b) the interdict was published on the 23d March, 1208, by the Bishops of London, Ely, and Worcester. These prelates, together with several others, immediately afterwards left the kingdom. 'The churches were instantly closed; no bell was tolled, no service was solemnly performed; the administration of the sacraments, except to infants, and to the dying, was prohibited; and the bodies of the dead were silently buried in unconsecrated ground.'† John instantly seized into his own hands all the

* This interview rests upon the authority of these and the patent rolls. A curious writ concerning it occurs at p. 102. b of this volume. 'The King to Master Simon de Langeton, greeting. Know ye that we have granted that you, and your people who shall accompany you, may come into England in safety to speak with us, in manner contained in our letters patent of safe-conduct which we send to you. So nevertheless that before the Abbot of Binedon you give security that neither you, nor your people who shall come with you, will do any thing in this journey through our land, by which harm, or damage, may come to us, or our kingdom. And that you will treat only concerning the dispute between us and your brother, and not about any thing else.' This writ is without a date, but that which follows it is dated at London, 20th February 1208, and is a direction 'to the Bailiffs of the Port of Dover,' to find a passage into Flanders for the Abbot of Binedon, or Biledon, and Master Henry de Sanford, the messengers to whom the above writ, and also the safe conduct, were intrusted. We learn from the Patent Rolls that the interview between the King and Simon Langton took place at Winchester about the middle of March. Langton in the presence of the bishops entreated the king that he would receive his brother as archbishop of Canterbury; 'and when,' continues the entry upon the roll, 'we would have spoken to him about a reservation of our dignity in this matter, he told us that with respect to that he could do nothing for us unless we put ourself entirely into his hands.' (Cal. Rot. Pat. p. 3.) Several other letters of safe conduct were granted to Simon Langton about this time, but nothing can be made out of the confused statements respecting them in the Calendar to the Patent Rolls. We shall never be able to judge correctly respecting John's conduct upon this occasion, until these all-important Records are published.

† We here quote the words of Lingard, (Vol. III. p. 28.) an excellent authority upon such a subject. If it had consisted with our space, we would have extracted the equally accurate but far more elaborate passage of Hume relating to the same events. It is scarcely possible to praise too highly the account given by the latter historian of John's quarrel with the Pope. Correct in style as in matter, it has all the interest of romance, and, alone, would go far towards placing its author at the head of English historians.

lands and effects of the clergy throughout the kingdom. It would appear that persons were appointed in every county to be 'keepers of the effects and rents of clerks and religious houses;' but certain religious houses and other descriptions of ecclesiastical property were occasionally committed to other persons than the ordinary keepers. Thus Geoffrey fitz Peter, the Earl of Essex, and the Justiciary, had a grant of the custody of the rents of ecclesiastics charged upon his lands, or those of his wards, or other persons belonging to his family. (p. 107 b.) The grants were made during the King's pleasure, and the grantees were answerable to the King for the rents and profits in the usual manner of custodies. Numerous exceptions occur, as, for instance, the following, in the case of the Archdeacon of Stafford, who is proved by the next writ to have been at the same time sent to the continent upon an embassy. 'The King to the Sheriff of Nottingham and Derby, &c. We command you that you permit the effects and rents of our well-beloved the Archdeacon of Stafford in your bailiwick to be in peace, and to remain in the custody of his servants, because he will answer therefore to us if we desire it; and let us know what things have remained in his custody—and what is their value. Witness myself at Audingeburn, the 27th day of March [1208].' (p. 107 b.) In explanation of this writ having been directed to the 'sheriff' instead of the '*custodes*,' we would suggest that it was probably granted before the '*custodes*' had obtained possession, which they would do through the sheriff, of the property referred to. Re-deliveries to the ecclesiastics were generally effected by writs directed to the '*custodes*,' as in the following instance.

"The King to Reginald de Cornhulle, &c. Know you that all the lands, houses, tenements, rents, and chattels, of the brethren and houses of the hospital of Jerusalem in England, which we have taken into our hands on account of the religious and clerks of England, we have committed to the custody of the Prior of the same Hospital, to be kept in his hand, because he has undertaken that he will answer to us at our will for all the proceeds, and that nothing thereof will he send beyond sea without our license. And, therefore, we command you that you permit him to have those things in manner aforesaid, and that you thenceforth in nowise intromit therewith. Witness myself at Bedhamton, the 1st day of April [1208]. Letters in the same form were written to the other Custodes in whose Bailiwicks the Hospitallers had lands."—(p. 108.)

The lands of all the Monks of the Cistercian order were very favourably treated; whether on account of a payment to the King, or for what other reason does not appear, but the following writ establishes the fact.

"The King to Geoffrey de Aties, &c. Know you that we have restored to the Monks of the Cistercian order, throughout all England, all their lands, rents, and effects, taken into our hands on account of the interdict. And therefore we command you that every thing belonging to them in your bailiwick you cause them to have without delay, and the same to hold in peace so long as it pleases us. Witness myself at Waverley the 4th day of April [1208]. Letters in the same form were written to all the custodes throughout England."—(p. 108 b.)

The following curious writ proves how completely the clergy were at the mercy of the '*custodes*.'

"The King to Hugh de Nevill, &c. We command you that you allow the Monks, Canons, Nuns, and all religious persons in your bailiwick, their reasonable estovers out of their own [effects], to wit, two dishes for dinner; and the Clerks reasonable estovers out of their own, by the view of four lawful men of every parish; to wit, to those who have had that they may have out of their own. But those who have sold their corn, and have nothing out of which they may be supported, let them seek where-out they may have; and let them do this until we command otherwise. Witness myself at Gildeford, the 6th day of April [1208]."—p. 109. b.

There seems to have been some general precept which regulated the allowances to be made by the custodes to the clergy, but we have not found any thing more than occasional references to it in writs directed to custodes, who probably were complained of

for having abused their power (vide p. 110, 111 b.). The oppression of the custodes was not the only difficulty against which the clergy had to struggle. The following writ affords a singular proof of the summary character of legal proceedings at this time, and leads to the inference that the clergy, and not the king, were the unpopular parties in the pending dispute. It does not appear to the sheriff of what county it was directed ; probably it was sent to every county.

“ We command you that you cause it to be cryed, without delay, throughout your county, that no men, as they love their bodies and goods, either do or say harm to the religious men, or clerks, against our peace ; and that if we can catch any body in the fact we will have him hung at the next oak. Witness myself at Marlebridge the 11th day of April [1208].”—p. 111

We can fancy that this writ is couched in the very words in which the direction for it proceeded from the mouth of the angry and impetuous monarch. The following exemption is worthy of notice, and may be useful to the topographer.

“ The King to Adam Tyson and Adam Esturmy, &c. We command you that you permit William, the priest of Bradewater, who is erecting the Church of Waverley at his own cost, to hold in good peace all rents and possessions, and all his tenements in your bailiwick, taken into our hands on account of the interdict, that he may complete the said erection thereout. Witness myself at Sutton the 7th day of April [1208].”—p. 110.

All church preferments or presentations, bestowed by the Bishops who were out of England, were not merely rendered abortive by being at once seized into the King's hands, (p. 126), but persons who accepted preferments from them were warned to quit the country without delay.—(p. 130.)

This state of things lasted for five years, during which time the Pope excommunicated the English monarch, afterwards absolved his subjects from their allegiance to him, and finally pronounced against him a sentence of deposition. Whilst these proceedings were going on, John kept alive the attention of his subjects by hostile expeditions into Scotland, Ireland, and Wales, of which many particulars are to be found in these Rolls. We will quote two which relate to the ‘ Welsh expedition.’

“ The King to Geoffrey de Lucy, &c. We command you that immediately upon sight of these letters you send our eighteen gallies from Chester, upon a cruise along the coast of the land of Lewelin, to destroy and sink the ships and gallies and boats of our enemies of Wales, and to do them harm by every means in their power ; but always be very careful lest harm should happen to you from the land or power of William Earl Marescall ; and send to Bristoll two gallies with our stores, and let those who bring them apprise us when they arrive at Bristoll ; and if you want money let us know. Witness myself at Nottingham the 17th day of August [1212].”—p. 121 b.

“ The King to Falkes, &c. We command you that you destroy the Abbey of Stratfleur, which gives succour to our enemies, as you have informed us, by every means in your power ; and as to the weak untenable castles in your bailiwick, let them be burnt, and let those which are strong, and which can be held, be well fortified and kept. Witness myself at Nottingham the 17th day of August [1212].”—p. 122.

At every successive stage of the papal punishments, the difficulties of the English sovereign increased. Of all the bishops only three remained in England ; some of the judges declared it unlawful to act under an excommunicated prince ; and, at length, treason crept in amongst his barons. To protect himself, as well as he could, he administered to them new oaths of allegiance ; and procured them to sign charters binding themselves to serve him faithfully (p. 118). Some of these charters were executed by sureties ; as, for instance, the Earl of Boulogne and Hugh de Boves undertook by charter that William de St. Audomar would serve the King faithfully. p. 119. Another practice, which forcibly illustrates the manners of the times, was resorted to

as a means of binding the slippery fidelity of his subjects; he demanded their children as hostages. There seems every reason to believe that these hostages were kept in a very easy and honourable manner; but such a practice clearly shews upon what bad terms the King stood with the most influential of his subjects. The dreadful consequences which resulted to William de Brus and his family from the refusal of his wife to entrust her son to a man who had murdered his own nephew, are well known, having been related by Hume. The following entries illustrate the mode in which these hostages were treated.

“The King to Richard de Chartray, &c. We send you your nephew Philip, hostage for Reginald de Chartray, your brother, commanding you that you keep him safely as a hostage. Witness myself at Clarendon the 27th day of February [1208].” —p. 104. b.

It will be observed that the above writ is dated before the publication of the interdict, and therefore proves that the practice of requiring hostages had been resorted to by John before that event. It is principally quoted to shew the manner in which the hostages were kept; in the present instance the young gentleman was committed to the care of his uncle. It is well known that John was interrupted in his Welsh expedition by the discovery of a conspiracy to assassinate him. The following writs refer to that transaction as well to the subject of hostages.

“The King to William Earl Warenne, and Edward Archdeacon of Durham, and Philip de Ulecot, greeting. Know ye that Richard de Umframvill has bound himself to us by his charter, to deliver to us his four sons and his castle of Prudhomme, as hostages for his faithful service. So that if we can discover that he was present at the treasonable conference held against us, or was a participator in the said treason, his aforesaid sons and his castle aforesaid, and all his lands shall be forfeited to us, and that we may do with his body as with the body of our traitor. And the same Richard will deliver to us his castle on Friday in eight days of St. Bartholomew, and the aforesaid hostages, to wit, his four sons, he will deliver to us on Tuesday next after those eight days, wheresoever we shall then be. And therefore we command you that the said castle you receive from him on the aforesaid Friday, and that you keep it safely, and let his lands be in peace until his aforesaid sons and his castle be shall have delivered to us; and let us know how he conducts himself. Witness myself at Kingshaugh the 24th day of August [1212].”—Vide p. 122. b.

Whether upon a subsequent arrangement the King was satisfied with the possession of two instead of four of these ‘little ones,’ does not appear, but the following writ occurs respecting two of them.

“The King to Ralph de Ralegh and Geoffrey de Martigny. We send you two of the sons of Richard de Umframvill, namely, Odivell and Robert, and command you to let them wait daily before the Queen at dinner. But their preceptor is not to come before the Queen. Let them also sleep at night in the hall, and see that they be honourably attended to. Witness the King at Durham the 3d day of September [1212].”—Vide p. 123. b.*

The final papal sentence of deposition was entrusted for execution to the King of France. He had already greatly narrowed the dominions of John, and entered willingly into the holy warfare which had for its apparent aim to strike him out of the number of European sovereigns. Great rewards both temporal and eternal were promised by the Pope, and an armament was collected of a magnitude corresponding with the importance of its object. In the mean time John was not idle. Many proofs occur in this volume of the care with which he cultivated the friendship of foreign powers, especially of those whose interference could check the designs of

* This is one of the specimens given in Mr. Hardy's Introduction, p. 47. With the correction of a misprint, and one other alteration, we have gladly availed ourselves of his translation.

France. He repaired his castles; levied troops in every quarter; issued orders for the manufacture of many ouels, petraries, quarrels, and other warlike implements; summoned the Earl of Pembroke and the Bishop of Norwich, his governors in Ireland, to come to him with all the troops they could muster; and actually collected an army of sixty thousand men upon Barham Downs. 'If,' says Matthew Paris, 'there had been but one heart and mind amongst them, the Kingdom of England might have defended itself against every prince under heaven.' In addition to his preparations by land, his fleet, to which he always gave great attention, commanded the sea, and to all outward appearance his cause was still prosperous. At this particular period it unfortunately happens that the roll is defective. The circumstance is not noticed by the Editor, but, from the number of blanks in p. 129, we presume it has become obliterated by time. We find many writs relating to the general summons for the defence of the kingdom previous to the 12th April, 1213, but from that day to the following 24th May, no writs occur. Between these two dates John's position had materially altered; through the intervention of the Templars, who appear to have interested themselves deeply in the affair, an interview was brought about between the King and Pandulph, at Dover. The result is well known. Upon terms strangely humiliating, John procured peace and absolution, and Pandulph returned to the King of France to forbid him any longer to entertain hostile designs against the repentant son and humble vassal of the papal church. Although the roll of this precise date is absent, many curious particulars respecting the settlement may be picked up here and there. The Templars, as we have before remarked, interested themselves in bringing about the reconciliation with the Holy See; the interview with Pandulph was at the Temple at Dover; there also took place the resignation of the kingdom into the hands of Pandulph; and John removed immediately afterwards to the Temple at Ewell (p. 133); they were keepers at that time of large quantities of treasure belonging to the king—and subsequently, when he was absolved, we learn from the following writ that the Master of the Temple was present, and that the king laid himself under a curious obligation to him.

"The King to William our Treasurer and G. and R. our Chamberlains, &c. Deliver out of our treasure to the Master of the Knighthood of the Temple in England nine marks of silver, for one mark of gold which the same Master lent us for an offering on the day on which we were absolved. Witness myself at Thodmers the 22d day of August, in the 15th year of our reign [1213]."—p. 148 b.

The Master of the Temple here mentioned was Elmeric, or Aymeric St. Maur, or Seymour. His services to the king were rewarded by several grants of immunities to his order, which are noticed on these rolls.

No sooner was the English monarch freed from his apprehensions of invasion by his settlement with the Pope, and a total defeat of the French fleet by his brother, the Earl of Salisbury, than he determined to employ the vast body of troops he had collected together, in an endeavour to regain his continental dominions. The entries upon these rolls are full of this design, and exhibit the King's situation as clearly as it is possible to do. What, for instance, can more vividly exhibit the bustle, the very agony, if we may so express ourselves, of preparation for a deadly conflict, than the following.

"The King to the Sheriffs of Dorset and Somerset, &c. We command you that as you love us, yourselves, and your own bodies, you buy for our use all the oats you can lay your hands upon, in the counties of Dorset and Somerset, to whomsoever they may belong, and that you take the money for this purpose from the abbies in our hands, and in your custody, and elsewhere, wherever you can get it, whether upon loan, or in any other manner; and do not let this be delayed for want of money, be-

cause you know well that three thousand quarters of oats will not be sufficient for us. We also command you that setting every thing aside you cause to be made, day and night, as many pasture-hurdles as you can, in the wood of Wimburnchaunt, so that each may contain ten feet in length, and seven in breadth. Also cause to be made at Bridport, night and day, as many ropes for ships, both large and small, and as many cables as you can, and twisted yarns for cordage for balista. See also that as well the oats as the ropes and the cables, as the twisted yarns, we have ready without delay when ever we shall send for them. And the cost which you shall expend in this matter by the view and testimony of lawful men in the purchase of the oats aforesaid, and in the carriage, and in the making of hurdles, and in the carriage thereof, and in the making of ropes and purchase of the aforesaid twisted yarns, shall be allowed you at the Exchequer. Witness myself at Dover the 29th day of May, on the 15th year, &c. [1213].”—p. 134.

These mighty preparations were rendered fruitless by the want of cordiality between John and his Barons.

The agreement between John and the Pope was immediately followed by the return of the Bishops to England, and the entry of Langton upon the duties of his archbishoprick. Many important writs occur respecting these points. The following are some of them.

“ The King to the Bailiffs of the Port of London. Know ye that we have given license to the Lord Bishop of London, that he may send one ship to London with his own baggage from parts beyond seas. And therefore we command you that you permit that ship to come and depart without hindrance. Witness myself at Wingham the thirty-first day of May [1213].”—p. 134.*

“ The King to Peter de Crohun and Eudo de Lascell, &c. Know ye that we have restored to our venerable father, Stephen Archbishop of Canterbury, the Archbishoprick of Canterbury, entirely, with all its appurtenances. And therefore we command you that the Manors of Herge and Hese, which we delivered to you, you deliver without delay to Henry the Archdeacon of Canterbury, who has been appointed in that behalf. Witness myself at Wingham the 31st day of May [1213].”—p. 134.

“ The King to Henry de Sandwic, &c. We command you that you let the Bishop of Norwich have three cogs [vessels] out of those which are at Sandwich, without delay, to be sent for the Lord Archbishop, and the Bishops, that they may come into England. So that the same Bishop of Norwich pay their freight, and that nothing be charged to us on that account. Witness Robert de Vipont at Chileham, the 11th day of June [1213].”—p. 137 b.

“ The King to the Sheriff of Kent, &c. We command you that without delay you cause our venerable father Stephen, Archbishop of Canterbury, to have full seizin of his lands, and rents, with his possessions, and liberties, such as he ought to hold them, and as his predecessors were accustomed to hold the same. Witness myself at Esseleg the 13th day of July, in the 15th year of our reign [1213]. Similar writs were directed to the Sheriffs of Middlesex, London, Sussex, and Surrey; tested in the same manner, and dated on the same day.”—p. 145 b.

Many other writs occur upon the same subject, and several relating to the payment of the compensation to the clergy (p. 158), and the tribute to the Pope. (p. 158 b). Indeed there is scarcely any point in the arrangements between the King and the restored clergy that is not illustrated, and oftentimes fully explained by entries upon these rolls.

(To be continued.)

* This writ was afterwards cancelled upon the Close Rolls, and entered upon the Patent Rolls. See Calendar, p. 4 b.

MONUMENTS OF THE LONG FAMILY.

(With a Plate.)

MR. URBAN,

THE two monuments, both in the county of Wilts, which form the subject of the accompanying plate, are reduced from the originals recently executed by a young, self-taught, and native artist, the son of Mr. Sampson, a carpenter, at Lea, near Malmesbury.

The upper monument which you have given, is on the south side of the nave of the church of South Wraxall; and is commemorative, as the armorial bearings sufficiently indicate, of one of the family of Long, the early possessors of the old manor-house (now the property of R. G. Long, Esq. of Rowd Ashton) not far from the church.

Respecting the individual to whose memory this monument was raised, there exists no evidence beyond its character and its coats of arms. The effigy appears, beyond a question, to be that of a female, and the shield held by the angel bears the coat of Long, impaling Berkeley quartering Seymour. The lion, or some herald-begotten monster of that genus, on the right, has, as will be observed, a shield suspended to its neck, bearing the coat of Long, and that on the left a similar shield bearing (but which is not perhaps given quite in the true spirit of the original) the coat of Seymour; viz. a pair of wings. It appears, however, to have sustained considerable injury since I saw it in 1822, especially the head of the lion on the right. In the pannel at the foot of the monument, but partly obscured by the doorway of the aisle or side chapel, this latter bearing appears again, in relief, though not on any shield. On the south side no traces of any carved work are visible. The whole has been so lamentably disfigured by the indefatigable industry of the white-washing gentry of the Georgian era of Church embellishments, and so fearfully mutilated by the exercise of that ingenuity which seems to be the peculiar birthright of the English commonalty, aided and abetted by the efforts of a school occupying the adjoining pew, that it required, when I visited the spot in 1822, a most minute examination; and after tearing down much boarding, in order to decypher

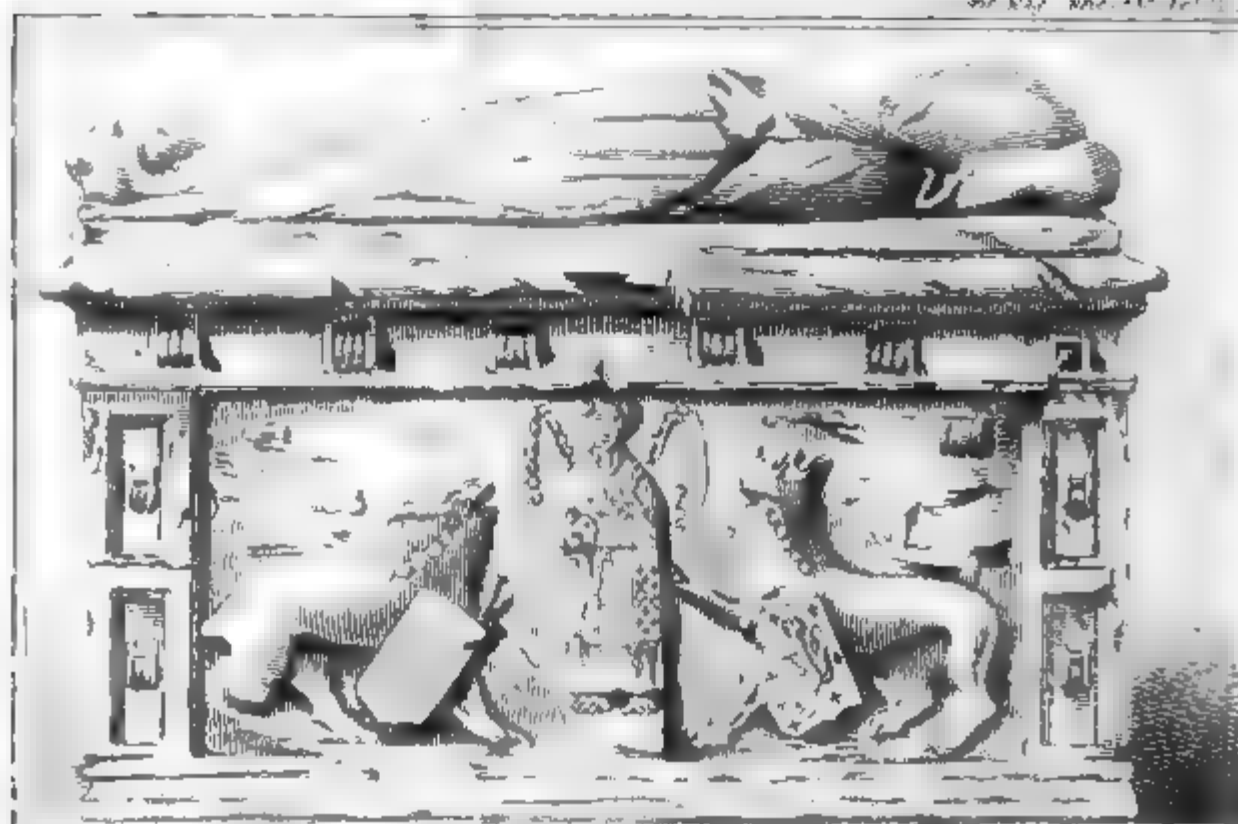
the true charges on the chevron in the coat of Berkeley, I felt satisfied in then pronouncing them to be three roses, and that fact seems to be borne out by the circumstance of the Longs, about a century and a half ago, speaking of the "distinction of three roses on the chevron," in their coat of Berkeley. The only charges that I have ever yet been able to find on any coat of Berkeley, were (and they will be noticed in the lower monument) annulets. Those on the monument at Wraxall were decidedly not annulets. Tradition has long since married one of the ancestors of the Longs to a Berkeley of Beverstone, and another to a Seymour. According to some authorities the Beverstone branch bore the coat within a border Argent. It is clear from this monument that the female in question was a Berkeley. It is also equally clear that she came of a branch of Berkeley that had previously intermarried with an heiress of Seymour. At the same time it appears passing strange that both on the monument and in the earliest armorial bearings of the family, the Seymour coat should occupy the prominent position, and to the entire exclusion of that of Berkeley. Long, Popham, Seymour, and Long, quarterly, were the almost invariable arms used by the family; and Popham certainly did not bring in Seymour. The only contemporary alliance of Berkeley and Seymour that I have yet met with, will be found in the following pedigree in Le Neve's Baronets, vol. i. Coll. Arm.

Edmundus Seymer, = Joh'a, uxor.
Chivaler,

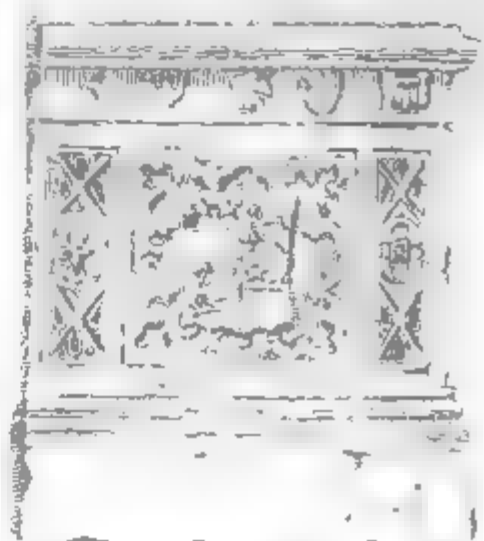
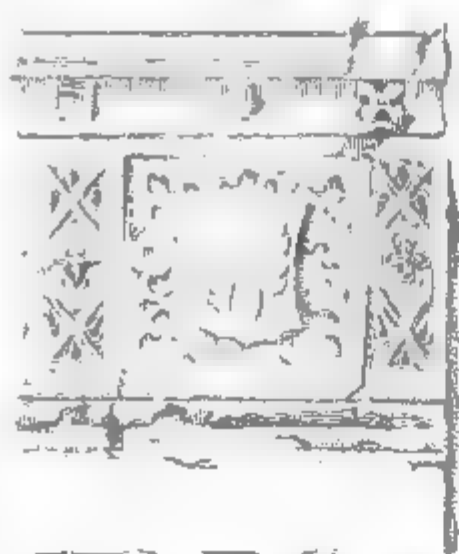
Tho. Seymer. =

Elizab. fil. ux. Tho. Berkeley, æt. 16.
Vide Esch. 9 H. 5.

With regard to the supposed date of this monument, it may, I think, from its character, be assigned to the fifteenth century, or about the time of Henry the Fifth and Sixth, or Edward the Fourth. The fetterlock, with which it is so profusely ornamented, was a badge used by the Longs; and as Aubrey tells us in his MSS. in reference to their tenure of Draycot Cerne,



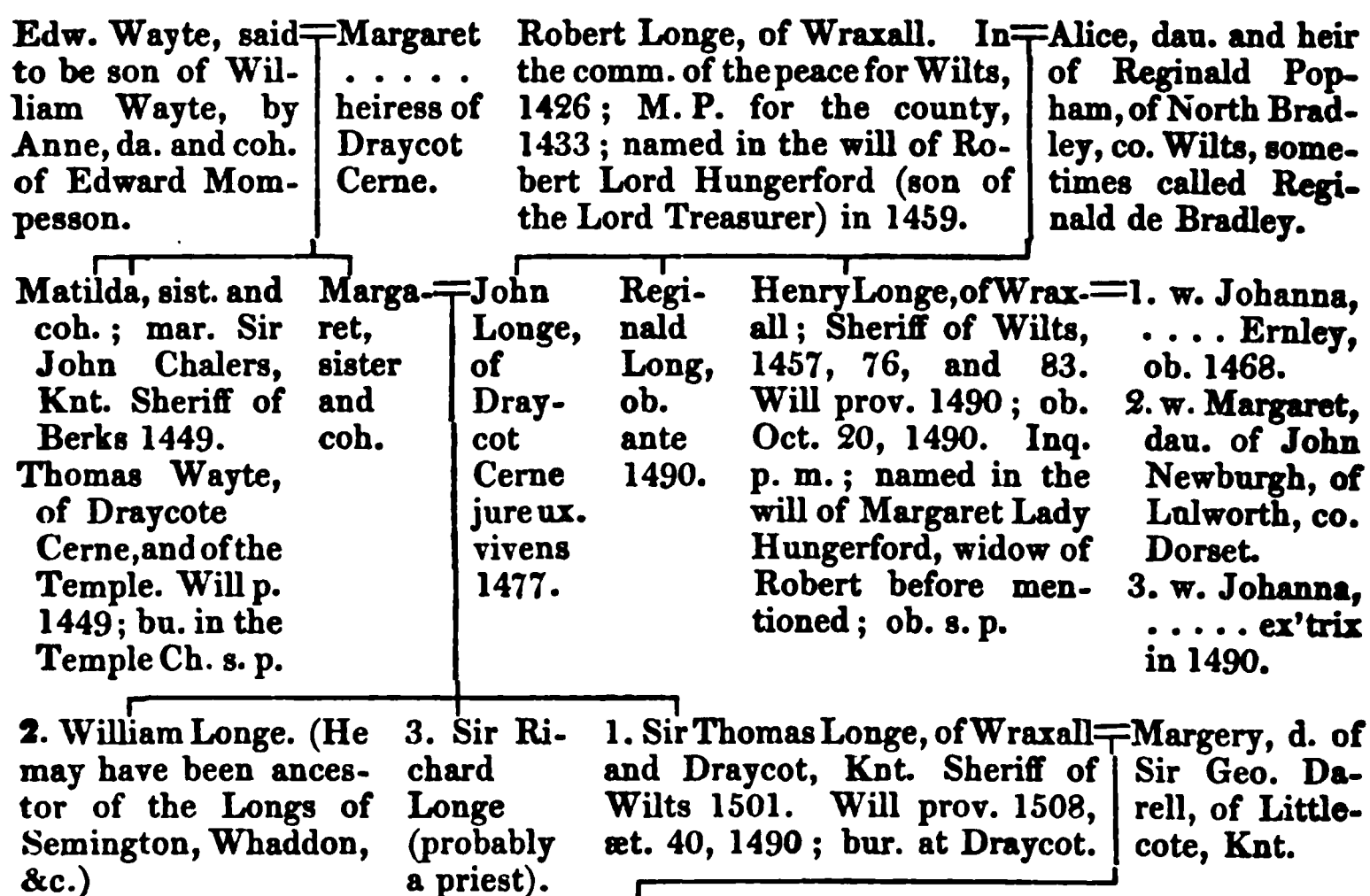
MONUMENT, AT WRAXALL, WILTS



MONUMENT OF SIR T LONG, AT DRAYCOT CERES WILTS

"held by petit serjeantie, viz. by being Marshal at the King's Coronation, which is the reason the Cernes gave the Marshal's lock for their cognizance." Now there is no doubt but that Draycot Cerne was held by that tenure, and a fetterlock may, in consequence, have been a badge of the Cernes; but as the property of Draycot did certainly not come into pos-

session of the Longs until after 1449, (that is, on the death of Thomas Wayte) and then not through any match of Berkeley or Seymour, it is impossible to refer the Wraxall fetterlocks to that connection. This will be better explained by the subjoined pedigree, which will also further illustrate the second monument in the Plate, of the identity of which there is no doubt.



A quo the late Sir J. Tylney Long, Bart. the last known male descendant of the Longs of Wraxall and Draycot.

In noticing the descent of the Draycot property from the Cernes to the Longs, and the hiatus in the pedigree not yet filled up, I would observe that this hiatus extends over a period of only eleven years. On the death of the last of the Cernes (Richard de Cerne), his heir was found to be John Hering, then (viz. in 1438) aged 42; Thomas Wayte, who inherited from his mother, died in 1449; from which facts we may fairly, I think, reduce this hiatus nearly one half, giving Wayte about five years possession. In 1452 John Long presented to the living, and there appears to have been no presentation, at least none is recorded, from the presentation by Edward Cerne in 1413, to that time. It is not possible, within the limits of this communication, to enter at any length into the pedigree of the Cernes. But if the Inquisition taken in the 16th of Henry VI. was a true

and just one, it is clear that there was an intervening family between the Cernes and the Herrings, with whose name we are yet unacquainted. It has been supposed to be Burell of Langley Burell; but on no other ground that I can see, excepting that the name of Reginald occurs, and that Reginald de Burell was lord of Langley in the 9th of Edward I. The Inquisition on the death of Richard de Cerne is curious, as shewing the attention paid to descents in those days. It traces through six generations in pursuit of a common ancestor. The jurors found that Richard de Cerne was lord of the manor of Draycot, and that he died in the 8th of Henry VI. and that John Hering was his cousin and heir, and then aged 42; viz. that he (John Hering) was son of Walter, son of Alice, daughter of John, son of Roger, son of Roger, son of Reginald, son of Anastasia, daughter of Godfrey,

father of Philip, father of Henry, father of John, father of Edward, father of Edward, father of the before-mentioned Richard.

With respect to the badge of the fetterlock, Le Neve says in his *Baronets*, p. 46.

“This fetterlock hath been used by Long; it was a badge of — Cerne, Marshall at the Coronation by tenure. See an Inquisition after the death of Richard Cerne, who died sans issue. Thomas Long his heir; a MS. of mine, P. L. Norroy, formerly St. Lo Kniveton's, in 4to, fol. 45, quoting an Inquisition dated 16 Hen. VI. p. 41.”

We have no authentic record by which to carry the pedigree of Long beyond Robert. The earlier descents are vague and traditional, and only given in a letter of the date of 1668, quoted in Collins's *Baronetage*; but the statement of Leland, who lived in the time of Sir Henry Long, the son of Sir Thomas, carries with it some authority from its coincidence with what we know to be the fact. He makes the first of the race (Thomas by name) acquire a fortune by a “good marriage” to which he was “preferred” by one of the “old Lords Hungerford,” meaning, I apprehend, the father, grandfather, or great-uncle, of the Lord Treasurer, who flourished in Wiltshire in the reigns of Edward the Second and Third. “To him,” he says, “succeeded Robert and Henry. Then came one Thomas Long, descending of a younger brother and good skill of the law,” &c. Which skill of the law brought him in contact, as it appears, with Thomas Wayte of the Temple, and his sister the heiress of Draycot Cerne. The only theories that I shall venture to offer with respect to this monument, are first, that it may be the monument of the mother of Robert Long; and secondly, that it may be the monument of the relict of Henry Long, of whose maiden name we are ignorant. It cannot be his (Henry Long's) monument; first, because the figure is so obviously a female; secondly, because he expressly desires, in his will, to be buried “*coram altâ cruce*,” and that this monument is at the side of the nave. It is possible that it may have been removed, but I think not. If the individual commemorated was the mo-

ther of Robert Long, the supposition of a descent from the match of Thomas Berkeley and Elizabeth Seymour, of course falls to the ground, inasmuch as Elizabeth was only born in 1406, and Robert Long (who would have been her grandson) was in the Commission of the Peace in 1426, and Member for the county in 1433.

In 1566 Sir Robert Long, who was grandson of Sir Thomas, added to or repaired the south aisle of the church of Wraxall, as appears by that date, and his initials placed between a fetterlock and a buck's head over the outer door. This aisle is separated from the nave by a wooden screen, immediately under which is the monument before mentioned. There is a stone doorway communicating with the nave, and which partially obscures the monument, over which again appear the initials R. L. and the two badges. It would be preposterous to suppose that the monument was erected as a posthumous honour by Sir Robert Long, and the adoption of the Popham badge (the buck's head) used by him, and previously by his grandfather Sir Thomas, seems to point out the date of this monument beyond a question, to be either antecedent to Robert Long and Alice Popham, to commemorate (but which there is no just ground for supposing) some other wife of Robert, or the third wife of Henry. I incline to the belief that it was erected by Robert Long towards the middle of the fifteenth century, or sooner, to the memory of his mother, presuming her to have been a Berkeley, and that the reason why the coat of Seymour was honoured with more distinction than that of Berkeley, although subsidiary to it in the line of descent, was that her father, Berkeley, was a younger brother, and that his wife's inheritance was of greater importance. At the same time it must be admitted that, if she was an heiress of any note, it is singular that no record is to be met with relating to her possessions. My conjecture therefore would make it the monument of the wife of the Thomas Long of Leland, who was preferred “to the good marriage” by the intervention of one of the first Lords Hungerford, and the father in fact of Robert Long, who married Alice Popham. Robert Long

was probably born about 1400, and his father might well have been one of the waiting gentlemen of Sir Thomas Hungerford, the Speaker, whose decease took place in 1398.

The next monument, of which you have given three sketches, is on the north side of the chancel of the church at Draycot, and was erected to the memory of Sir Thomas Long, of Wraxall and Draycot. This Sir Thomas was a man of some weight in the county of Wilts, and we find him numbered with the "grete compaignye of noble men" who went with Edward Duke of Buckingham, in 1496, to meet the King at Taunton, then in pursuit of Perkin Warbeck. Amongst the Wiltshire gentry on that expedition appear Maurice Berkeley, probably brother of William Marquess of Berkeley; William Stourton; John Semar, brother-in-law of Sir Thomas Long; Richard Beauchamp Lord St. Amand; Roger Tocotes, second husband of Elizabeth Lady St. Amand; Edward Darell, brother-in-law of Sir Thomas Long; Amias Paulet; William Seyntmaur; and Walter Hungerford, son of Robert Lord Hungerford by Eleanor Molines. Sir Thomas was knighted at the marriage of Prince Arthur; and his arms, as entered in Claud. C. III. are Long and Seymour quarterly.

A description of this monument is given in Aubrey's Collections, Part I. printed by J. Davy, Queen-street, Seven Dials, in 1821, but as it is incorrect in several particulars, I shall describe the armorial bearings, &c. according to my notes made on the spot some years ago.

"Sir Thomas Long, Knight," says Aubrey, "lyes buried by the north wall of the chancell, under a rich gothique altar monument of freestone without inscription; his heaume and crest do yet hang up."

Fig. 1. represents the east end. It will be observed that the quatrefoils on every side of the monument are charged with the two badges, viz. the buck's head and fetterlock.

The only coat of arms on this side is that of Seymour, painted on a stone shield in the centre pannel, Gules, two wings inverted Or. It may be here observed that this coat of Seymour is represented in various ways,

the wings being sometimes erect, sometimes inverted, sometimes conjoined, sometimes not; as fashion and fancy seem to have dictated.

Fig. 2. represents the west end. In the centre of the cornice is a horse's head in stone, the crest of Cerne, and on the right and left are the arms of Stourton and Popham, painted on the cornice, that is, not in relief.

The centre shield of stone bears St. John and De la Mare quarterly; and here I must state that the painter, in his ignorance, has inverted the St. John coat in the fourth quarter, but which has been corrected by Mr. Sampson in his sketch.

Figure 3 is the south side. The ornaments about the cornice are as follows:

1. A mutilated crosslet in stone relief.
2. The coat of Popham.
3. A mutilated crosslet in stone.
4. Long, impaling, Gules, on a chevron three Torteaux, quartering Seymour. Evidently meant for Berkeley and Seymour quarterly.
5. A crosslet of stone.
6. Stourton.
7. A crosslet of stone.
8. Seymour as before.
9. A stone shield, bearing a chevron charged with three annulets. Aubrey calls them Bezants.
10. Or, on a chief Gules, a Bezant between two wings Or. Apparently, I think, a mistake for the coat of Popham, the wings being put in the place of the buck's heads.
11. A lion rampant in stone.
12. Azure, a bend engrailed cotized Or—Fortescue.
13. A lion rampant in stone.
14. Long imp. Quarterly

The 2d and 3d seemed to be Popham. Aubrey offers no opinion of what the charges appeared to be in his time.

The three large stone shields in the pannels bear—that in the centre, Long impaling Darell,—that in the right, Gules, a chevron charged with three annulets, between nine cross-crosslets, apparently Or, impaling, Per pale Or and Azure, a cross moline Counter-changed. This coat seems to be intended for Berkeley, impaling the coat of Malwyne or Malwayn. The colours, it is true, are different (Malwyne being party per pale Argent and Sable); but the instances of false colours are so numerous, that we may

fairly refer the coat to that family. It is quartered by Ernley, whose ancestor married an heir of a family of Best, who had married an heir of Malwyne. The Malwynes or Malwaynes were of Echilhampton, in Wilts, and in the 44th of Edw. III. John Malwayne held lands at West Grafton, in Wilts. A William Malwyne was also the incumbent of Draycot, in 1458, to which living he was presented by John Long. The shield on the left bears simply Long.

The identity of this monument, without particularly referring to Aubrey's authority, is sufficiently established by the centre shield of Long, and its impalement of the coat of Darell. In accounting for the introduction of some of the other coats, we have only a glimmering to guide us. The coat of Seymour and the coat of Berkeley (in spite of its annulets) are to be traced to the monument at Wraxall. With respect to the shield bearing St. John quartering Delamare, I am not aware of any connexion of either of these families with the Longs. Private friendship and propinquity of residence were not unfrequently the grounds for the introduction of coats of arms in houses, and even on monuments. There was an early match between the Delamares and Newburghs, and also between them and the Seymours; but to neither of these would I refer the coat in question. I have strong doubts whether any St. John ever intermarried with an heir of Delamare. Leland states that the three daughters and heirs of Peter Delamare, who was the Lord of Bromham and Steeple Lavington, married St. John, St. Amand, and De-la-Roche, dividing his lands; but he afterwards corrects this statement on the authority of Mr. Baynton, whose ancestor (Dudley) had married the heir of the last Lord St. Amand, and the name of St. John is in a note replaced by that of Paulett. St. John married the heir of De-la-Bere, and hence I imagine the mistake to have occurred. I will not here enter at large into the history of the Delamares, excepting to observe that the heiress of Peter Delamare married De-la-Roche, whose heir married Beauchamp, whose son having married

the heiress of the Lord St. Amand, was summoned, *jure uxoris*, in that barony. His son, the next Baron St. Amand, of the Beauchamp line, died without legitimate issue, when the Bayntons inherited, as being the representatives of his aunt, Elizabeth Lady Dudley. The last of the Delamares of Nunney, was Elias Delamare, and his sister and heir intermarried with William Paulett, the second son of Sir John Paulett. She died in 1413, and was buried at North Petherton, in Somersetshire. I have said that I would not embarrass my narrative by a long digression about the Delamares, although there is much interest in their hitherto unexplained history; but I cannot refrain from noticing the fact, so characteristic of the race of churchwardens, and which I myself saw (not the operation, but the result) in the last year, viz.—that, in order to effect a consolidation of monuments in a corner of the north aisle of Nunney church, one of the Delamares and his wife were required to suffer amputation (a little below the knee if I rightly remember) and that they are now accordingly to be seen jammed in upon their stumps!!

In the time of Aubrey, much painted glass existed in the windows of the old house of the Longs, at Wraxall, of which not a single vestige is now visible, nor is there the slightest clue by which to trace the cause of its destruction or dispersion. This is perhaps the more remarkable, as Aubrey's notes appear to have been made subsequently to the civil wars, when the marching of troops, and the lawlessness of the times, necessarily produced much damage to the houses of the gentry, and might have accounted for the loss, had it taken place sooner. As my memoranda are transcribed from transcripts of Aubrey, perfect accuracy is not guaranteed. The original MS. is at Oxford, as is well known.

Windows in the hall at Wraxall. This window semée of stag's horns Or.

Coats as follow:

1. Or, three Torteaux, a label of three points Azure, each point charged with three Plates. [This is Courtenay of Powderham. Sir Philip Courtenay married a daughter of the Lord Treasurer

Hungerford, which may be the ground for its appearance.]

2. Or, an eagle displayed Gules. [This is probably for Walrond, an ancient Wiltshire family.]

3. Quarterly: 1 and 4. Azure, a lion rampant Argent, crowned Or, Darrell; 2 and 3. Argent, two bars voided Sable, in chief two demi-lions rampant Gules, Calston. [Darell married the heiress of Calston, of Littlecote.]

4. Gules, three fish hauriant Argent. [A coat of Lucy. This family was of Dorsetshire, and intermarried about the 15th century with a Long of Purse Candel, in that county—a cadet, no doubt, of the Wraxall line. There is a fine monument in the church at Purse Candel, bearing the coats of Long and Lucy.]

Another window semée of Marshal's locks—Quarterly: 1 and 4, Checky Or and Azure, a chevron Ermine, Newburgh; 2 and 3, Gules, a chevron between six crosslets Argent, Beauchamp. [Perhaps in honour of Henry Duke of Warwick, who died in 1445, and was the son of Earl Richard, by Elizabeth Berkeley.]

2. Cardinal Beaufort's coat.

3. Or, on a chevron Gules a mitre Or, a border engrailed Sable. Stafford Archbishop of Canterbury. [He was translated to Canterbury in 1443, and died in 1452.]

4. Gules, three lions passant Or, a border Azure semée of fleurs de lis Or. Holland. [Probably in honour of Henry Duke of Exeter, who fled to France after the field of Barnet.]

Window semée of Marshal's locks—Quarterly: 1 and 4, Checky Or and Azure, a chevron Ermine, Newburgh; 2 and 3, Gules, a chevron between six crosslets Argent, Beauchamp. [Perhaps in honour of Henry Duke of Warwick, who died in 1445, and was the son of Earl Richard, by Elizabeth Berkeley.]

In the dining-room, a very noble one, in the windows.

1. Quarterly: 1 and 4, Azure, on a bend Or three mullets Argent. [Query, if meant for Burell, of Langley Burell, or Burrell.] 2 and 3, Argent, three demi-lions Gules, Esturmy. [No one of the Esturmy family, whose heir married Seymour, appears to have intermarried with the Burells, who held Langley in the time of Henry the Third and Edward the First; but the Esturmy pedigrees are very scanty.]

2. Gules, a chevron Argent between ten crosslets. Berkeley.

3. Quarterly, France and England.

4. Long.

5. Quarterly, Montacute and Monthermer.

6. Same as 1. viz. Burell and Esturmy quarterly, impaling Long and Berkeley quarterly. The chevron in Berkeley being, in this instance, charged with three Torteaux.

7. Long.

8. Quarterly, 1. and 4. Gules, a lion rampant Or. 2. Gules, a fret Argent. 3. Sable, fretty Or; all within a garter. [In honour, I imagine, of William Fitzalan, 10th Earl of Arundel, whose mother Eleanor was daughter of Sir John Berkeley, of Beverstone, and died in the 3rd of Henry VII. having remarried Walter Lord Hungerford.]

9. Long, impaling Or, three bends Azure, a border engrailed Argent, perhaps meant for Newborough.

10. Gules, a chevron Argent, charged with three Torteaux between ten crosslets. Berkeley, called of Bruton.

In another chamber, in the windows. The edges of this window, Long, with the Marshal's lock, as it used to be with the Saxon crowns.

1. Gules, 10 billets Or.

[Cowdrey. A moiety of the manor of 4 G

1. Gules, a saltire Argent, charged with a rose Gules and Azure. [In honour, no doubt, of Neville Earl of Warwick and Salisbury.]

Barton Sacey or Stacey, in Hants, was held by Sir Thomas de Cowdrey, in the 14th of Edward III. and it appears to have been held by Fulke de Cowdrey about the 41st of the same monarch. Sir Philip de Popham and Elizabeth his wife, held it in the 21st of Richard II. and in the 10th of Henry V. it seems to have devolved to Peter Cowdrey, who had married Matilda, one of the daughters and coheirs of Philip and Elizabeth Popham; Margaret, another sister, married John Cowdrey. A moiety of this manor descended, as I have stated elsewhere, to Robert and John Long. Edward Cowdrey, who was sheriff of Hants in 1403, is stated to have borne the field Sable instead of Gules; but Sir Thomas Cowdrey, of Berks, bore Gules, and he was of the same family. Peter Cowdrey, of Herriard, whose coheir married Richard Paulett, bore Gules, three billets Or.

2. Cowdrey impaling Bluet.

3. Quarterly, Cowdrey and Popham. The latter charged with a crescent.

4. Popham.

Aubrey calls the crescent a distinction of Popham of North Bradley.

In another chamber.

1. Berkeley of Bruton; impaling, Party per pale, Argent and Sable, a cross flory Counterchanged, probably Malwayne, as on the monument of Sir Thomas Long at Draycot.

2. Quarterly 1 and 4. Gules, a fess Argent between six martlets Or, Beauchamp. 2. Gules, two lions passant Argent. (I am not sure whether Aubrey does not make them rampant Or, but it is a decided error.) Delamare. 3. Azure, three fish naaint Argent. Roche. All within a border semée of leaves Vert. [This is, no doubt, for Richard Beauchamp, Bishop of Sarum from 1450 to 1482, the brother of William Baron St. Amand. The Bishop, however, seems to have borne a border semée of skull-caps. His nephew Richard Lord St. Amand, who died in 1508, speaks in his will of his friend Sir Thomas Long, and bequeaths the manor of Charlton to his son

Henry Long, and also leaves money to his younger son John Long.

Besides this glass at Wraxall, and which is now entirely gone, Aubrey mentions a house at Chippenham, behind the church, "of ancient building," with three escutcheons in painted glass.

1. Quarterly, Beauchamp, Delamare, Roche, and Beauchamp.

2. Long impaling Azure, two bends Or, a border engrailed Gules. Newborough. [This is the coat of Henry Long and his second wife Margaret, the daughter of John Newborough or Newburgh, of Lullworth.]

3. Barry of six Argent and Gules.

I am not aware whether this glass exists or not. There was also, in Aubrey's days, as appears from Part 1st of his Collections, some glass at Draycot, of which nothing now remains, the old house having long since given place to one of modern, and rather mean elevation.

It will be observed that there is a political character in most of the above coats of arms, not immediately connected with the family, which show the Longs to have been stout Lancastrians, and in this they followed their reputed patrons the Hungerfords. It will be seen, on referring to the pedigree, that Henry Long is reputed to have first married an Ernley. This fact is derived from the Inq. p. m. of the 6th Hen. VII. and of which (not having actually seen it) I am rather sceptical. First, because it is stated to affirm that Henry Long was seised of Wraxall and Bradley in right of his said wife, which we know not to be true; and secondly, that the Ernleys do not appear to have emigrated from Sussex until the marriage of John Ernley with Joan Best, at a far later period. Your's, &c. λ.

BAINES'S HISTORY OF LANCASHIRE.

MR. URBAN,

Bolton.

I AM induced to offer a few remarks on three parts of Baines's History of Lancashire, in consequence of the number of inaccuracies with which they abound. Not being a subscriber, I do not see the work regularly; but if these three parts may be taken as

specimens of the whole, it is decidedly unworthy of the patronage it has received from the public, and of the importance of the county it assumes to describe. I should conjecture that a great part is written by some person sent round the country to collect information, whose crude and inelegant

sentences seem to be printed at once, without the Editor, who is responsible to the public, ever taking the trouble to revise them. I will not occupy the pages of your valuable Miscellany, nor the time of your readers, by further comment, but proceed to point out some of those imperfections which, if not corrected and avoided in future parts, will ever prevent this History from ranking with Nichols's Leicestershire, Baker's Northamptonshire, or other sterling topographical works.

In Part XXXV. page 35. George Marsh is said to be "to be apprehended by Edward, Earl of Derby, on Wednesday, the 14th of March, 1555, and brought before him for examination. If the martyr's first examination" were really "before Sir Roger Barton in Smethells hall," as is asserted in page 45, why is it not alluded to in this Memoir?

Page 41, line 4. The Editor has already described two other townships as Over "Hulton" and Middle "Hulton;" why, then, does he call this township Little "Hilton, or Hulton," giving *Hilton* the precedence. *Hilton* is a provincialism, which prevails only amongst the lowest class of people, and by them is used also in speaking of the two former townships.

— 11. *Earl Kenyon*. There never were any Earls Kenyon. The present peer is only the second Baron, as is correctly stated in the 18th line. In line 22, there is considerable obscurity about the sentence beginning "This George," *Roger Kenyon* being the person spoken of in the preceding sentence.

Page 42, line 1. For *M. Fletcher*, read *E. Fletcher*.

— 15. "Farnworth Church, on Halshall Moor [Halshaw Moor]" is "not" in this township, but in the adjoining one of Farnworth, under which district parish it ought to have been described.

Page 43, line 14, for parish of *Bolton*, read parish of *Dean*.

Page 44, line 20, for Croupback, read Troutbeck.

Page 45. The account of Smithills (or as it is called throughout the work, Smethells) hall, in this and the following page, is a tissue of truth and fiction so curiously thrown together, that it would be as utterly impossible for a stranger to imagine what sort of a place is meant to be described, as it would to correct this account without entirely rewriting it. From the words "court-yard in the centre," in line 29, the reader would conceive that the house itself completely inclosed such a yard; whereas the building

forms three sides of a quadrangle, the south side being open to the terrace or lawn. What the Editor means by "wings," are the east and west sides of this quadrangle. "The domestic chapel," which occupies only a part (*not* the whole, as we are given to understand) of the east side, seems to fill a great space in his imagination, being again mentioned in page 66, line 26, as a distinct building "adjoining to the hall." The shaded walk enveloped in ivy," "at the western extremity of the building," has no existence. The "several paintings on glass, by foreign masters," which are spoken of in page 40, lines 2 and 3, as having been "recently introduced into the south window," are in reality the same "stained glass, representing coats of arms, warriors armed cap-a-pee [pie], trophies, &c." with which, we are so sagely told, in page 54, line 34, the library "is glazed."

We are told, in line 13, of "the unlimited use of the cellars of Smethells for a week in every year," claimed by the lord of the superior manor of Sharples; but the Editor has omitted a very important fact, viz., that this inconvenient custom no longer exists, the late Mr. Ainsworth having purchased the right.

Page 47, line 9. The word "champertry," an old law term, is used (or rather abused) to describe the appearance of the country.

Were there so many peers bearing the title of Willoughby de Parham, that the Editor deemed it necessary, in line 25, to designate the one who was interred in Horwich chapel, as "of Rivington," to distinguish him from his contemporaries. It was certainly necessary to give the bewildered reader some clue to the person intended, as the last Lord Willoughby de Parham, who died in 1779, when the title became extinct, never lived at Rivington, or had any property there. Hugh Lord Willoughby de Parham resided at Shaw-place, in Heath-Charnock, died in 1765, and was buried at Horwich: it is therefore to be presumed that he is meant by the Editor; but a hatchment only, *not* a "monument," was put up in the chapel after his decease.

Page 50, line 37. *Street-gate* is the name given by the country people to that part of Little Hulton which adjoins the turnpike-road to Manchester; and should not have been noticed at all by the author, except in his account of the township, where he ought to have remarked, that the existence of the Roman road from Manchester to Blackrod, was the origin of this appellation.

Page 52. In giving the derivation of

the name of BOLTON, the Editor does not trace it from the original word Botl, mansio, forming Botltune, but sets out with Boltune, omitting the gradations of Bobelton and Bothelton.

Page 53, line 12. The names Wefleleg and Fanedisch occur here, as they also do in the note below. I should presume that the transcriber of the document here alluded to, must have mistaken the letters s. t. for f. f. ; as the places intended to be named are Westleigh and Standish : Longeree is most probably in the original Longefre.

Page 54, line 19. It seems most likely, that the "Manor of Bolton," mentioned here as part of the possessions of Thomas Earl of Lancaster, was Bolton-le-Sands, and not Bolton-le-Moors ; as in Esc. 1 Edw. III. n. 88, it is placed between Skerton and Wyresdale, along with two other places in the north of the county, and in the Hundred or Wapentake of Lonsdale : while in Esc. 35th Edw. III. n. 122, the name Bolton, meaning Bolton-le-Moors, occurs between Hagh Parva and Brightmet, places in its own neighbourhood.

Page 59, lines 16 and 35, for Akers read Acres.

Page 63, line 33. I am at a loss to know what is meant by the church being "in two divisions." The south porch was probably rebuilt by William Lightburne, or during his wardenship.

—line 35. The interior of the church consists, besides "a nave and two side aisles," of a chancel and two chapels. The nave is lighted by clerestory windows, and is separated from the north and south aisles by clustered columns (*not* "massive pillars plainly fluted") consisting of four equal-sized shafts, connected throughout their whole length by a hollow moulding, the capitals of which are unfortunately hidden by the projection of the galleries. The various figures ornamenting the intersection of the beams sustaining the roof of the nave, are not so "rude" as might be supposed, and consist of the letters I.H.S., the Eagle and Child, the crest of the Stanley family, and the arms of Man (of which island the same family were petty sovereigns), circles, foliage, &c.

Page 64, line 1. "Formerly there were stalls in the church ; the eagle and child, emblems of the Stanleys, are carved beneath a moveable seat." Here is a specimen of topographical editorship ! The fact is, the original stalls, twelve in number, still exist in the chancel ; and all, as is usual, have folding seats ; under one of which is the crest (*not the emblems*) of the Stanley family ; and under another is

an acorn, for the Bartons of Smithills. The canopies which surmounted these stalls and the screen which separated the chancel from the nave, together with the tracery environing the Chetham and Bridman chapels (of the former existence of which the Editor says not one word) were all destroyed during the incumbency of the Rev. Thomas Bancroft, when the pulpit and reading-desk were removed from their ancient site to the place they now occupy. On the front of one of the desks before the stalls are carved two angels, supporting between them a square shield, with the bouche for the lance to pass through, which fixes the period of their erection anterior to the middle of the reign of Henry VII., when shields of this make were disused. If the shield ever had any charge, it has been defaced.

Page 64, line 3, for Sir Robert Barton read Sir Thomas Barton.

After speaking of the deaths of Sir Robert [Thomas] Barton, and Sir Rowland and Lady Bellasys, and saying, in line 9, that "the following epitaphs record their interment," the editor gives us a copy of the inscriptions, together with one "upon a tablet in the wall of a chapel to the north of the altar, to the memory of Humphrey Chetham, esq. founder of the hospital," &c. What in the name of common sense has this tablet to do with Sir Thomas Barton, and Sir Rowland and Lady Bellasys ? Even if it were a monument, which the editor would lead us to understand, it ought to have been described in the proper place, viz. where the Chetham chapel is noticed in p. 65 ; but it is not a monument, nor a tablet in the wall, but merely a few boards painted and framed, and set up across the angle of the north-east corner of the Chetham chapel, for the purpose of recording, in each year, the several Governors of the Chetham hospital in Manchester, who should be chosen for Bolton and Turton, a list of whose names are painted upon it, in two columns, from the year 1651 down to the year 1728 for Turton, and 1737 for Bolton.

We are then gravely told, in line 22, that "Upon a large bookcase in the same chapel, which contains some books, purchased out of the bequest of this benefactor, is inscribed, The gift of Humphrey Chetham, esq. 1655." You will be surprised, Mr. Urban, when I tell you that there is no such bookcase, either in the Chetham chapel, in the vestry, or in any part of the church. Previous to the erection of the north gallery, in the year 1796, there was a bookcase in this chapel, but it was then removed, and what has become of it is doubtful.

After alluding to the monument erected two years since to the memory of the late Lieut.-Colonel Fletcher, the editor is silent as to the existence, in the church, of any other tablets or inscriptions. From this silence the reader would infer that there were none, while in fact there are no fewer than nine; any of which are as deserving of notice as the heading of the list of Governors of the Chetham hospital.

— line 29, "*ancient original parishes.*" No doubt the readers of Baines's History of Lancashire would have been satisfied with one only of these epithets.

Page 65, line 9, for "*Sir Henry Bridgman,*" read *the Earl of Bradford*. Sir Henry Bridgman was created Baron Bradford in 1794, and died in 1800.

— line 10, *north window*. There is no north window, this chapel being open on the north to the chancel.

— line 11. After "*Bishop of this Diocese,*" it would be better to add, from 1619 to 1657, during which period this chapel became the property of the family.

It may not be impertinent here to notice, that during the iniquitous sale of Bishops' lands by the Parliament, between the years 1647 and 1651, "*the Archdeacon's house in Chester*" was, by a conveyance dated 27th September, 1650, disposed of to "*Adam Bancks*" for 31*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.*; and "*the Bishop of Chester's pallace*" was, by a similar deed dated 13th December in the same year, conveyed to "*Rob. Mallory, and Will. Richardson,*" for 1098*l.* Collectanea Top. et Gen. vol. i. 290-1.

Page 66, line 27. There is nothing particularly "*interesting*" about the vicarage: it was new fronted within the last twenty years.

— line 28. "*The Lecturer*" is not "*one of the Curates,*" being entirely independent of the Vicar, and not taking any parochial duty.

— line 32, for "*Great Bolton has one episcopal,*" read, Great Bolton has *two* episcopal.

— line 36, for "*Sweet Green,*" read Bradford Square. The term "*elegant*" is incorrectly applied to Trinity chapel, as it is a most incongruous and disproportionate edifice; the tower is extremely narrow in comparison to the width of the body, and so low, that the "*richly ornamented pinnacles*" which surmount it, are carried to a preposterous height, in order to obviate in some measure this glaring defect.

Page 67, line 2, in the note for "*in the house occupied,*" read, in the house *formerly* occupied.

Page 68, line 9, for "*township of Blackwood,*" read, township of Blackrod.

Page 68, line 20, "*A marble monument.*" The editor may call this slab of thirty inches square a marble *monument*, and the fine bas-relief of 7 ft. 9 in. high, by 3 ft. 10 in. broad, to the memory of Lieutenant-Col. Fletcher (mentioned in p. 64), a mural *tablet*; but all your readers would, on inspection of the two, dissent from this dictum, and agree that the terms *monument* and *tablet* should be reversed.

Page 73, line 29, "*A branch of this canal passes to Bury over an aqueduct at Raikes.*" This is incorrect. The canal from Bolton to Manchester and Bury, certainly passes over an aqueduct near the Raikes; but the *branch to Bury* leaves the Bolton and Manchester line at the extremity of the township of Little Lever, two miles from this aqueduct.

Page 74, line 7, for "*Great Moss-street,*" read, Great Moor-street.

— line 11, "*from Bolton to Manchester, by way of Bury.*" The line of the Bolton and Manchester railway does not run within *three miles* of Bury.

Page 75, line 30, under the head of "*Manners,*" the editor here remarks, that there is amongst the people in this place "*a mode of settling their quarrels by single combat, that cannot be too strongly condemned;*" as if this brutal custom were peculiar to this town or parish; whereas he knows, or ought to know, that it prevails more or less over a very widely extended district, and indeed (in p. 76, line 19) he even calls it "*the Lancashire way of fighting.*" I therefore think, that the prevalence of this barbarous custom ought not to have been noticed in the description of the town of Bolton only, but in the general history of the county.

Page 76, line 2, "*At races, fairs, and on other public occasions, contests of this nature are witnessed by crowds of persons, who take part on each side, with as much interest as is excited by the regular boxing matches of the south.*" This sentence is a downright libel. Some thirty or forty years ago this may have been the case, but to speak of such scenes as occurring in 1834, is really too bad! A stranger would infer, either that no system of police existed in Bolton, or that it was completely inefficient.

— line 7, clogs "*covered with iron plates, and studded with large nails, are commonly worn.*" Clogs of this kind are *not commonly worn* in Bolton, whatever may be the case in other parts of the county. Boys of from twelve to seventeen years old *sometimes* wear them; but, above that age, instances of their use are rare, except amongst colliers, who find large nails of great service to prevent their

feet from slipping when dragging coal-waggon in the mines.

Page 77, line 19. There is no regular "Concert-room." The Little Bolton Town Hall is generally, though not exclusively, used for that purpose.

Page 79, line 5. The town of Bolton has not, nor ever had, any armorial bearings. Those named here were assumed without any authority.

Page 86, line 2, for "the Croal, the Tonge, and the Bradshaw, with the Irwell," read *the Croal with the Irwell*. From the sentence, as it at present stands, the mind of a stranger would be impressed with the idea that Little Lever was situated at the confluence of four rivers, which is not the case; as the Tonge and the Bradshaw, after being united about a quarter of a mile, join the Croal upwards of two miles before the latter streamlet meets the Irwell. All three are insignificant rivulets or brooks, whose names are changed in almost every township through which they flow, but, as the town of Bolton stands upon the Croal, I think, although its course be the shortest, its name ought to be retained, in preference, for the joint stream.

— line 15. "The aqueduct over the Tonge and the Bradshaw." This aqueduct is thrown over the river Tonge *alone*, about two hundred yards below its junction with the Bradshaw.

— line 29, for "two Kist-vaens an urn of red earth," read two Kist-vaens *in which were* an urn of red earth.

— line 30, for "with a bronze spearhead and armour," read, and a bronze spearhead. The words "and armour" should be struck out, as there was not any armour found.

Page 87, line 7, for "mullion" read mullioned.

— line 16. On reference to Esc. 47th Edward III. n. 19 (not n. 22 as erroneously stated in the note), I do not think that the Editor is borne out in his supposition that Brightmet was comprehended "within the manor of Manchester;" and in proof of my opinion, I refer to the *Calendarium Inquis. post mortem*.

Page 88, lines 3 and 4, for "held of the Earl of Ferrers and the King," read, held of Earl Ferrers and by him of the King.

— line 20, for "Crompton Ford," read Crompton Fold.

Page 29, line 9. "Bolton o'the Mores" may shew the ancient orthography of the distinctive appellation, but certainly does not indicate the etymology of the word Bolton.

— line 14. It is trivial to notice

that "coins of Elizabeth have been dug up in the township," as the productions of her mint are commonly found in almost every parish in England. Had an immense hoard been discovered, it would have been worthy of remark.

— line 28. "Sharples is not a Manor," &c.—If Sharples be not a Manor, why is it called in page 46, line 11, "the superior Manor of Sharples."

— line 29, for "can claim," read could claim. The late Mr. Ainsworth purchased this manorial right.

Page 90, line 3. Should not "ferns and fossils were found," be read, *fossil ferns were found*.

Page 92. It is here stated that "the father of William de Radeclive held twelve bovates of land "in Edgeworth and Heton, two of which he gave in marriage with his daughter to Robert de Hennetwisel," but this is not confirmed by the Testa de Nevill', where, in fol. 405, it will be found that William himself held twelve bovates, notwithstanding his father had given two away.

Page 97, line 23, for "by the fee of the third part of one knight," read, by the third part of a knight's fee. See Testa de Nevill', fol. 404.

Page 106, line 19 to 23. The whole of this sentence betrays the greatest ignorance. Shaw-place is not in the Township of Pilkington, but in that of Heath-Charnock. Henry Lord Willoughby de Parham never resided here, nor had any connection with the place, and he is mentioned before Hugh Lord Willoughby, although Hugh was his predecessor in the title. Hugh Lord Willoughby de Parham *died* here in 1765. George the last Lord Willoughby de Parham is called "a descendant of the Willoughbys de Eresby," as if he alone had sprung from that family.

— line 36, "but now the parties in this part of the parish are required to travel a distance of eight miles to their parish church." This is not true, as the marriage ceremony is still regularly performed in the episcopal chapel of Rivington.

Page 107, line 6, "at a place called Winter Hill." This sentence is also incorrect: before the dissenting chapel was built, the nonconformists assembled for divine worship in a field near Rivington Hall, full two miles from Winter Hill.

Page 108, lines 5 and 6, "reclaimed and enclosed the extensive common called Red Moss." This is rather anticipating the fact; so far from the Moss "being reclaimed and enclosed," it is now only being *drained* by steam, and that more as a trial for the engine, than for the pur-

poses of cultivation; as the ingenious inventor of this curious application of steam-power has obtained leave from Sir Robert Holt Leigh to try his experiments on this Moss, preparatory to the engine being taken over to Ireland, to drain and plough the bogs there.

— line 11. "Blackrod was the site of the Roman station of Coccium." It is giving a false view of the question to quote the Monk of Cirencester on this point, as the learned Historian of Whalley has so completely established the identity of Coccium and Ribchester. Even if Mr. Baines has determined to be led by Dr. Whitaker, he ought still, in common justice, to have given his readers, in a note, the benefit of Dr. Whitaker's most conclusive remarks on this subject.

— line 22, "Lostock Hall, an erection of the age of Queen Elizabeth." If the Editor has formed his opinion of the age of Lostock Hall from the date on the Gatehouse, he has reasoned from false premises; for the Hall itself was of a much earlier period than the reign of Elizabeth.

I have now followed Mr. Baines through an entire parish, and fearing lest your readers should be displeased at the space occupied by so dry and uninteresting a subject, will conclude by merely noticing a few errors, which occur in some of the remaining pages of this 37th part.

Page 113, line 31, for "1403," read 1404—"the day next before the feast of St. Michael the Archangel in the fifth year of the reign of King Henry the Fourth," fell on Sunday the 28th, 1404.

Page 115, line 12, For "of the king's arms," read of the queen's arms. It seems very unnecessary to have noticed this "excellent painting;" as it is customary to have the royal arms emblazoned in some conspicuous part of almost every parish church.

Page 131, line 4. "Chat Moss, probably a possession of St. Chad or Cheadda,

Bishop of Mercia, seated at Chester, A.D. 669, originally an immense forest."

On this derivation of the name of Chat Moss, I will only remark that there is a word which Dr. Whitaker says (in his History of Whalley, page 11, edit. 1801.) "occurs much oftener in the composition of local names than we are aware of—this is the British Coed, a wood—which is reflected in *Coitmore, Cadbeeston, Chatmoss, Catlow*, and many others;"—and that the above words "originally an immense forest," seem to confirm Dr. Whitaker's etymology. And with respect to St. Chad's bishopric being seated at Chester, Mr. Baines is evidently wrong, as Venerable Bede says: "He [Ceadd] had his episcopal see in the place called Licetfeld [Lichfield] in which he also dy'd, and was bury'd, and where the see of the succeeding bishops of that province [Mercia] still continues."* St. Chad was canonized in 669.

Page 135, line 24. "Pen-hulton [in the possession of Hulton]." I must here again refer Mr. Baines to the Historian of Whalley, for a more correct derivation of the name of this township. Dr. Whitaker's remarks on the etymology of Pendle Hill, will apply with equal force to Pendleton. The composition of the word [Pendle hill] is an instance he says, "in which a name once significant, but become unintelligible by change of language, has had an explanatory syllable attached to it: thus the British *Pen*, or head, became in the Saxon era *Penhull*; and this continued to be the orthography of the word till long after the Conquest—afterwards, however, the second syllable was melted down into the insignificant *die* and required another explanatory addition, altogether constituting the modern Pendle hill."

Yours, &c.

M. D.

* See the Ecclesiastical History of the English Nation, written in Latin by Venerable Bede, and now translated into English from Dr. Smith's edition, MCCCXXIII. page 280.

ROMAN INSCRIPTIONS AT CAERLEON.

Mr. URBAN, *New Kent-road,*
March 12, 1835.

MY attention has lately been directed by my friend, Samuel Cowper Brown, Esq. of Lewisham, F.S.A., to his fac-simile copies of some Roman inscriptions which he recently had seen at Caerleon, in Monmouthshire.

The name of this place, to adopt the most probable and accepted derivation, distinguishes it as the City of Legions, an important post in the military dominion of the Romans in Britain.

Julius Frontinus, who was Prætor in Britain under the Emperor Vespas-

sian, (see vol. cii. ii. p. 21.) subdued the warlike native tribe, called by the Roman writers Silures, notwithstanding their difficult and mountainous country, and having once rendered himself master of Siluria, took care to secure the permanence of his conquest. Of Frontinus, Tacitus has left us, with his characteristic brevity, the following summary but comprehensive eulogy on occasion of this very transaction:—“Frontinus vir magnus (quantum licebat) validamque et pugnacem Silurum gentem armis subegit, super virtutem hostium locorum quoque difficultates eluctatus.”* Frontinus, on the site perhaps of some British fastness or fortress, founded the Roman Isca Silurum, the Romans contenting themselves, as in many other instances, with retaining the original British term, denoting the situation of the place on a great river, called by the natives, by way of eminence, Isc (Usk) or the water†, merely softening the termination by the addition of the final a. The second Legion Augusta had constituted the principal force by which this conquest was achieved; and, by the well-known and admirable policy of the Romans, the legionary soldiers were made the means of introducing the useful arts into the wild and savage district of Siluria, thus confirming their dominion by the strongest of social ties, participation in the comforts and intellectual intercourse of civilized life. The August Legion have left at Caerleon indelible records of their useful occupation in their quarters: numerous are the wall and roof tiles from time to time found at Caerleon, moulded by their hands, and impressed with the stamp LEGIO SECVNDA AVGUSTA, as also the inscriptions dedicated by that body to the memory of their deceased companions in arms, to the reigning Emperor, or to tutelary gods.

In the time of Giraldus Cambrensis, who wrote an account of the journey of his metropolitan Archbishop Baldwin through Wales, to preach the

crusade towards the close of the 12th Century, the City of the second Legion, long before abandoned by its founders, presented, after ages of decay, splendid vestiges of its former grandeur and importance. “Passing,” says the honest monk, “from thence [from Usk] to Caerleon, and leaving far on our left hand the castle of Monmouth, and noble forest of Dean, situated on the other side of the Wye and Severn, and which amply supplies Gloucester with iron and venison, we spent the night at Newport, having crossed the river Usk three times. Caerleon is called the City of Legions; Caer, in the British language, signifying a city or camp, for there the Roman legions were accustomed to winter, and from that circumstance it was called the City of Legions. This city was of undoubted antiquity, and handsomely built of brick by the Romans; many vestiges of its former splendour may still be seen. Immense palaces, ornamented with gilded roofs, in imitation of Roman magnificence, a tower of prodigious size, remarkable hot baths, relics of temples and theatres, enclosed by walls, parts of which remain standing. You will find on all sides, both within and without the circuit of the walls, subterraneous vaults and aqueducts, and, what I think worthy of notice, stoves constructed with wonderful art to transmit the heat insensibly through narrow tubes.” A modern tourist in Wales has explained Giraldus’s gilded roofs, by observing, that some of the Roman tiles bear marks of a metallic incrustation, with which their surface glitters and shines. I have myself seen fragments of Roman pottery of a similar description. An inscription at Vienna, in Dauphiné (the Vienna Allobrogum of the Romans) transcribed by Montfaucon in his Italian diary, shows that the ancients sometimes adorned their buildings with tiles of gilded bronze,† of which the

* Tacit. in vit. Agric. edit. Elzevir, p. 729.

† Usg, Uisgue, water; hence Usquebaugh (Usg bach) great or strong water, a name applied to an ardent spirit.

‡ DD. FLAMINICA VIENNAE
TECVLAS AENEAS AVRATAS
CVM CARPVSCVLIS ET
VESTITVRIS BASIVM ET SIGNA
CASTORIS ET POLLVCIS CVM EQVIS
ET SIGNA HERCVLIS ET MERCURI
D. S. D.

Montfaucon’s Italian Diary,
by Henley, p. 2.

power, it embarked for the Continent. If the above additions to the memoirs, contemporaneous with its presence in Siluria, should be found acceptable for your Magazine, so long

distinguished as a storehouse of historical, topographical, and antiquarian information, I shall feel pleasure in having had the opportunity of communicating them.

A. J. K.

CRYPT AT ST. SAVIOUR'S, SOUTHWARK.

Mr. URBAN,

May 12.

DURING the last six weeks the monastic buildings adjacent to the north side of the ancient Priory Church of St. Mary Overy (now St. Saviour's Church) have been in progress of demolition, and now scarcely one stone remains upon another. A description of these relics, with a plan from recent measurements, will, I trust, be acceptable to the readers of the Gentleman's Magazine.

The remains were visited by the indefatigable John Carter in 1797, and again in 1808; the results he communicated to the Gentleman's Magazine.* Within the two periods much had been destroyed, but since the latter date, until the present final destruction, little change occurred, and the remains were nearly, or quite, in the same state as they are described to be by that excellent antiquary, and to whose brief but accurate survey I beg to refer your readers. I have been able to render a more particular and minute description, in consequence of having readier access to the buildings than could have been afforded at a period when they were occupied as warehouses.

The principal portion of these remains was a crypt, placed at a right angle with the Church, and constituting the basement story to a hall or gallery of equal extent. It apparently formed the western side of a court or quadrangle, surrounded on three sides by buildings, having the present vestry and the Church to the south, an ancient range to the north, and a wall, as the eastern boundary. An old foundation, at a short distance from the eastern extremity of the church, was brought to light upon the demolition of the houses for the approach to the Bridge, and which may be considered as the boundary of the monastic buildings in that direction. The western side of the crypt partly abutted on the cloisters and partly on a range

of buildings of an earlier date, extending to the west. The north front was open to the water. The south wall was situated at the distance of 21 feet 5 inches from the north wall of the transept; the intervening space, used as a stable, was divided transversely by an ancient wall of brick, three feet in thickness, shewing the remains of two lofty arches turned in the same material, of the age of Edward IV. The exterior features of the crypt and its superior edifice were much injured by modern repairs and alterations of a mean and inconsistent character. In the east front was a small window, nearly square, with a pointed head, enclosed in a square label, No. 1 in plan, and near it, an ancient doorway, No. 2 in the plan, similar in its character to the south door of Eltham Hall, of the time of Edward IV.; the other openings, if there were any, in the original work, had been enlarged into modern doorways. In the superstructure, two windows existed in the same front, one of which was walled up; the remainder of the upright of the walls exhibited a mass of deformity, in consequence of the ancient work having been repaired with brick, and defaced with many windows, broke out without regard to taste or architectural effect.

The north wall, when visited by Mr. Carter, was concealed by the Crown public-house,† on the removal of which a door and window were discovered; the door, like that in the east wall, had a low pointed arch, (No. 5) and was of the same period. It was situated rather singularly at the corner of the front, and was evidently an enlargement of an older opening effected in all probability at the same time as the principal entrance to the court on the eastern side of the remains. Of

* Vol. LXXVIII part ii. p. 606.

† The sign of this house (a crown) was carved in stone, and the form, as well as the eight bars, showed it to be anterior, at least, to the great Rebellion.

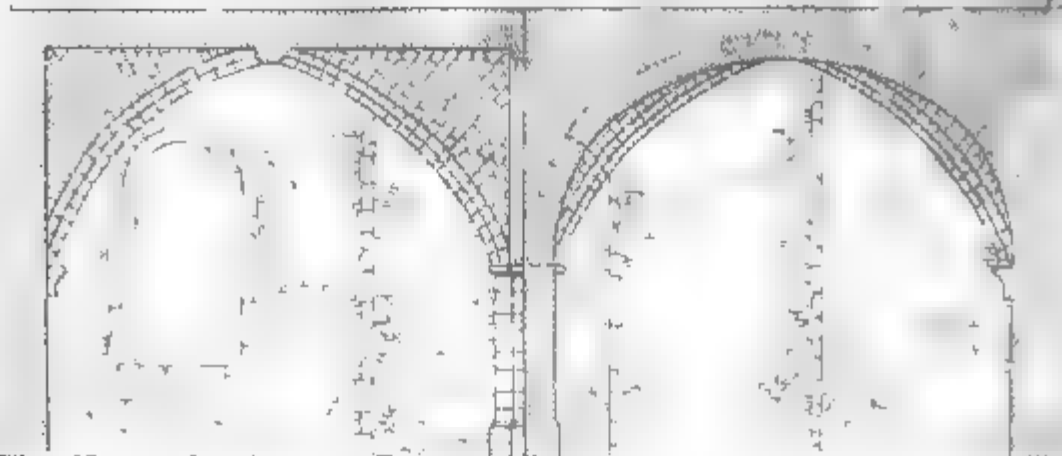


S. Barker 1871

W. H. Stiles 1872

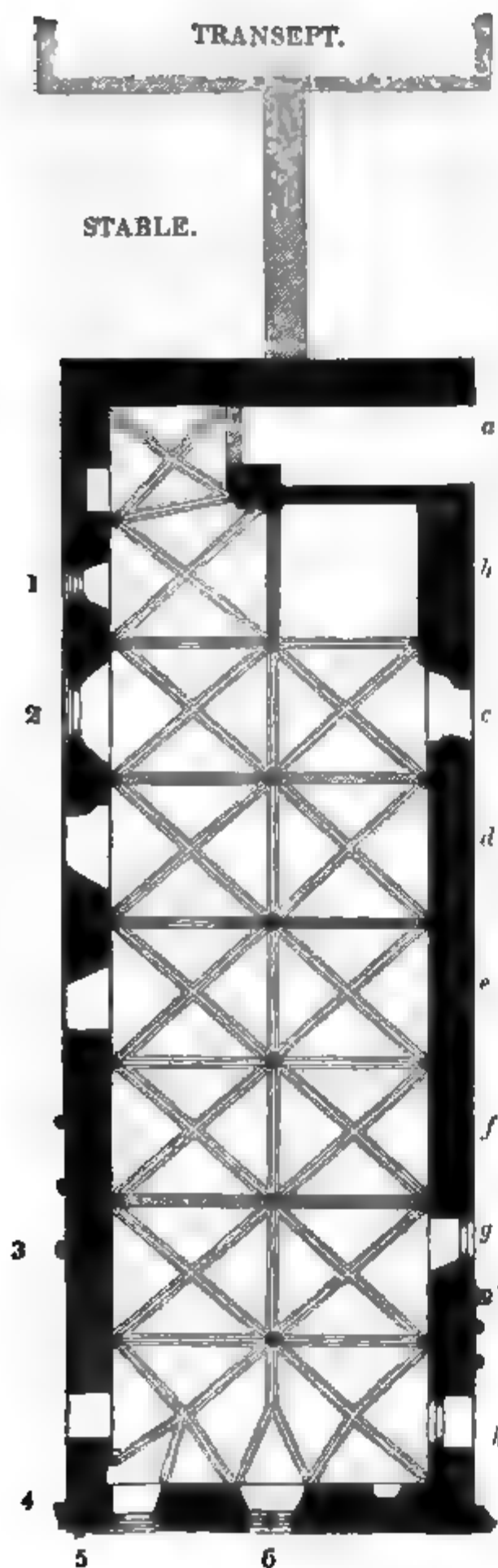
VIEW AT THE SOUTH END

Section



Scale of Feet

CRYPT, ST SAVIOUR'S, SOUTHWARK.



this entrance, the pier of the arch existed, attached to the adjacent angle; the archivolt having been destroyed; but on the removal of the buildings, a fine square-headed label belonging to this entrance was brought to light, the pier (No. 4) alone being visible when it was seen by Mr. Carter. The window, in the north front (No. 6) though much defaced, shewed the remains of a square-headed weather cornice, and though at first sight it might be mistaken for an insertion of the Tudor period, was of a much earlier date; it was nearly square, and divided by a single mullion. Above had been originally a large window. The wall had been rebuilt at some period, and it only shewed vestiges of jambs, some disjoined, and other in their places, so as to defy any attempt at restoration. Against the west side, the earth had been raised to a height nearly equal to the crown of the vault; the point of the arch of a window or doorway in the crypt, might be seen above the surface of the earth which obscured the remainder, and in the upper wall, just above it, the arch of a window remained perfect, the weather cornice resting on busts greatly defaced: the tracery had been destroyed, and the opening bricked up. It was at least as early as the reign of Edward III.

The entire length was 95 feet 6 inches; the breadth 33 feet 6 inches; these measurements include the walls, which were 4 feet in thickness to the vaulting, where there was a break and a decrease in thickness; in the remainder of the elevation the walls were only three feet thick, they were formed of rubble, and faced with Kentish rag in irregular courses, except in one part of the division (c) which shewed in the interior a portion of ashlar work.

The interior, in its original state, must have presented a very interesting appearance. It contained in length, seven divisions; and in breadth, was made into two aisles by a central range of columns 5 feet 3 inches in height, octangular in plan, with a plinth of the same form, divided from the shaft by a chamfer, and the caps had a torus as a crowning member. The entire design was vaulted with arches and cross springers resting on the columns, and on corbels attached to the side walls. The transverse ribs alone were

pointed; these were sprung immediately from the points of support, the arches, which were round-headed, appearing to grow from the other conjoined ribs, and in consequence, a portion of their height was carried up perpendicularly. The ribs were semi-octangular, of a bold character, the spandrels filled in with chalk, repaired at different times, and in some instances with bricks, with the form of which the pieces composing the vault very well agreed. When the whole interior was divested of the more recent partition walls, the perspective must have been very grand; it then presented two uniform aisles of about 80 feet in extent, forming a covered walk or cloister for exercise during foul weather in winter, and affording shelter from the sun's rays in the summer season. The accompanying plan will assist the more complete understanding of the ensuing description of the interior.

At the south end (*vide a* in plan) was a passage leading from the cloister to the crypt; the extremity being closed with brick, shewed it to have been an entrance. This entrance led into a small groined porch formed at the extremity of the eastern aisle, being narrower than the rest of the aisle, and separated from it by a break in the wall; and here appeared the most important alteration which the design had sustained. The first division (*b*) was partitioned by two stone walls, which had the effect of converting the easternmost portion with the porch into a small room, the arch of entrance to which, in the northern wall, was of the same period and in the same style as the doorcases before described; this portion retained its groins, which were singularly accommodated to meet the irregularity in the plan occasioned by the porch; the effect of the alteration was to give a very picturesque effect to the apartment, the light streaming in from the small window on the eastern wall, and the seclusion of the place when the door was closed, might almost create the idea of its being the cell of some holy recluse. This portion forms the first subject in the engraving, for the drawing of which I am indebted to the friendship of Mr. G. Buckler.

In the division running parallel with this, the groins had been destroyed

and a modern cellar arch of brick substituted. The south wall was original. A pier at three feet from the east, would seem, by its quoins, to have once flanked an opening; against it abutted a segment arch rising 3 feet 8 inches from the floor, the utility or design of which must be a matter of speculation; the succeeding division (*c*) was unaltered. This division had a doorway opposite to that in the east wall, as appeared by the jamb and other remains of a more ancient period than the present entrances. Northwards a brick wall, with a doorway having a flat arch turned in the same material and walled up,* bounded that portion of the crypt, and made it into a passage from the cloister to the court; the third division (*d*) was unaltered, it had a modern opening in the east wall, and was bounded on the north by a stone partition wall, with a doorway, almost a copy of that in the small room; through this doorway the next two divisions (*e*, *f*) were approached; they were vacant, and had only a modern opening in the east wall. A brick wall of a more recent date than the previous one was the northern boundary; it had an arch in the eastern aisle which appeared never to have been used as a doorway. The two succeeding divisions (*g* and *h*) were open, and presented the most curious portion of the structure. A modern door opened into *h* from the east, and an acute pointed door opposite to it once formed a communication from some adjacent building; the style of this doorway proving it to be coeval with the crypt. A window or door, for it is difficult to say which, existed in the division *g*; it was much altered and had more the appearance of a door, though it may have been originally a window. The groining of the seventh division *h* was singularly disposed at the northern extremity; the wall was made into four irregular portions; in the one towards the west was a circular-headed niche, the second and fourth had the window and door which are described with the exterior.

The vaulting, which had hitherto been uniform, was here accommodated most singularly to the openings. The

* It is questionable whether this doorway was ever open.

longitudinal arch being met at its crown by two ribs springing from the jambs of the window and forming a triangular plan; the half of the north-western cross-springer was in like manner interrupted by one of the same jambs and turned on one side, and in the eastern division the cross-springers were met at the crown of the arch by two other ribs springing from the jambs of the door and window, and by a third springing from a jamb attached to the eastern wall, at 1 foot 7 inches from the north, the existence of which establishes the originality of the entrance at that spot.

The line of section, and for which I am also indebted to Mr. G. Buckler, is between the divisions *e* and *f*; it shews the construction of the vaulting better than any description; in the back ground is seen the interior face of the northern wall, with the niche and the several jambs.

In various part of the crypt the appearance of jambs, for which no opening exists at present, seems to demand some explanation.

One of such jambs, with an arch, has been already described as existing in the south wall; this may have been a contrivance to resist the thrust of the vault; there were, however, others in the eastern wall which are not so easily accounted for; one existed in the division *f* near the partition wall; another in *g*, in the western wall: in the division *d*, being that in which the ashlar work before noticed existed, were two jambs, between which the wall was recessed, and had the appearance of having been a doorway. These appearances can only be accounted for on the supposition that the crypt was not all of one period, and that the walls were older than the groining; and this idea will alone account for the singularity of the vaulting at the north end, by supposing that it obtained its present form in consequence of its having been accommodated to prior openings. When, therefore, the vaulting was added, the former windows or doors to which the present useless jambs belonged, appear to have been filled up to strengthen the walls and enable them to sustain the increased pressure of the groined ceiling. The round-headed niche in the north wall is decidedly Norman; this, with the other indications, will assist the enquirer in arriving at the

true period of the construction of the building; the walls may be attributed to the time of Henry I., when the Priory was built by the Normans, Pont d'Arche and Dauncy, A. D. 1106, and the remainder to the age of King John, when it was rebuilt after a fire, A. D. 1212. The stone partition walls and the door-cases were probably the work of Prior Burton, in whose time, 1485-91, considerable works were going on. The older brick partition may have been the work of a subsequent prior; the northern one, which is more modern, was probably built after the Reformation.

Above this crypt was a spacious hall, most probably the refectory of the Priory. In 1795, when the remains were in a very perfect state, this hall is said, by Messrs. Concanen and Morgan, who conjointly wrote a History of the Parish, to have had an oak roof supported by carved angels, with a lantern light in the centre, and a great window at the end. Several of the stone corbels on which this roof once rested, remained, they were thirteen feet apart, and it would therefore appear that there were six principal beams in the entire length. The great window was entirely destroyed; the existing piers seemed as if left only to puzzle the future antiquary. In the west wall was the window noticed in the exterior, and on the opposite side two narrow windows placed very close to each other. The mode of entrance to this hall could not be ascertained, but at the south-eastern corner was a jamb, having on the outside the hinges of a door; at the period of the demolition there were no traces of any attached buildings in that direction, the doorway, therefore, either communicated with an external stair or a flying gallery attached to the building, which at one time occupied the space between the refectory and the transept.

It now only remains briefly to notice the ranges of buildings on the east and west sides of the pile which I have just described; at No. 3 in the plan were three corbels attached to the wall; at the distance of 15 feet eastward of this spot, was another wall, which originally formed the interior of the range of buildings on the north side of the court of the Priory; the existing remains of this wall extended

to about 50 feet ; in the basement were two round-headed windows, and in the superstructure the remains of a fire-place in brick work. The parallel wall, which should have formed the northern part of these buildings, had been quite removed.

On the western side of the crypt, at No. 7, were other corbels, and near that point, and about 20 feet westward, was a wall extending in that direction more than 100 feet, where it was returned northwards ; and about 18 feet from it was a large well, bricked round and domed over.

On the site of this latter range of buildings were scattered many detached pieces of mouldings, some of which were Norman, and others of various ages up to the time of James I. The arch of a fire-place remained, of the Tudor period, and another portion of a fire-place shewed the guilloche and some other mouldings in the Italian style.

The earlier works were, unquestionably, the remains of the Prior's house, the later ones of the residence, which at the dissolution arose on its site, the well-known Monteagle, or, as commonly called, Montague House, which tradition has connected with the mysterious letter which is said to have led to the discovery of the equally mysterious Gunpowder Plot.

After the existence of these remains had become known, it was surprising to see how greedily every bit of moulding was purchased by the hosts of collectors who gathered round the

falling ruins, and to many of whom the Italian architecture of the remains of Monteagle House afforded a subject of embarrassment.

Monteagle House, when occupied as a residence, is said to have had a private entrance to the Church ; this was no doubt through the Norman door lately opened in the north aisle of the nave, and the entrance was probably a part of the ancient cloisters ; without doubt the private way of the Prior to the Church ; and so far it corroborates the supposition that the Prior's house was succeeded by the more modern residence. The family, though Catholics, were liable to punishment if they attended not the service of the Established Church ; the private entrance enabled them to evade the unjust law. This house in its turn gave way to time and the progress of alteration ; the Brick House, formerly known by that name, and which existed a few years since,* was not more than a century old, and the residue of the site was parcelled out into places of trade and other unworthy successors to the monastic dwelling. In a few months the very site will be erased, and large warehouses occupy the place of the peaceful dwellings of the Canons of St. Mary Overy ; the retreats, in what are called dark ages, of learning, science, and the fine arts.

Yours, &c.

E. I. C.

* Engraved in *Gent. Mag.* for Sept. 1808, p. 777.

REMARKS ON THE CURRENCY,

IN A LETTER TO THE RT. HON. SIR ROBERT PEEL, BART. BY YLLOSS.

(Continued from p. 384.)

THE Liverpool financial policy, founded on maxims of Locke and Adam Smith, and to which we are indebted for the emancipation of America, assisted likewise to produce the Reform Bill ; therefore the active part you took in re-establishing it, was most properly referred to in your Address to Tamworth, as a proof that you are friendly to reform. The first introduction of the Liverpool policy occurred under the auspices of a statesman who estimated himself more

highly as a philosopher ; and persons who could not see far into futurity. have wished that his predilection for philosophy had kept him away from courts. The philosophical pursuits of the Earl of Bute must have made him acquainted with the maxims of political economy taught by Adam Smith at Glasgow, where he was Professor of Humanity from 1752 to 1763. Of the estimation in which he was held by the Earl of Bute and his friends, we have evidence, in the fact recorded by

his biographer, that at the close of 1763 he was invited by Mr. Charles Townsend to be the travelling companion of the Duke of Buccleugh. In the following year, among the measures of political economy which led to the necessity of emancipating America, there was one which, in 1774, was particularly referred to as pointing out the benefit that might be derived from a reform of Parliament. That these salutary measures were principally framed by the Earl of Liverpool, then Charles Jenkinson, is probable, as he had been the confidential servant of Lord Bute, whom he succeeded as the most confidential servant of his Majesty. In 1763 he was made Secretary to the Treasury, on the retirement of Lord Bute, to whom he had been private secretary. The fundamental maxim of Adam Smith's political economy, which has served as a basis to the Liverpool financial policy, is that, if the labourer can sometimes purchase a greater and sometimes only a smaller quantity of necessaries with his labour, it is always their value which varies, and never that of the labour with which he purchases them. According to this maxim, the prosperity of the labourer must depend entirely on low prices. If there be any truth in Adam Smith's assertion, that labour never varies in value, a rise of wages cannot be beneficial to the labourer, since it must be merely nominal, and only prove that the money in which they are paid is depreciated. This maxim is very convenient to philosophers and statesmen, who, having nothing to sell, and wishing to buy cheap, are generally the advocates of low prices, and are naturally hostile to paper currency, which raises prices, by creating additional demand for labour and by increasing consumption. This is the reason why the lessons of your college tutors were at variance with the experience of your father. It is not unlikely that the Earl of Bute, whose attention was directed to more subjects than he could thoroughly investigate, patronised Adam Smith chiefly because his eloquence seemed calculated to exalt the character of his countrymen. It certainly has been the fate of Adam Smith to be more generally admired than he has been

understood. His treatise on the Wealth of Nations, which formed the concluding part of his lectures, was not published before 1774, when his reputation had been fully established by his beautiful and eloquent *Moral Sentiments*, which were printed several years before.

In April 1764, various duties were imposed by the British Parliament on goods imported into America, and it ordered the money from these duties to be paid in specie into the British exchequer, to the entire drawing off the little money which might happen to remain in those colonies. Mr. Burke, after mentioning this in the *Annual Register* for 1765, added, "as though, however, the best way to cure an emaciated body whose juices happen to be tainted, was to leave it no juices at all, within a fortnight after, another law was passed, to hinder those wretched colonies from supplying the demand of money for their internal wants, by preventing such paper bills of credit as might after be issued, from being made a legal tender in payment, and the payment of such bills as were actually subsisting, from being prolonged beyond the period for calling in the same." Very similar was the method of reforming abuses at home, in which you took a part under the late Earl of Liverpool, who, when the agricultural districts were drained of their gold currency to pay interest to the annuitants and mortgagees who reside in the metropolis, would not allow the deficiency to be supplied with silver in conformity with his own act of 1816, and finally deprived the agriculturist of his only remaining resource—the small-note currency.

The proclamation required by the Act of 1816 for allowing all persons to obtain silver coin from the Mint at the old Mint price, has been withheld for the purpose of limiting the quantity of silver coin.

It was observed in the *Westminster Magazine* for 1774, as an argument for a reform of Parliament, that it was owing to a want of merchants in the House that the bill for restraining paper credit in America was brought in; and it was no small disgrace to the House that there were petitions against it presented from most of the agents of the Colonies, as an impru-

dent and hurtful scheme. It is true that, by the purchase of boroughs, some merchants and bankers did obtain admission into the House, but they were mostly of that class who considered the extension of paper currency as injurious to themselves by lowering the rate of interest, and by encouraging competition in the trades they wished to monopolise. In 1765, nearly at the same time with the American Stamp Act, was passed a bill to prevent the inconveniences arising from the present method of issuing bills and notes in Scotland. It enacted, that no bank or banker should issue notes after 15 May, 1766, containing optional clauses; no bank or banker can issue notes under twenty shillings. "Upon these restrictions," it was observed, in the Annual Register for that year, "several objections have been raised: First, the abolishing of the optional clause, will occasion a run on the banks; and the limiting the sums not less than twenty shillings, will occasion universal distress. In the remote parts of Scotland, the seat of the linen manufacture, the want of silver has become a great interruption to business, which was in a great measure remedied by these little notes: if these are suddenly abolished, the paper credit of Scotland will receive a death-wound. The value expressed is due from somebody to the banks. If the banks are called upon to pay such notes, they have no means of answering the demand but by forcing it out of their debtors. It is not the Bank, but the inhabitants of the country that will suffer the distress." In advocating these restrictions on paper currency, and the subsequent prohibition of two and one-pound notes, Mr. Jenkinson was evidently misled by the maxim of Adam Smith, which he quoted thirty years afterwards in his Letter on the Coins, that paper currency could only supply the place of the coin that would otherwise circulate, and ought not to exceed that amount. His supposition, that it always expelled an equal amount of coin, was founded upon an ignorance of the fact, that, previous to its first introduction, the clothiers had been obliged to pay their workmen with goods in consequence of the scarcity of coin; and, secondly, that the facility given by a

small-note currency to the payment of wages, by increasing the exportation of manufactures, increases the importation of gold and silver. If it enabled the Yorkshire clothier to export gold in 1825 to pay for foreign wool, it would have enabled him to purchase back a much larger amount, if the panic had not prevented him from working it up; but, though paper currency does not expel the precious metals, it encourages the hoarding of them, it increases the means of hoarding by raising wages through the additional demand for labour it occasions. High wages, by encouraging hoarding, have a tendency to create a scarcity of money, which has therefore frequently been the result of a great and sudden extension of our manufactures. Mr. Pitt, George Rose, who thoroughly understood this subject, (which it appears that Mr. Jenkinson never could comprehend) adopted the proper remedies—the circulation of small notes, and the establishment of saving banks, which answer the same purpose as an increase of circulating medium.

Lord Liverpool adopted the opposite course as a remedy for the scarcity of money in 1825, and for the maintenance of his policy until the present day we are principally indebted to yourself; but as you have been swayed only by arguments, and not by interested motives, as you are the avowed champion of the landed interest, and have no inducement to sacrifice it for the benefit of the owners of any kind of personal property, I hope this appeal to you will not be treated with contempt or neglect. You have it in your power* to give great and immediate relief, by making the proclamation enjoined by the Act of 1816; after which you may safely allow the circulation of notes even under twenty shillings, without any apprehensions of a panic.

The proper method of relieving the agriculturist is to improve the condition and increase the consumption of the working classes, the reformers of Birmingham, Sheffield, Nottingham, &c. by removing the restrictions on the currency, which have diminished the demand for their labour.

* This was written before the late change of ministry.

MEMORIALS OF LITERARY CHARACTERS.—No. VI.

LETTERS OF CONGREVE TO TONSON THE BOOKSELLER.

THESE letters are from the same volume of transcripts as those of Addison, printed in our Magazine for last November, Vol. II. p. 463.

"Among Jacob Tonson's papers is a very elegant Epistle by Congreve, addressed to Lord Cobham, in imitation of Horace (Epist. I. iv.) beginning "Sincerest critick of my prose or rhyme," said to be transcribed from the Harl. MSS.; but I have not inserted it here, because it is in print, not, I think, in Congreve's works, but in *A Miscellany on Taste*, 8vo. printed for G. Lawton, 1732."—*Note by Mr. Malone.*

The two first letters were evidently written from Tunbridge Wells.

Dear Mr. Tonson, Aug. 20, 1795.

I thank you for y^r letter and the kind offers in it; but my mother do's not intend to come to town till I write her word that I am leaving this place. I am very glad you have had so much satisfaction in the country, and that Dr. Hobbs has improved his health. Mr. Jekel and I drank y^r health; and were in hopes it was so, because you stayd so long. I think I have allready found benefit from these waters; but the present prospect of wett weather disheartens me. I am glad you approve so much of my picture. If you should see S^r Godfrey again before you goe out of town, pray give him my service; and if he has not finished the picture, give him a hint; for I should be glad it were done before my return. I thank you for the agreeable news you send me. I hope to hear more of the same kind every post.

I am, dear Mr. Tonson, y^r faithful friend and servant,

W. CONGREVE.

To Mr. Tonson, at the Judges Head, near the Inner Temple Gate, in Fleet-street, London.

Dr Mr. Tonson, Tunbridge.

I write this only to acquaint you that yesterday I received the money which you sent, and for which I thank you. The reason of their delay was that they have layd a week at Bristol. If the

comes time enough, I would have it prevent y^r sending me any thing else, for I'm afraid my health will call me from the satisfaction of this place, to the more noisy pleasures (or rather conveniencys) of Epsom. I have a continual heat in the palms of my hands, which I believe those waters are better for than Tunbridge; I shall leave this place with great regret, having never in my life been better pleased for the time. If I am necessitated to come away, it will be either the latter end of this week or beginning of the next. You need not take notice of it, for I would go to Epsom without being much seen in town. I should be glad if your occasions would give you leave to go thither for a day or two. I am, Dr Mr. Tonson, y^r affectionate friend and servant,

W. CONGREVE.

I thank you for giving my service to Dr. Hobbs. Pray repeat it, and to whom else you think it may be acceptable.

To Mr. Tonson at the Judges Head, in Chancery-lane, London.

Dear Mr. Tonson, London, July 1, 1793.

My having been at the Bath prevented my receiving your letter so soon as I should have done had I been in town; and I was in hopes you would have been here before, but by your staying so much longer I hope you will do your business effectually. I showed your letter to my Lord Halifax, and desired him to do you right in y^r Henry Purcell.* I hope the weather will continue fair for y^r return, since it is changed so much for the better. I thank you for the care and trouble you have taken about my picture; I was well for half a dozen or eight copies of y^r kind and useful picture you. Your nephew told me of copies that were sent to the Pastors, and many to be printed; so we have thought fit to print ten, and print a

* *Magazine of London*. created a *Portrait of Henry Purcell*.

ourselves.* I believe Barn-elms wants you, and I long to see it; but don't care to satisfy my curiosity before you come. My humble service to Mr. Addison. I am-y^rs most faithfull and affectionately, WILL^m. CONGREVE.

To Mr. Tonson, at Mr. Moor's, the English House, near the Fishmarket, Amsterdam.

Dear Mr. Tonson,
My Kinsman Coll. Congreve desires by me that you would do him the favour to lend him my picture to have a copy taken of it. I am sure there will be great care taken of it.

I am sorry I am not in town now you are, to have the pleasure of seeing you. I hope you are well. I am, with unalterable esteem and friendship, dear Jacob, ever yours,

WM. CONGREVE.

August 8th, 1723.

LETTER TO TONSON,
probably from Henrietta, Duchess of Marlborough; and the picture Congreve's. (Note by Mr. Malone.) The Duchess was Congreve's principal legatee, and erected his monument in Westminster Abbey.

SIR,

I know 'tis only the sett of those pictures that your uncle values, and not y^t I would give the world for; therefore sure, except 'tis purely out of ill-nature, and having no respect for that picture, he would change with me for an originall one off Sir Godfrey Knellers, just the same size off the Kittcat ones. I wish this was in your power. I am, Sir, your humble Servant,

Novem. y^e 29th, MARLBOROUGH.
1729.

FAMILY OF DR. DONNE.

IN perusing "honest Isak's" admirable Life of Donne, the celebrated Dean of St. Paul's, the genealogist will remark the singular omission of all mention of the Doctor's children; whose names even are not chronicled.

We are metely informed that he

was the father of twelve children, of whom six died *in vita patris*. Of the latter I have been able to discover one only—Lettice, buried at the church of St. Giles, Camberwell, on the 9th January, 1626.†

John, eldest son of the Dean, is not so well known but that some account may be here given of him. He was born about the year 1604, and is mentioned in his father's will (dated 13th Dec. 1630, and proved in the P. C. C. on the 5th April, in the following year), together with his brother and four sisters. He was educated at Westminster, and Christ church, Oxford, and afterwards, being LL.D. of Padua, was incorporated in the same degree at the former university, June 30, 1638. Anthony à Wood has given a severe character of him in his *Fasti Oxon.* stating that "he proved no better all his lifetime than an atheistical buffoon, a banterer, and a person of over free thoughts: yet valued by Charles II." It is added that "there is no doubt but he was a man of sense and parts." He wrote several poetical trifles, some of which are enumerated in the *Fasti* (edit. Bliss), i. 503. He died in the winter of 1662, and was buried near the standing dial in the yard at the west end of St. Paul's, Covent Garden. Whether he was married is not stated by any biographer; but it is not improbable he was the same John Donne who was married to Mary Staples, at Camberwell church, 27 March, 1627.

George Donne, second son of the Dean, was baptized May 9, 1605, at Camberwell, and is described in his father's funeral certificate as Captain and Serjeant-Major of all the forces in the Isle of St. Christopher. He married, and had a daughter Margaret, baptized at Camberwell, March 22, 1637-8.

Constance, eldest daughter of the Dean, was married first to Edward Alleyne, Esq. founder of the College called "God's gift" at Dulwich, and to him, whom she brought a marriage portion of 500*l*.‡ she was united at

† Parish Register.

‡ Coll. Arm. I. 83, p. 89.

§ Will of Dr. Donne. Alleyne's name however does not appear here, being mentioned only as her "first husband."

* Barn-elms, near Putney, where Tonson built his gallery for the pictures of the Kit-Cat Club.

Camberwell Church, Dec. 3, 1623.* Her second husband was Samuel Harvey, Esq. of Abury Hatch, Essex, grandson of Alderman Sir James, and nephew of Sir Sebastian Harvey. She was married to him also at Camberwell, June 24, 1630; and had issue three sons, John, Thomas, and James.

Bridget and Margaret, the second and third daughters of the Dean, were unmarried at his death. The former married before Jan. 7, 1634, Thomas Gardiner, Esq. of Peckham,† whose pedigree may be found in p. 15 of the third volume of the *Collectanea Topographica et Genealogica*, and had issue Robert, Frances, and Margaret. The latter had to her husband Sir William Bowles, and was mother of Margaret, the wife of Peter Scott, LL.D. Canon of Windsor.‡ Elizabeth was the name of the Dean's youngest daughter; but of her I have nothing to relate.

The information I have collected is certainly of little value. I write only in the hope that, the subject being bruited, we may hear further on it from some other correspondent. The parish registers of Pirford and Mitcham in Surrey, and of St. Clement's Danes, may give the baptismal notes of some of the Doctor's children, and the burial entries of the five who died during the life of their mother.

Camberwell.

G. S. S.

NOTICES OF EDW. HANNES, M.D.

Edward Hannes, M.D. is mentioned in *Gent. Mag.* for last Nov. p. 463, as having published only one pamph-

let, an "Account of the Dissection of the Duke of Northumberland." Prefixed to Sydenham's *Schedula Monitoria de Novæ Febris Ingressu* there is a Lyric Poem in Latin, addressed to him by Dr. Hannes, which possesses much more of poetical beauty than commonly belongs to such laudatory effusions from partial friends. Sydenham cared but little for book learning, and held in contempt the dogmas of the school, and the antiquated methods of cure which had descended from physician to physician, no discrimination being employed in determining their real value, and no examination entered into respecting their actual properties and use. Sydenham thought for himself; and his acuteness in detecting symptoms, and thereby discovering the nature of the disease, and the most effectual method of administering suitable remedies, was admirable, and is well alluded to in the following lines:

Sic te scientem non faciunt libri
Et dogma pulchrum; sed sapientia
Enata rebus, mensque facti
Experiens, anintusque felix.

Non mille plantæ, et multa domi vitra,
Ignesque centum, aut hypothesis placens:
Prosunt medenti, vel coercent
Sæva luis mala, sæva febris;

Ni pectus adsit consilii potens,
Ni plena rugis experientia,
Ususque naturam secutus
Quid faceret moneant in aurem.

Indeed, the whole Poem will well repay the reader for the few minutes its perusal requires.

B. S. G. S.

Ἰλαρανθρωπος.

ARMS AND FAMILY OF CAVENDISH.

MR. URBAN,

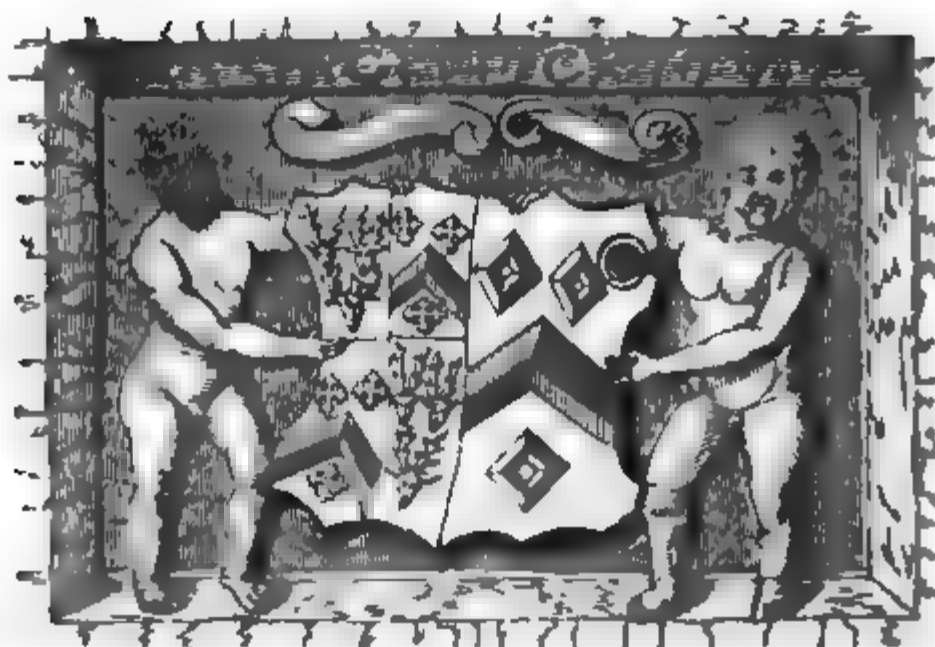
Melford, Suffolk,
Oct. 16.

I SEND you a drawing of a piece of ancient sculpture recently discovered, which may probably throw some light on the history of a person known to fame, and certainly tends to prove the importance, at an early period, of the noble family of Cavendish.

In the *Archæologia*, vol. ii. is a communication from the late Thomas Ruggles, Esq. respecting the early history of the Cavendish family, as connected with the village of Cavendish in this county. After proving that the manor of Overhall in Cavendish passed in 1359 from the family of Odyngseles to Sir John Cavendish,

* Parish Register. In the first volume of the current series of this work (p. 512) may be found a letter from the present writer, concerning the marriages of Alleyne. The funeral certificate mentioned in that letter as that of Donne's eldest son, is an error, derived from Lysons. It records the death and burial of one John Dunne, of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, who died Jan. 21, 1619.

† Funl. Certif. l. 24, p. 73. The date here cited is that of the baptism of her eldest child. ‡ Inscription on the tomb of Dr. Scott, in Camberwell Church.



Chief Justice of the King's Bench (who was beheaded at Bury St. Edmund's by Wat Tyler's mob), and the advowson and other lands in Cavendish, from Sir John Clinton, in 1370, he mentions that in a house on the Green may be seen three stones, each about a foot square, having the arms of Cavendish quartered with another family. I beg to observe that the other family is Smith, and the shields are stucco not stone.

In repairing this old house lately, and converting it into several tenements, the sculpture, of which I send you a drawing, was found in front of a large chimney, within the house, walled up with plaster; probably this chimney was the only part of the present building which remained of the mansion once occupied by the Cavendishes. The carving is in alto-relievo, on grey clunch stone, painted. It is eight inches in thickness, in width 2 ft. 1 in. and in height 2 ft., in excellent preservation, except the head of one of the supporters, which is lost. The arms are, Sable, three stag's heads cabossed Argent, Cavendish, quartering Arg. a chevron between three cross-crosslets Gu. Smith, and impaling Argent, a chevron between three mascles Gu. which I take to be Spring. The initials G. C. are very visible in gilding, over the arms.

Thomas Cavendish, Clerk of the Pipe in the Exchequer, who died in 1524, married Alice, daughter and co-heiress of John Smith, of Podbrook Hall, in Cavendish, who bore the arms of Smith, above. George Cavendish,

the eldest son of this marriage, died seized of the manor of Cavendish-Overhall, about 1562. The shield, with the eyelet-hole, is of the shape used at the early period of his time, and the initials "G. C." cannot, I think, be applied to any other descendant of Thomas Cavendish and Alice Smith, unless we suppose the G is intended for "Gulielmus," the point on which has arisen all the doubt and discussion respecting the writer of the Cardinal's Life, the MS. being signed by the author in several places "G.C."

In the recent edition by Mr. Singer, of Cavendish's Life of Cardinal Wolsey, and the dissertation by the Rev. Joseph Hunter, F.S.A. there reprinted, it is clearly proved that this George Cavendish was the Gentleman Usher of Cardinal Wolsey, and his faithful friend and historian, and not his younger and more fortunate brother, Sir William, the immediate ancestor of the noble family of Cavendish.

It is known that George Cavendish married Margery Kemp (daughter of William Kemp, of Spain's Hall in Essex, by Mary Colt his wife, sister to Jane, first wife of Sir Thomas More, Lord Chancellor), and if the initials on the sculpture now discovered allude to him, he must have married into another family, the arms of Kemp being very different, and I think it probable that this shield was placed in the mansion of George Cavendish, when he was a young man, and came into possession of the estate as heir of his father (1524), and this first wife probably dying young, is not mention-

ed in the accounts of the family, not having left issue. It appears that Margery Kemp must have been his last wife, as he is said to have spent his latter days in the house of the Kemps. The arms impaled are those used by the Springs of Pakenham, in this county, who became Baronets, and were descended from Thomas Spring of Lavenham, who died 1486. Lavenham is about seven miles from Cavendish, and the Springs were very wealthy clothiers, and intermarried with the De Veres, Earls of Oxford.

The elegant scrolls over the arms may have had the Cavendish motto of "Cavendo Tutus," but it does not now appear, and I think that it may have been defaced by the thorough scrubbing given to the sculpture before I had an opportunity of examining it. I am sure some of your readers will be glad to know that this relic is likely to be preserved by the most noble family whose ancestors undoubtedly had it to garnish their hall centuries ago.

Yours, &c. RICHARD ALMACK.

PROFESSOR HEEREN ON THE ANCIENT COMMERCE OF INDIA.

The following treatise, by Professor Heeren of Gottingen, on the ancient trade with India, with which we have been kindly favoured by *Sir Alexander Johnston*, will afford, we think, some valuable hints which the scholar and traveller may alike pursue; while the classical studies of the one, and the personal discoveries of the other, will unite with success to the promotion of truth.

THE treatise of Professor Heeren laid before the Royal Society, was entitled "Conamina ad explicanda nonnulla Historiæ Mercaturæ Antiquæ capita." It contained attempts to lay down the earliest traces of some branches of the commerce of antiquity, but by no means to give a connected account of them. The articles in question are all of Asiatic, and mostly Indian origin. They are the following:—rhubarb, beetle, opium, attar of roses, and shawl-wool, and its country.

Rhubarb.—This inquiry arose from the very instructive treatise of Professor C. Ritter in his *Asia*, (second book, B. I. S. 179—186,) out of which first some notices were extracted, in order to link the subsequent inquiry to it. The country of genuine rhubarb is the high chain of mountains which separates China from Tangut or Coschotay, particularly the country round about the Coco-nor-See—though it is also found in the Himalaya, but not, as was formerly believed, on Altai and in Siberia. There the inhabitants annually collect and dry the root, and send it in great packets to China, and from thence it is brought to Kachta.

There is no doubt that rhubarb was known in the Roman Empire. The principal passage is in Ammian. Marcellin. XII. 18. "Tanai vicinus Rha amnis

(the Wolga) in cuius superciliis quædam vegetabilis ejusdem nominis gignitur radix, proficiens ad usus multiplices medelarum." The only mistake arose from seeking the country of the root on the upper side of the Rha; where it was only brought by *barbaras gentes*, and from thence it came over the Caspian sea into the Roman empire. To this the author now limits his own inquiries—they turn upon a passage of the *Periplus maris Erythræ*—at the conclusion of this work, which was written by one Arrian, a merchant, probably of Alexandria, who trafficked in Indian goods, and himself visited India—only the Malabar coast, probably not the Coromandel coast, and certainly not the interior of the continent, about which he only communicates some traditions that must be considered as traditions only, and not observations. After he has spoken of the country of the Ganges, he goes to the conclusion of the treatise, according to the emendations of Salmasius (ad Solin. p. 754). "Beyond this country to the north, lies, in the country of the Sinese, a large city called Thina, from whence the silk stuffs are brought to Barquaza, through Bactria, by land to Limyrica; it is not easy to reach this city of Thina, and there are few that return thence. This country lies under the little bear, and should touch the end of the sea of Pontus and

the Caspian sea, where the lake Mœotis opens into the ocean. Every year, however, there comes to the confines of Thina a nation with ill-shapen bodies, broad faces, and flat noses—they are called Sesates, and are half wild—they come, however, with their wives and children, and carry great burthens in mats, that look as if they were platted with the vine—they remain in one place on the border in the neighbourhood of Thina—they stay some days, and celebrate feasts, lying on their mats, and then go back again into the interior of their country; then come the people of Thina, take away their mats, and draw out of these mats threads that they call petras, and that they wind together in the shape of a ball—from this proceed the three kinds of malabatturums; out of the great, the hadrosphærum; out of the middling, the mesosphærum; out of the little, the microsphærum, which are then brought to India." From this passage clearly proceed the following results. The beginning of it treats of a commerce that was carried on on the north-west side of China, by a people who belonged to the Mogul stem; who, according to the description, were a nomadic people, who dwelt in the bordering part of Mongoley, in Tangut or Coschotay, and the neighbourhood of the Coco-nor-See, and who came from thence with an article of commerce in large bundles to the confines of China, where they held their market, and the market people of the city of Thina came to exchange the goods—all this applies itself to the rhubarb traffic. The city of Thina is the Chinese border-city, Sining, according to Pallas, the chief place of the rhubarb traffic, and still, according to the reports of the Jesuits, a large commercial city. The Sesates are the Tanguten inhabitants of the Coco-nor-See; they come with their bundles, but dare not pass the boundary, and must hold their market on the outside of the Great Wall. So it was, according to the testimony of Martini, in the seventeenth century. The ambassador who brought presents (according to the Chinese expression, *tribute*) to Pekin, alone dared to proceed to the court; and during his journey, those who accompanied him found time to carry on their traffic.

So it should appear that the descriptions of the place, (let the reader cast a look on the position of the Coco-nor-See and the city of Sining upon a map,) of the people, of the transportation of the wares, and of the market, agree; and that the name of the ware alone remains to be added; and here lies the difficulty—instead of rhubarb, malabathrum (that is beetle) is named in the last half of the passage. Now; however, it is known that beetle is the product of a hot climate, and could not possibly be brought from Mongoley to China. This led the author by his inquiries on India and its commerce, to the discovery that Arrian, who here merely repeats traditions, but does not speak as an eye-witness, has confused the two accounts, and applied to beetle what was related to him of rhubarb; this he shall consider to be the right explanation till a better (which Vincent has in vain in his commentaries attempted) be offered. The author did not suppose that rhubarb was the article, because accurate accounts of the arrangement of this branch of commerce were wanting to him. If the given explanation is accepted, the roads of this traffic are sufficiently marked. One need not trouble oneself about the present road over Siberia, for Kiachta for a century past has been appointed as the place of traffic; the chief road is that through the middle of Asia, over the Caspian sea, and the Wolga or the Black-sea, already known to Ammian. Marcellinus; but the close of the passage—which cannot be applied to beetle, that certainly never came to Europe as a ware—proves that also another road ran over Bactria to Malabar, which, now that we receive rhubarb from the East Indies, will be needed again. The result of this inquiry is, that the first half of the passage of the *Periplus* must be thus explained; of which the second, however, refers to the beetle.

Beetle.—That beetle is the thing spoken of in the passage of the *Periplus* is certain; as there is no doubt that malabathrum (as already Salmasius ad Solin. p. 754, has proved, where also the other passages are collected,) is beetle. The best description we owe to Kämpfer, in the *Amoenitibus Exoticis*, p. 647: "It consists of the beetle

leaf, in which the piece of an areca-nut is mixed with some lime out of oyster and muscle shells, and so put into the mouth and chewed. Out of the beetle leaves, during the preparation, the fibres that are hard and rough are first drawn to the leaf; the form of a little horn is then given, open at the bottom, and pointed at the top, which when the areca-nut is inserted is closed, and so chewed." Not only the name, but also the preparation, will be given in our passage; they draw, it is said, the fibres first out of the leaves (*φυλλα*), roll these then together, and make little balls out of them; the purified leaves are called *betre*, from which certainly the name *mala-bathrum* (*betre* of Malabar) is derived. There are three sorts of beetle, distinguished by the above-mentioned names, that are given from the largeness or the tenderness of the leaves, about which we have found no explanation in later writers. If it is now proved that the last half of the passage of *Periplus* treats of the beetle, so it follows that the use of the same was already commonly spread through India. Whether it reached up to great antiquity, must, however, remain undecided. In the Sanscrit writings that are known to us, there appears no distinct account of it; unless people will accept as an account of it, in the description of the great banquet in *Ramajana*, l. p. 463, the dishes to *chew* that are mentioned among others.

Opium.—Opium is now so important an object of commerce in the East, particularly through the importation to China from Bengal, which all the prohibitions of government could not hinder, (and when the monopoly of the East India Company ceases, will become yet more so,) that the inquiry about its origin becomes a matter of high interest. It is, it is true, now produced in many lands of south and middle Asia; but yet Bengal must be considered as the chief country of the same, where the poppy is cultivated, from which it is prepared in such immeasurable quantities.

The earliest traces of it are perhaps to be found in the fragments which we have out of the *Indica* of Ctesias, partly in the extract of Photius, partly in separate citations, particularly from *Ælian* in his *Historia Animalium*.

Ctesias, the contemporary of Xenophon, lived, as is well known, as physician in great consideration at the court of Artaxerxes II. whom he had cured of an illness. Of his writings the *Indica* are particularly important, as regards our inquiry. It is, however, the more necessary to inform ourselves of the subject of this work, as in the following article it will be the source from which we draw; it is, however, evidently nothing but a collection of traditions, which went all over India to the Persians, and in this point of view must it be considered. India, the neighbouring land to their empire, with which they stood in political and commercial relations, was to them the land of marvels; and as it is the highest mountain-land of our earth, and is so rich in natural wonders, can we be surprised if these traditions are often pushed into fable? and can we hold Ctesias for an intentional inventor, if he repeats them as he heard them? They certainly, however, may lead to important historical explanations, if one is in a position to find out the truth in the tradition. This must then be our task. The fragment which in our opinion relates to opium, is found in the above-mentioned work of *Ælian*, b. iv. chapter 41. It is as follows:—“In India there is a sort of bird as big as the egg of a partridge; it is of a yellow colour, and makes its nest on the mountains; the Indians call it (*δικαιρον*). If any one takes of the dung of these birds, so much as a grain of millet-seed, and in the morning drinks it dissolved in water, he falls asleep, and must die in the evening. Poets, however, paint it as the sweetest and pleasantest death in the world; the Indians on that account place the greatest value on the possession of the same, for they hold it in fact as an oblivion of evil; and thus the King of India sends it as one of the most costly presents to the Persian King, who treasures it as a preservative and preventative of incurable ills in time of need; therefore, among the Persians, no one possesses it but the King and the King's mother.” Now, is it opium that is treated of in this fragment? If it did not begin with the fabulous account of the bird's dung, one would certainly,

without further argument, accede to the belief, because opium moderately enjoyed, puts one into an exalted and dream like state, but if taken in greater quantity, it will kill, as is well known.

According to Kämpfer's description, the pod of the poppy is slit up, out of which slits the juice issues forth, hardens, and acquires a brown hue; it is then put into hot water, in a thin wooden vessel, so that the juice melts together, and out of it little balls or pills are prepared. This might well occasion the tradition of the bird's dung; and yet there must be something historical at the bottom: but the extraordinary part of it is, that the kind of bird is so thoroughly described, that there can be no mistake about it; it is as small as a partridge's egg, and of a yellow colour, and this *sort of bird* is a native of India. In our system, the sartoria, or tailor-bird, is so called from the ingenious preparation of its little nest, which it makes out of two dry leaves sewn together. It is described and painted in Forster's *Zoologia Indica*, Tab. VIII. "It is quite yellow, hardly three inches long; its eggs not much bigger than the ant's eggs." Compare Gautier Schontius' *Voyage aux Indes*, III. p. 581, which describes it as large as a large hazel-nut. Now it is a known fact, that several of the small kinds of birds are very fond of, and greedily devour poppy-seed. Should this also be the case with the tati, which it will at least very probably be found to be, the legend would thus become sufficiently explained. That similar accounts also, not without historical foundation, are spread abroad about the cinnamon bird, is already known from Herodotus. As is customary—in order to secure their monopoly—people have endeavoured to conceal the origin of costly articles of commerce. Now, if in that passage opium is the thing spoken of, which may be received as true till a better explanation can be found, the following results are derived.—I. It is an Indian production; but has, however, spread itself over the rest of the East. II. The country, properly speaking, of the same, is that part of India where it is cultivated in the greatest quantities—the lower Ganges countries, particularly Bahor. Here

lay the chief city of the Indians of that time; Palibothra, the residence of their kings. In the age of Ctesias, the use of opium was well known; nevertheless, not commonly diffused, as it is mentioned there as a great rarity. Certainly, however, it had not yet spread itself beyond India, as it was sent as something costly to the King of Persia, and preserved in his treasure-room. Equally from this, as also from other examples, is it clear that a friendly connection existed between the Persian and Indian sovereigns, because they sent each other presents; which again supposes embassies, and also renders commercial relations probable.

Attar of Roses.—From the countries of the Ganges, turn we now to the celebrated Cashmer, which in fact is not watered by the Indus, but however by one of its neighbouring rivers, the Behut or Chelum, the Hydaspes of the ancients, to whose water-dominion it thus belongs. The question whether Cashmer was known in the Persian age, depends very much upon whether it is one and the same with Herodotus's Caspatyrus; which we should rather have doubted, but which is affirmatively demonstrated by Ritter, with whose opinion we willingly coincide. Not only the country of Cashmer, but also its dominion, as of an important city, will be thereby understood. Without repeating his geographical argument, we confirm it through the citation of its products, among which we first mention Attar of Roses. In the fragment of Ctesias, chap. 28, we read the following—"There is a tree in India as high as the cedar or cypress; its leaves are like those of the palm, only something broader; it grows like the male laurel, but bears no fruit. It is called in Indian, karpion, in Greek (*μυρόποδη*) rose-ointment; it is however rare. From it come drops of oil that are mixed with wool, and put in an alabaster box; the colour of it is deep red, and thick; it possesses, above all, the most delicious perfume; it is said that the scent rises to the height of five stadia. The king, however, and his relations, alone possess it; but the king of India sends some of it to the king of Persia. Ctesias himself has seen and smelt it; the smell is insupportable."

able, and surpasses all others." That here attar of roses is the thing treated of, we learn by the name; it is a product of Cashmer, the rose of that place of a particular species, from which it is prepared, is celebrated throughout the east; the costliness of this attar of roses that now comes from Persia, is also known to us, where, like gold, it is weighed by the drop. Whence, however, comes the false declaration, that it is obtained from a high tree? It is explained by what the British traveller, Forster, recounts of both the trees in the gardens of Cashmer; "the first is the Oriental platanus, that here reaches its greatest perfection, with silver-coloured bark, and pale green leaves, that resemble a flat hand; however, the celebrated rose from which the attar is made, bears the palm from all the other trees." Can it appear strange, that standing near each other in the Royal gardens which Ctesias mentions, chap. 30, and also Forster visited, their products should be confounded?

If, however, attar of roses be the thing here spoken of, great historical results may be derived. Cashmer had formerly its own kings, which also its annals lately made known to us confirm. It was thus no Persian province, if even the Persian dominion could reach to its neighbourhood; but it maintained, however, a friendly connexion, since presents of attar of roses, and costly garments, as will become evident below, were sent to the Persian court. Probably there even came natives of Cashmer to Persia. Ctesias recounts, that he had seen there two women and five men, Indians, of a white colour—the clear complexions of the natives of Cashmer are known; and if presents were sent thence, it could hardly be otherwise than through the subjects of the King of Cashmer. The royal gardens of which Ctesias speaks, chap. 18, are also described by Bernier, the first modern traveller, who visited Cashmer in the suite of the Great Mogul Aureng Zeb, namely, the garden of the old kings, called Achiavel. Bernier mentions in the same, a remarkable spring that so strongly resembles that described by Ctesias, chap. 30, that one may hold it to be the same. "The fountain," says Ctesias, "breaks forth out of a rock

with such power, that it flings again into the air whatever is thrown into it; the water is very cold, but beautiful, and gentlemen and ladies of rank bathe in it for their health."—"In the garden of the old kings of Cashmer," says Bernier, "the most remarkable thing is a source that divides itself into many canals in the garden; it breaks out of the earth with such force, that one might rather call it a river than a spring; the water is uncommonly beautiful, but so cold, that one can hardly hold one's hand in it." Also, hot springs, which could hardly be wanting in so mountainous a country, are described by Ctesias as well as later travellers.

Shawl-wool, and its country.—From Cashmer we now turn to the countries that touch it on the east, and which twenty-five years ago first began to emerge out of entire darkness. We owe this to the British discoverers who made their way here with a courage worthy of admiration. Captain Raper, Herbert, Webb, Hodgson, and lastly, in particular, the brothers Gerard and Moorcroft. The aim of these travellers was to discover the sources of the Indus and Ganges, and of their neighbouring rivers the Sedledg and Jumna; this they accomplished. Raper and Webb, 1808, got to the sources of the Ganges; Moorcroft, 1812, to those of the Indus and Sedledg; this led them to the parts of India in the interior of Himalaya, that are the most important to us. Their results are made known in the "Asiatic Researches," particularly the volumes 12 and 15, and chiefly from those collected by Ritter, and accompanied with an excellent map of Himalaya, without which our present inquiry would hardly have been successful. Our task is thus to compare the views of the ancients, especially Ctesias, with the accounts of the British travellers, and to try how far these can be cleared up in so doing. That the above remarks upon Ctesias are also of importance, is obvious; the inquiry cannot limit itself to Cashmer, it must stretch to the sources of the Indus and Sedledg, for it is known that the shawl-wool, properly the fine wool of the buck (goat), if even it is worked in Cashmer, comes nevertheless from the far eastern lands.

It is these countries that are comprehended in India itself, as the highest and farthest goal of the pilgrims under the name of the Holy Land, and on our usual maps, are called Little Thibet; they reach from 30 to about 34 degrees N. E.; they are a high-lying mountain plain, from 12 to 14,000 feet above the sea, between the highest chains of Himalaya, which are nearly double the height of Mont Blanc, and upon the summits of which, unattainable to mortals, Maha Deo, with his court, reigns in his Kailas. They are bounded on the west and south by these chains; on the east, by those of Great Thibet, and reach on the north to the limits of Koten, in Badaghschan, on the southern border of Little Bucharia; they embrace with the countries of the Upper Indus and Sedledg, whose sources are found in them, also the yet independent land Ladakh, with its chief city Lè, the principal market-place of the shawl buck (goat) wool, where Moorcroft spent two years; and in the south, Gertope, the market of the fine sheep's wool. In it, above the sources of the Indus, are found the holy lakes, Wapang and Harang, which, when the water is high, form, however, but one lake, more than twenty miles in circumference, from which the Sedledg springs—the holiest goal of the pilgrims who succeed in reaching it. Moorcroft is still the only European who has reached it, yet without daring to go round it. The dwellings of man do not extend to that high flat, and Gertope also is only a tent encampment in summer time, but it is the pasture-land for the bucks (goats) and sheep that yield the finest wool. Moorcroft saw them here, large and strong, in numerous herds, more than 40,000 in number. Here also the wild horse and wild ass race about in flocks. It is also a land rich in gold, that might be obtained from the earth without much trouble.

(To be continued.)

MR. URBAN,

*New Kent-road,
May 22.*

I BEG to add a few words by way of P.S. to "Londiniana, No. I.," inserted in your last Magazine, p. 493. I there suggested that the fine colossal bronze head, in the possession of John Newman, Esq., F.S.A., lately found

in the bed of the Thames, was probably that of the Emperor Hadrian, represented as a divinity, probably Apollo.

I had no intention of laying any stress of strong probability on the last conjecture, which might be in some degree combated by a beard being slightly indicated on the head; whereas Apollo, in reference to his juvenility, is represented in ancient statues and medals as a beardless young man. An experienced numismatist (Mr. Akerman) has informed me, that to this rule, however, there are some rare medalllic exceptions.

That the head is that of Hadrian is sufficiently attested by the resemblance. According to Dion Cassius, he was the first of the Cæsars who wore a beard. Spartian tells us that this was in consequence of certain blotches and scars which disfigured his face. Julian, in his Cæsars, describes him as a man with a great beard, of a haughty demeanour, his eyes raised to the heavens, and of the most insatiable curiosity in all things, whether terrestrial, celestial, or infernal. Well, therefore, might Hadrian be found patronising the mysteries of Eleusis. That he was represented as a divinity in the Britannic province, his great works in that quarter render extremely probable. That he did not repudiate such honours is sufficiently evinced by the fact that, having finished the Temple of Jupiter Olympius at Athens, he dedicated therein *an altar to himself*, perhaps in the assumed character of Serapis, who is designated by Julian as the brother of Jupiter. It appears, therefore, a shrewd and plausible conjecture of the gentleman whom I have mentioned before, that the head represents *Serapis*. In this I fully concur; and conclude, with some confidence, that it was dedicated *HADRIANO SERAPIDI*, and that the remarkable cavity and depression on the top were for attaching to the figure the basket or measure, which, as an emblem of plenty, is always found on the head of that divinity. We are told, indeed, that when the temple of Serapis, at Alexandria, was demolished by the Emperor Theodosius, from a hole in the head of the idol (similar, I suppose, to that in the bronze head from Londinium) issued a vast number of rats.

A. J. K.

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

An Historical Essay on Architecture.
By the late Thomas Hope. *Illustrated from Drawings made by him in Italy and Germany.* 8vo, pp. 561.

HOW deeply is it to be regretted that a composition like the present, in which the history of one of the noblest of the fine arts is investigated with the research of the antiquary, the learning of the scholar, and the caution of the philosopher, and which at the same time displays in its language the elegance and refinement of the polished gentleman, should be a posthumous work! What a loss has the science experienced in the death of one who, unfettered by the trammels of a professional education, free from the prejudices of the architect's narrow school of instruction, and at the same time endued with a mind liberal and enlarged, is enabled to take the widest and most extended view of his subject! By such men, and by such alone, can its remote history and origin be traced and developed. If the investigation be not aided by a mind so constituted, if it be not accompanied by an instinctive feeling of elegance and taste, the task of research will be idle and vain.

The origin of architecture is to be sought in the wants which mankind, even in the most primeval state, must have experienced. "In all regions men have felt the necessity of adding to the covering which is carried about the person, and which we call attire, another covering more extended, more detached, more stationary, for the purpose of ampler comfort and of greater security, and which might be able, with his body, to include such goods as he possessed." The peculiar style and character of the buildings erected under the influence of this necessity, when not borrowed from another people, would be dependant upon and influenced by the contingencies of soil, atmosphere, and material, afforded by the local situation of the dwellings of the inventors.

The several styles of the ancient world afford evidence of the truth of this proposition. When in the earliest ages some Tartar hordes roamed from the "elevated and central plains of

Asia," and fixed their habitation in a more fertile country, changing their pastoral for an agricultural life, and adopting a stationary residence in lieu of the fragile tent of skins which had previously formed their temporary and only dwelling, when one branch of the wanderers was fixed in China, and a second in India, and we find them acting on the impulse to which their new wants and necessities gave birth; we see that in China, though their fixed habitations scarcely amount to architecture, the original tent remains in the form and disposition of the building to which it gave way, affording to this day an evidence of the original manners of the inhabitants; not so, in the latter country, where the exchange of the "cool heights of Thibet for the burning plains of Hindostan," led the settlers to seek some retreat from the sun's rays; and to avert this inconvenience, they dug in the barren rocks, which surrounded the vast plains of their newly acquired possessions, habitations immoveable as the earth itself. "Thus arose the stupendous excavations of the Bahar; thus were formed, along the banks of the Ganges and the Barampooter, those cities of caves, of which some served as retreats for the living, while others were left as a receptacle for the dead." But in time the population advanced into the plains, and they then became necessitated to raise, on the surface of the ground, the dwelling which, near the brow of the rock, they had dug out of its bowels; in this way arose the stationary habitation, the insulated building, but which, in its dark and cavern-like form, still partook of its model, the primeval excavation.

The African tribes, descending in like manner from the mountains of Ethiopia to people the valley of Egypt, from similar operating causes, found it necessary to construct excavations; and their works, and the same train of circumstances, ended in the erection of the temple and the pyramid.

The existence of some general features in the buildings of Egypt and India have given rise to an opinion

that the two styles were identical; this is ably contested by our author. The general similarity in the cavern-like buildings of the two nations, he accounts for by the theory of their origin; and this point being attained, the resemblance ceases. The great superiority, in detail, observable in the works of Egypt, over those of Hindostan, must be apparent to every one who has paid attention to the remains of these ancient nations. The apparent deficiency in the arts which the sameness of the Egyptian design indicates, is assigned by Mr. Hope to principles of religion and politics; and he illustrates the theory by shewing, from existing examples, what the genius of the Egyptian artist might have accomplished, if it had not been fettered by arbitrary rules.

The architecture of Greece was also influenced by accidental circumstances. The Scythian progenitors of this nation, fixing themselves in the forests of Dodona, naturally enough adopted the material which was nearest at hand; the erect trunk was the parent of the column, the prostrate log the forerunner of the epistyle, and when, on the decrease of timber by the continued consumption of it, a necessity arose for the adoption of some other substance, and stone or marble was chosen, we still find the temples, even to the latest period of their existence, preserving the form, and imitating the construction, of the primitive hut.

Thus we see the original features of the earliest buildings preserved to the last stage of their existence; the tent, the cave, and the hut, survive in the pagoda and the kiosk, the massy temples of Egypt, and the more elegant ones of Greece.

We pass (from want of space) over the author's view of the origin and growth of the Orders, and his summary of the history of the arch. The latter important member of architecture led to an alteration in the constituent and essential parts of the earlier buildings, so complete, that we trace no longer the simple prototypes, but enter into a wide field, in which the ingenuity of man appears to have exhausted itself, leaving to the moderns no room to invent, and reducing them to the grade of mere copyists. The

arch,—no where seen in Grecian buildings, is the principal feature in those of Rome: the results arising from its introduction occupy the residue of the volume. A comprehensive view is taken by the author of the glorious structures of the Eternal City, the very shambles of which, in the eyes of moderns, might have passed for an amphitheatre.

“The buildings of the Romans distinguished themselves from those of the Greeks by a feature less incidental, less vague, more universal, more characteristic, than any superiority of size and splendour, by the introduction of the arch, which the Greeks knew not, or if they knew, did not employ.”—p. 59.

A new era in the history of architecture opens upon us, with this novel feature. To this we owe the architecture of the middle ages, the style sacred to the uses of the most sublime religion, and to the elucidation of which Mr. Hope has dedicated so large a portion of his volume, in this respect showing how far his superior taste has outstripped so many of the puny writers on architecture, who ensconced in pedantry can see nothing beautiful in any work of the middle ages, or can even condescend to examine a structure which was not the work of a classical period.

The introduction of the Christian religion, at first only by toleration, led to the necessity of obtaining buildings for the purposes of worship. The temples remaining in the hands of the Pagans, could not be appropriated to that use; and, even if no other difficulty had intervened, the want of space in the interior of the temple combining with the peculiar contempt which the early Christians felt for a structure desecrated by heathen rites, would have rendered them unfit for their purposes. In this emergency a new class of buildings presented themselves: the halls attached to the palatial buildings of Rome afforded the very accommodation required by the new religion, and the new form of worship. The spacious rooms in which the magistrate sate in public to administer and dispense the imperial laws; the raised platform and elevated tribune; the accommodation afforded to the people attending the courts of law by the aisles and the transept, seemed so ad-

mirably adapted for the purposes of the new religion, that it is not surprising that we should find the early prelates beseeching their great patron, the immortal Constantine, to surrender them (at first perhaps only temporarily) to the uses of the Church. At length the hall of justice became consecrated to the service of religion, and that too without any change in its construction; and so completely was it formed for the purpose, that it even became the model for all succeeding churches. The aisles still retained the people, classed by sexes; the tribunal, without changing its name, received the altar; the Bishop sat in the same chair which accommodated the Judge, and the seats for the advocates received the singers and officiating clergy.

"For a long series of years churches continued to be built in the form of the original Basilica." Although the ancient architecture had been almost forgotten, and so little of classical work remained, that the new structures are characterized as resembling "huge barns of the most splendid materials;" they may at the same time be described as "huge barns which, from the simplicity, the distinctness, the magnificence, the harmony of their component parts, had a grandeur which we in vain seek in the complicated architecture of modern churches."

The appearance of one of these basilicas, when occupied by the Christian clergy, will be best understood by the following vivid description:

"The early basilicas, generally little more than a patchwork of odd fragments, agreeing neither in material, colour, substance, form, proportion, nor workmanship, eked out, next to what was most elegant, by that which was most rude—they yet, through the simplicity of the general form, and the consistency of the general distribution, display a grandeur, produced neither by the last architecture of Pagan Rome, after it had, in that architecture, dismissed all its Grecian consistency; nor, above all, by what has been called the later restoration of that architecture, loaded with all the additional extravagance of modern Italy. The long nave and aisles, divided by intermediate rows of insulated columns, in close array; the flight of steps, which often from each aisle, descended to the mysterious crypt or confession underneath, where stood the tomb of the patron

saint, surrounded by a forest of pillars; the wider and nobler flight, which led to the sanctuary, high raised above this crypt; the altar of God in the centre of this choir, and directly over this tomb, seen soaring in air from the very entrance of the church, superbly canopied, and backed by a grand finishing absis, whose conch corresponded in its arch with that preceding the choir, and whose curve contained, theatrically disposed, the bishop's throne, and the seats of the clergy; gave to some of those basilicas an imposing appearance, such as St. Paul's, and the first St. Peter's at Rome, which even the new St. Peter's itself, built at the expense of all Christendom, and with all the additional splendour of its dome, does not equal."—p. 113.

After enumerating the principal churches of Rome, which are either entitled to rank as basilicas, or are built in the same form, the author notices the various others, both trans and cis-alpine, which are constructed on the same plan, noticing the church of Melbourne, in Derbyshire, which dating in the seventh century, preserves a few scanty features of the ancient arrangement; and he might have adduced Chichester cathedral, which, of all the English churches alone, preserves in the nave the five aisles of the basilica; and Canterbury, which, even now, preserves the chair of the bishop in its absis, and, of all the English churches, has alone the separate baptistery.

From the consideration of the architecture of Rome, we are naturally led to the style of the buildings of her daughter city, imperial Byzantium, the rise and progress of whose architecture occupies a large section, and deservedly so, from the influence which, during a long period, it exercised over the buildings of western Europe. The edifices erected under the dominion of this style, were distinguished by a new feature in church-architecture, and this was the cupola. The builders of the eastern city, destitute of any ancient materials, and having made a considerable progress in the art of vaulting, were enabled to cast over wider spaces bolder arches.

"The long vaultless avenues of the Roman basilicas were suppressed; four pillars, situated at the angles of a vast square, whose sides were lengthened ex-

ternally into four shorter and equal naves, were made to support and to be connected by four arches, the spandrels between which, as they rose, converged, so as, towards the summit of the arches, to compose with these a circle, and this circle carried a cupola, which (not made, like that of the Pantheon at Rome, or that of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem, to be supported by a cylinder intervening between it and the ground, but lifted high in air, over four prodigious yawning gaps,) was for the purpose of combining as much of lightness and cohesion as possible with its great expanse, constructed of cylindrical jars, fitting into each other. Conchs, or semi-cupolas, closing over the arches which supported the centre dome, crowned the four naves, or branches of the cross; of these, the one that presented the principal entrance, was preceded by a porch or narthen; that opposite, formed the sanctuary; while the two lateral members were divided in their height by an intermediate gallery, for the reception of the female congregation; and these sometimes again sprouted out into lesser absides, crowned with semi-domes, or chapels surmounted by small cupolas; arches thus rising over arches, and cupolas over cupolas; we may say that all which, in the temples of Athens, had been straight, angular, and square, in the churches of Constantinople became curved and rounded; so that after the Romans had begun, by depriving the architecture of the prior Greeks of its consistency, the Christian Greeks themselves obliterated every mark of the architecture of their heathen ancestors, still retained by the Romans, and made the ancient Grecian architecture owe its final annihilation to the same nation to which it had been indebted for its first birth."—p. 124.

The new form introduced into the churches by the Byzantine architects, being that which is now styled the Greek cross, is to be found in many churches in Europe. As England borrowed chiefly, if not solely from Rome, little trace of it is likely to have reached us; but it would seem that the church built at Athelney by the great Alfred, partook of the Greek character. William of Malmesbury, who describes this structure, says it was constructed in a new way of building, and that four piers firmly fixed in the ground supported the whole building, having four chancels

of a circular form in its circumference. (Note, vide Bentham's *Ely* introduction, p. 4.) Nothing can more plainly describe a church built in the form of a Greek cross, with absides, in exact conformity with Mr. Hope's description of the early Greek churches.

The detail of the Greeks, in process of time, became so corrupted, that all trace of their ancient architecture was lost, until at last it resolved itself into that picturesque style of building apparent in the modern mosques, for the faulty detail of which the Turks bear the discredit, although it is evident that they are not entitled to censure on that ground, having invariably employed Greek architects. "In *Sta Sophia*, the capitals of the columns are a poor imitation of the Corinthian and its acanthus; in most Greek buildings, they became a still poorer squared block, with unmeaning scroll or basket work." The same fondness for novelty which led to the formation of these graceless capitals, caused the form of the arch, at the whim of the builder, to be varied from the true semicircular in many ways; in some instances by the abutments being elongated below the chord; in others, by the adoption of the horse-shoe form; and in a third, by the introduction of the pointed. In truth, there seemed to be no fixed principle, every architect did that which was right in his own eyes.

Before we proceed to the architecture which in the highest degree influenced the buildings of the middle ages, we will pause to follow the author through his consideration of the Christian symbols which appear in early works, in the outset entering our protest against the heathen derivation which is assigned to these simple, but in all cases appropriate emblems; for we can never bring ourselves to believe that men who like the early Christians scorned the fire and the circus, who sought rather than avoided the crown of martyrdom, could have been mean enough to veil under Pagan symbols the emblems of their faith, merely to accommodate the prejudices of their opponents. We shall have no difficulty in tracing every Christian symbol to

its legitimate source, the Sacred Volume.

We would first remark on the idea of a cross formed of acanthus leaves, being so formed for the purposes of concealment; surely it is more consonant with what we know of the first Christians, to attribute this formation entirely to a matter of taste, to the same cause which produced the flowered and foliated crosses of the fourteenth century.

The 'genii,' as Mr. Hope terms them, which are met with in early churches, sporting with the vine and ears of corn, have nothing whatever to do with either Bacchus or Ceres, however any small antiquarian or ignorant traveller may have been misled by them. The early Christian architects intended that every decoration of their sacred edifices should be emblematical of their holy faith, and the vine and ears of corn most aptly represented the sacred emblems of the sacrament of the Eucharist; as such they have been introduced by Wren (whose propriety of decoration is unrivalled) into his churches, leaving it to Chambers and his followers to set up bulls' skulls and other absurd decorations in Christian churches, where a bloodless sacrifice alone could be offered. Having disposed of Bacchus and Ceres, we will now turn to the other emblems thus described, with their assumed parentage.

"The palm-branch, which among heathens denoted worldly victories, was made among Christians, to mark the triumphs of the cross, and was wrested from the hands of heathen gods, to be placed in those of a saint or martyr; Venus's dove became the Holy Ghost; Diana's stag, the Christian soul thirsting for the living waters; Juno's peacock, under the name of the phoenix, that soul after the resurrection; one evangelist was gifted with Jupiter's eagle; another with Cybele's lion; and winged genii and Cupids became angels and cherubs." —p. 8, 152.

The palm may have been an ensign of victory among the Pagans, but the Christians used it not on that ground; it was "placed in the hands of the saint or martyr," in reference to the palms which St. John actually saw in the hands of the glorified spirits of such saints and martyrs.*

* Rev. ch. vii. v. 9.

Venus's dove never did become the Holy Ghost, for the third person in the Sacred Trinity literally appeared under that very form for which the Scriptures themselves may be vouched.† The stag was not Diana's but David's hart, "panting after the water brooks,"‡ neither was the phoenix Juno's peacock, but it was adopted in consequence of Clement, in his first epistle to the Corinthians, expressly naming this (as we now know it to be), fabled bird (but in the existence of which, and its reproduction from its own ashes, he then in common with the rest of the world, believed) as "a wonderful type of the resurrection." It is not true that one evangelist was gifted with Jupiter's eagle, nor another with Cybele's lion: these symbols of the Evangelists are the very forms under which they are represented in the visions which were vouchsafed to the prophet Ezekiel and to St. John.§ The Lamb is assigned by the author to the meek and faithful Christian, and the Saviour is said to be represented under this form. Why he so appears is obvious. If the Baptist's designation of him as the "Lamb of God," is not sufficient to vindicate the Christian origin of this emblem, let it be recollected that the Saviour in his glorified state, appears to St. John under the very form of this innocent creature.||

We have now shown that the 'whole menagerie of sacred animals' were not adopted by our Christians, from the influence of the mean and contemptible motives with which they are charged, nor from mere caprice, but that they were really borrowed from the fountain of their religion, the sacred revelation.

We do not think Mr. Hope would have made a wilful misstatement upon this point, but we fear he has rather inconsiderately followed the jeering assumptions of the Gibbon school, instead of judging for himself.

But to return to the buildings from which this digression has somewhat

† And he saw the spirit of God descending like a Dove.—Matthew, ch. iii. v. 16.

‡ Psalm xliii.

§ Ch. i. v. 10; and Rev. ch. iv. v. 7.

|| In the midst stood a Lamb.—Revelation, ch. v. v. 6.

led us astray.—A new style at length arose, which is designated the Lombard architecture—a style more extensively diffused than any of the other modes of building of the middle ages, except the Pointed. Compounded of the elements of the older styles, borrowing from the Greeks the elevated cupola, and from the Latins the lengthened nave, it supplanted the popularity of its predecessors, and spread itself like wildfire over Europe. In England it is better known by the names of Saxon and Norman, although it must be owned that here it assumed a character somewhat of its own; for, rejecting the cupola and complicated ranges of arches, and assuming a greater uniformity in its detail than in the edifices on the continent, the buildings of England may almost be said to form a class of themselves.

The Lombard style was “in part adopted from the more ancient Roman and Byzantine styles, in part differing from both, neither resembling the Roman basilica nor the Greek cross and cupola;” it is distinguished by the great number of arches, applied either for utility or ornament;—by a multitude of small pillars, many of which were extremely lofty and slender, so as completely to warrant the description of Cassiodorus, which by some who are unacquainted with the Lombard architecture, has been either rejected as spurious, or supposed to apply to the Pointed style, which did not appear until many centuries after it was written. In its detail it evidently followed the Roman varieties of the three Orders, and it is to be observed that in the obvious imitation of the Corinthian capital, great boldness and elegance are displayed; the general resemblance, however, was alone retained, the acanthus being supplanted by other leaves scarcely less graceful, as may be seen in the cathedral of Canterbury, and many other examples in England. It is unnecessary to particularize the characteristics of this style, which is well known to English antiquaries, further than to observe that in the early examples on the continent are to be found all the ornaments and architectural detail which distinguish the buildings that we are in the habit of styling Norman.

In England, however, a remove still further from Rome and Byzantium was made in consequence of our native architects aiming at the construction of their own designs; hence the English examples of this style do not exist so fully in our cathedrals and larger churches, as they are to be sought in a smaller and more obscure class of buildings, in the towers of Earls Barton, of Barton on Humber, Brixworth, and many others, which shew, in the angular or pediment-formed openings, and in many other particulars, the genuine features of the early Lombard style; and at Sompington, in Sussex, we see the church tower is finished with gables over the four elevations of its walls, bearing on their conjoined summits a dwarfish spire; a very common feature in Lombardic churches, but which is to be seen in no other example in this country; and in no one class of buildings do we find more perfect remains of the Byzantine corruptions of Roman architecture than in the round towers of Suffolk and Norfolk, decidedly the oldest specimens of church architecture in this country, of which a very few have been altered or rebuilt in the later Pointed style.

From all that we see or hear upon this style, it appears evident that the circular architecture of England, with the Byzantine, Lombardic, and many other species which arose on the decline of Rome, are, in fact, but imitations, as near as the builders could make them, of the parent stock—some are more removed than others from the original standard, but all retain sufficient of the features of the prototype to shew a common parentage. In St. Alban's is witnessed a close imitation of the finest Roman architecture; in Romsey, Norwich, and Durham, we see more of the Lombardic character.

The architects of the earliest edifices in England acquired their knowledge of building in Rome. The masonic bodies, the sole builders of the middle ages, issued from the same source; hence it is that so much of Lombard architecture and so little of Byzantine appears in our buildings: and in process of time, as our native architects joined the lodges of the Masons, and so became acquainted with their mode

of building, they endeavoured to invent and improve upon their common model, and from this cause resulted the peculiar character which is stamped upon English buildings—a character which distinguishes them greatly from the continental specimens, and may almost be said to bestow upon them somewhat the character of an independent style.

The Pointed arch is attributed by the author to a formation from the *disjecta membra* of the round, induced by mere local circumstances of expediency and whim, or even accident. In churches in other respects round-headed, some arches which were necessarily compressed are pointed; and he instances St. German des Près at Paris, in the choir of which, finished before 1014, the round east end is composed of five narrow pointed arches, and at St. Denis the cathedral, whose crypt is supposed to be of the time of Charlemagne, and at any rate preceding the era of the regular pointed architecture, has arches compressed in their latitude, and pointed at the summit. Numerous ancient Pointed arches are also noticed, intermixed with round ones, in various Lombard buildings, at first introduced as an expedient, and in places of little consequence, to be avoided where there was room for others: “until that much latter period, when the peculiar properties of the Pointed style caused it to be considered as an adjunct preferable to all others.” From the very important station the pointed arch at first held, and the merely capricious use which was then made of it, “the question of its origin would be as difficult to solve as it is unimportant.”—p. 318.

Equally involved in doubt with the origin, is the country which produced the Pointed style, and these doubts will probably never be cleared up. The Roman style we have seen led the way to the Byzantine and Lombard architecture. After the latter had been formed and was in operation, a particularly formed arch, one out of many shapes which had arisen upon the depravity of the circular, was chosen as the leading feature in a style still more novel. At its first appearance it possessed an ubiquity of character. It is found in all parts; and as

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it no where appeared in a state of perfection and completeness, it is natural to conclude that the date and locality of its origin will remain enveloped in doubt and obscurity.

After very summarily dismissing the claims of England to the honour of being the parent soil, and having investigated those of other countries of Europe, the author gives the preference to Germany. “I believe it (the Pointed style) to be the property of the Germans;” and it must be owned, that the most majestic and colossal specimens of this architecture are to be found there.

Some elucidation of the obscure points on the history of Pointed architecture may probably be made, if the lapse of time should bring to light, from the obscurity of some monastic library, the original designs of the architects of those wonderful piles, the cathedrals of the middle ages. A faint hope may be entertained that some of them are still in existence.

“Of the designs for the principal monuments whose history I have here sketched, as executed or intended, few or no traces have been left; because the architects, the Freemasons, carefully concealed them from the public eye; and probably, when suppressed, destroyed, instead of teaching them to others. Some, however, have been recently discovered among the archives of German monasteries, which show the deep science and the long foresight, and the complicated calculations, employed at their execution.”—p. 463.

We have not space to investigate with our author the causes of the decline of the Pointed style, or to travel with him over the period extending from its downfall to that which we now affectedly call the revival of the ancient architecture.

The treatise was doubtless intended for publication; but the lamented death of the author has unhappily caused his work to be left in an incomplete state. This is evident from the brevity of some of the chapters and the incompleteness of others; for instance, the chapter on Lombard civic architecture is less than a single page, and that on the doors of churches only contains twelve lines. The illustrations, ninety-seven in number, are not referred to in the body of the work,

and as they only compose a very small portion of the curious edifices noticed by the author in illustration of his positions, it is evident that this part of his design is incomplete.

A few corrections would doubtless have been made if the author had revised the work before printing. The church of St. Vitale, at Ravenna, is said to be "round without though octagon within:" though both the plan and perspective view show it to be an octagon, both in its interior and outside forms.

The plates are generally elevations, with some plans and details; no scale is appended, to give an idea of the dimensions, nor any section to mark the sinkings and swellings of the mouldings; still there is much valuable information in the mass of documentary evidence which has been thus adduced upon the Byzantine, Lombard, and Pointed styles. They are executed in outline, and afford very good ideas of the buildings represented. It is curious to trace the many examples of what we style Norman detail. The Church of St. Ciriaco at Ancona has a circular doorway of receding arches, with no less than six columns attached to each jamb; the style is grander than perhaps any example here, and is remarkable in the inner or arch of entrance being pointed.

St. Gereon, at Cologne, a very ancient church, has a column with the honeysuckle ornament, exactly resembling examples in the crypt at York.

The '*Palazzo Pubblico*' at Piacenza, has pointed arches on the first story, with circular ones in the second, of which we have a parallel at Malmesbury.

St. Francisco at Pavia has its front covered with chequer work, like many of the Suffolk towers; and the façade shows a very singular admixture of Norman and Pointed work, the doors showing a kind of kneed lentil, of which some few rare examples are to be found in England.

Having occupied so much space by the consideration of the author's theories, we have only room for a few miscellaneous extracts:

Sepulchral Monuments.

"At Ravenna, and at Ravenna alone,

the greatest proportion of the numerous tombs of an early date still preserved, display, perhaps, in imitation of a style prevailing at the same period in Constantinople, a form quite peculiar, beheld nowhere else, namely, that of a large coffer, with a convex top or lid. Of this form is the tomb of the Emperor Honorius, in the same church of San Nazareo and Celso, with that of his sister Placidia."—p. 206.

The inscription on the plate states this tomb to be at Rome. We mention it to adduce an instance of the same form existing in this country, in a fragment of an ancient tomb, now or formerly at Dewsbury, which in form and in the tegulated lid closely resembles that of the imperial sarcophagus. Whether it exists now we cannot say. So little care is taken of ancient works in this kingdom, that, first rejected from the church and thrown as lumber into a garden, it may since have helped to macadamize a road.

The nimbus which encircles the head of saints and glorified personages, is assigned by the author to a very undignified origin.

"The pagan fashion of protecting the heads of deities, often, even in temples, exposed to the outer air, from the insults of birds, each by a metal discus, had by degrees so associated with this head-piece an idea of dignity, that the Christians adopted the form, in order to mark, even in painting, the character of saintship."—p. 173.

We have in England instances of cathedral churches containing parochial ones within their walls.

"In some of the cathedrals in Germany, such as Mayence, Worms, Ophenheim, and others, which, besides an altar and a choir for the parish, required another for the chapter, there is no entrance at the west-end, but only at the side; and while one choir and altar and axis is at the east, the other choir, and altar and axis, is at the west end."—p. 373."

With another short extract we must close—unwillingly, it is true—our notice of this excellent work.

"At Ravenna the steeples may, perhaps, have been imitated from those at Constantinople; for they are all round, as the minarets of day, or rather tube of a
city are to this local, and like a
top to bot-

um: and all articulated, or shewing external spring courses, marking every higher internal floor; some of these series offering single round-arched windows, others clusters of two or three. Low roofs cover their tops."—p. 277.

This peculiarity is remarkable and interesting to the English reader, as it closely agrees with the style of the English round towers. We have elsewhere observed, that they are among the most ancient relics in this country; their Byzantine origin, judging from the above extract, seems more than probable.

We now reluctantly close this agreeable work. We have devoted a large space to its consideration, and we may in conclusion safely characterize it as the most comprehensive elucidation of the architecture of the middle ages which has ever appeared in this country. What a work might have been produced, if the author had been enabled to complete the sketch which he has drawn with such a masterly hand!

The Descent into Hell, &c. By J. A. Heraud.

WE do not know that we can satisfy either the author of this poem, or the public, by any reflections we can make on it; we cannot satisfy the author's wishes, because we must intimate very many defects in the work; nor can we approve our judgment to the general reader, because, whatever we may say of the genius of the poet, and the high qualities found in his volume, we are sure that it will never be popular, and that very few will be

found able to sound the depths of its poetical wisdom, or willing to excuse some failings, for the sake of its great and undeniable beauties.*

We do not approve the choice of subject—the Descent of Christ into Hell; for it is one that most reluctantly would admit any addition or decoration, and is of a character so awful and mysterious, as to reject those graces which would afford the variety necessary to the poetic fable. To preserve the proper feeling, to collect the necessary materials, to produce the intended effect, the poet must avail himself as much as possible of the revealed truths and the language of the divine revelation: but the language of Scripture can seldom be altered with advantage: its sublimity is impaired as its simplicity is destroyed: and consequently, its brief descriptions, and its concise appropriate language, will only be weakened even by the most eloquent additions. Again, we look with such a becoming reverence on its very confined revelations, and affix to them a character so sacred and unapproachable, that we cannot consent to see them expanded with fictitious inventions, or even their outline filled up with what might be called probable materials. Into this difficulty Mr. Heraud's choice of a subject has led him to its very full extent, and so unconquerable do we conceive it to be, that we should advise him to relinquish any further design of alteration or improvement in the work, and to apply to one in which his fine invention, his poetical conception, his imagination and picturesque powers, may have scope enough to display

* We advise Mr. Heraud, as he would keep unimpaired the dignity of his own genius, to omit the *opinions of the press* on his poem. 'Non tali auxilio, nec defensoribus istis,' &c. for the absurdity of them is beyond the bounds of all patience; nor is a poem, worthy of a son of Milton, to be supported by the fiat of the Morning Post and La Belle Assemblée. One Magazine says, 'it has as fine lines as Milton,' as if Milton was to be judged by lines, or as if many Grub-street poems had not some lines as good as some of Milton's. Milton has very few fine lines, his beauty is in passages. Another says, 'the author is a consummate master of the art of poetry;' and then adds, 'he is a laborious imitator.' Another calls it a 'true poem;' another, 'by a true poet;' and says, 'each line is clothed in nervous, forcible, and eloquent language;' and if so, we take on us to say, no true poem ever could be made of such lines. Another says, 'this poem will make no slight noise in the world;' indeed, so did Erasmus Darwin, and Stephen Duck, cum multis aliis. The Morning Post says of 'The Judgment of the Flood,' 'in every sentence is a grand idea;' this we suppose the critic thought the highest praise; while the Brighton Herald says, 'the description of the animals in it, is a complete Naturalist's Library! ! !'

themselves unrestrained by anything but the salutary regulations of judgment and taste. It is in vain to allege the authority of Milton, who has expanded a few lines of Genesis into the noblest of all poems. There is nothing in the minute description of Paradise, or the beautiful and fanciful discourses of Adam or Eve, that is revolting to us. In the account of the fallen angels, in the impieties and blasphemies which filled the penal chambers of darkness and woe, and in the blast of the infernal trumpet, there is often an *impropriety* which even Milton could not overcome; and the conversation between the persons of the Godhead would have been of *invincible* difficulty to form, had not Milton's *Arian* principles of the Son's inferiority, so much reduced them. We are sure, however, even granting Milton's success, that Mr. Heraud's logical mind would not persuade him, that, because the greatest poet has come triumphant out of considerable embarrassment of subject, he should voluntarily plunge into still greater with the hopes of like success; and we consider Mr. Lockhart's letter to him to be as distinguished by its good sense, and sound criticism, as it is by its generous and kind feeling. There is also a want of *fact*, of story, of progressive narrative, of imagery, of change of subject, of anecdote in this poem, all attributable to the same cause; that cannot be said of Dante, or of Milton, or Klopstock. There is also too abstruse and metaphysical a cast of thought and argument pervading the whole, for any but the very intelligent and learned reader; perhaps a too expanded rhetoric, an amplification of language, like some of the obscurer passages in Coleridge's philosophical reveries; and after all, there is an occasional want of finish,—expressions that good taste would not approve, and the mixture of the *simplest* expressions of Scripture, with the rich and almost redundant language that overflows them on either side.

As for instance, p. 117,

————— Salvation on his way attends
As promis'd to thee in the days of old;
He cometh to thee riding on an ass,
Whose natural back man never yet con-
trol'd,
A palfrey unprofan'd.

Again,
And Lebanon, and Sirion before thee,
Skip like a calf, and like an unicorn
In youth transilient, and by nature free.

Again,
Fear not, for lo! good tidings I do bear,
Great joy, that shall to every people be,
For on this day, the *whitest of the year*,
In David's city is born UNTO YE
A Saviour, &c.

Such, to our mind, appear the defects of this work; and as the result, they cast a *heaviness* on the whole, notwithstanding its particular beauties, and the vigour of the poetical conception. We have spoken certainly in language differing from "the opinions of the press;" but we are certain with feelings no less favourable to Mr. Heraud, from judgment formed with care, after repeated perusal; and we therefore hope that our praise will derive some value from its not being without discrimination. We anticipate great things from him hereafter; there is a vigour of thought, an extent of knowledge, a true poetical sensibility, and a very eloquent command of language, which stamp him as a genuine son of Apollo; and when his divine afflatus becomes mixed with a little common air, it will bear him aloft in those *middle* regions most favourable to his flight, and not inaccessible to mortal eye. For the choice of his metre, we have not much to say. He has managed it extremely well; but we doubt whether it will become much naturalised among us, as it does not offer sufficient advantages to supersede those which have been long familiar. The four first lines are nothing but the old Elegiac quatrain (which perhaps might be improved by its stanzas being allowed to run into each other), and the want of a certain close in the last lines to sense and sound, we think is felt: and which in blank verse is given by the tune gradually winding up to its diapason and termination.

We would not willingly leave such a poem as this, without some extracts that would justify our opinions, and also do honour to the writer's talents; but being pressed for space, we must content ourselves with referring to a passage, which we think much liable to the observation we made on the hazard of filling up parts of the sacred narrative, which authentic history has passed in a close abridgment.

We will fairly inform Mr. Heraud that we neither like the design nor the filling up of the passage, in which the Virgin, after the Crucifixion, makes a long harangue, that appears to us most strange and unnatural. Could the Virgin-mother thus discourse, when her heart was pierced with sorrow, and the iron had entered into her soul, and her divine Son was yet upon the cross? We are now writing beside Caracci's fine and well-known picture of the same awful subject; and we feel that the painter is far more faithful to nature than the poet, in expressing the unutterable woe. Again, the unknown stranger whom she addresses turns out to be the prophet Isaiah, and consequently his account of himself is a *fiction*. Again, there are some parts not sufficiently finished, and words introduced for the sake of the rhyme, which, but for that necessity, never would have been suffered, as, in the speech of Death,

Lo! hungry Chaos yawneth to resorb
Into his void immeasurable womb
The breathing universe. *Ready, my barb!*

The first time Death's pale horse
was ever called his *barb!* Really,
'ready my Suffolk Punch,' would have
been quite as endurable.

Again, p. 114,

With sorrow him we lov'd, we sought in
vain,
Then in the Temple found him sitting there
Amid the Doctors, in *debate of pain*.

Again, p. 119,

The matters of the law of gravest power
Omit ye—judgment—mercy—faith—and
dole
The petty tithe of your external dower,
Not those omit—nor these—but *pay the whole*.

And p. 175,

The good die young, yet have not liv'd in
vain;
For wisdom is the grey hair unto men;
A spotless life, old age—*how great their gain!*

Nor do we like such expressions as
'Parcheth with cold the *flakier* air;' which indeed we do not understand. Nor '*Halcyon* and hallowed be the haunt, oh! Son of Man.' 'Hallowed and *halcyon* be thy haunt,' &c.

Such are some of the more prominent defects of this work. It is altogether too abstract and *metaphysical*;

there is a want of repose in its manner, and of variety in its subject. It is deficient in simplicity, in pleasing incident, in gentleness and tenderness, and its descriptions are wanting in precision and just colouring. On the other hand, there is throughout a bold and flowing eloquence, a majesty of language in the best parts, a high, severe cast of thought, with something too much of a scholastic subtlety for general approbation. Mr. Heraud has printed a letter which he received from Mr. Wordsworth, saying, "great poems cannot be cast into a mould. Homer's certainly was not." With regard to the poems that pass under the name of Homeric, no doubt can now be entertained that they were the production of different* persons, at different periods of time. The *Iliad* was the grand national poem of Greece; that, like the great national temple of modern Rome, was built by successive architects, upon a general plan, subject to the deviations which each considered would lead to improvement.

As to other great poems, as those of Virgil, Tasso, and Milton, the only mould in which they were formed was such as strong sense, and poetic feeling, and knowledge of poetic art would make; certainly they were not shaped and fashioned after the rules of criticism, or referred to any particular standard of imitation. True genius makes its own laws, and breaks through them as it wills; but when it does violate them, it is only to attain its end more securely, by the occasional deviation. The poems of Spenser and Ariosto, may be mentioned as those most capricious, irregular, and unfinished in form, or *having not been made in a mould*; and we venture to say, that they are defective therefore in their structure, (perhaps Mr. Wordsworth's own poem of the *Excursion* might also come into the same class,) and defective, because their irregularity has diminished the degree of satisfaction and delight they would have imparted. We want no moulds made by Aristotle, or Bossu, or Rapin, or even by Schlegel or Lessing; but we

* Professor Thiersch, the great Homeric scholar, has, it is said, detected at least the language of *three different periods* of time in Homer.

consider the judicious design of a poem to be a great constituent of its value and its success; the proportion of its parts, the distribution of its materials; the due arrangement of its subject: all this is of much consequence, and is agreeable to our feelings, our judgment, and our taste. "Give me a good outline," said Annibal Caracci, "and put bricks into the middle;" which we thus alter for the poet's guidance:—"Give me a good outline, and having formed that, put the most valuable materials you have into it;" the judicious disposal will increase their beauty; and the lustre of the gems will be increased by the elegance of the setting.

History of the Foundations in Manchester of Christ's College, Chetham's Hospital, and the Free Grammar School. 3 vols. 4to.

THIS is a very elaborate and excellent work, combining the utmost minuteness of detail, necessary in local histories, and accuracy and extent of research, with a history of events of general importance, and linking them to the important occurrences of history: while many very interesting biographical notices are dispersed throughout. This work is founded on the collections of the Rev. G. Greswell, Schoolmaster of the Chetham institution, who was for several years employed in collecting materials for the History of Manchester; but as his materials were found to be too imperfect to publish, Dr. Hibbert of Edinburgh undertook the task of remodelling them. In the history of the Wardens of Manchester, Mr. Hollingsworth's manuscripts are pursued as the chief text: Mr. Palmer has given a very luminous and excellent account of the architecture of the collegiate church; and Mr. W. R. Whatton, F.S.A. has completed the work, by the history of the School. No trouble or expense seems to have been spared by the publishers in making their work both copious and exact: the typography is handsome, and the plates well executed. The chief share of the work is undoubtedly Dr. Hibbert's; and the library of Mr. Heywood of Swinton Lodge was the ample repository of his richest materials. Those relating to the events of

Manchester during the grand Rebellion, are of the greatest interest; indeed the annals of the Presbyterian church of Manchester, will form a curious part of the general history of these times in all future accounts. The History of the School in the third volume contains an account of many very celebrated men and eminent scholars who were educated there; we could have wished a more full and detailed biography of such persons as Cyril Jackson, Dr. Ogden, Dr. Winstanley, &c. especially as with a little research, some curious materials would not have been wanting. But, on the whole, we must do justice to the very satisfactory manner in which the various parts of the work are executed. To those interested by connexion of family, or proximity of residence with Manchester, it will be a store-house of information, and, as we have said, to the general history of our country it has brought its accession of materials. To those who live in the commercial prosperity, and the busy interests, and gigantic undertakings of the modern Manchester, it will be pleasing to throw back occasionally a glance on its early state, and view the humbleness of its origin, the simplicity of its ancient mansions, the piety of its institutions, and the private worth and public spirit of its benefactors: in such an useful and interesting inquiry, this work will be their safest guide.

Revolutions of the Globe familiarly described. By Alex. Bertrand, M.D. 12mo.

THIS is a very excellent compendium of the researches and discoveries of geologists and men of science, in their different departments, with regard to the formation of the earth, its changes internal and on the surface; the successive creations of animals and plants, and the probable causes of their alteration and extinction. As fossil geology owns Cuvier for its illustrious founder, so does the fossilized vegetable creation look to the scarcely less distinguished name of Adolphe Brougniart for a work which will unite all that science possesses on this important subject. It is impossible to read these different works on

the various provinces of geology, to weigh the theories and attend to the discoveries of men of science, without feeling satisfied that truth is developing itself, and that with no timid or reluctant step; nor without confessing that these theories become far more philosophical, as the facts are more numerous and more scientifically arranged, on which they are built. Dr. Bertrand has most wisely abstained from crossing the path of his scientific investigations, with doubts and difficulties drawn from the Scripture histories, and with which the geologist has no more concern than the astronomer or chemist. For ourselves, we believe that more perplexity than was at all necessary has arisen on this head, from its not being considered, that while the *moral and religious* portion of the first and second chapter of Genesis, that which speaks of the will of God, and his commands, and the duties that arise from them on the part of man, are to be understood strictly, and obeyed reverentially;—while in fact the words of the *law-giver* are precise; the language that is appropriated to the account of the creation, and adaption of the materials of the earth, is *not scientific, but popular*: for the language of the Scripture is never the language of science, in any part, or on any subject.

Knowing that the discoveries of geologists are *facts*, and not to be denied or controverted, and firmly believing the historic testimony of Scripture, we thus form our interpretation of the first chapter of Genesis:—That at six different *undefinable periods of time*, (for so even the orthodox as well as the most learned commentators allow, that the Hebrew word translated *days* may mean,) such periods as are agreeable to what we see and know of the operations of nature, which are in fact a continuation of the former operations of God himself; believing that the work of God's hands were then constructed on the same principles as they are now; seeing that he is unchangeable, and knowing by what a slow succession of process the operations of nature are evolved, we believe that these intervals and periods of time were of very great extent, from the first formation of the earth, to the time when it became a fit habitation for man; in which such alterations of

its structure, and of its inhabitants, were made, as were originally intended, and as were beneficial to its great ultimate purpose—the receptacle of moral and religious beings for a limited period. As we have said, the Scripture is not a book that teaches science, or supposes scientific readers; but as its instruction all bears on the moral improvement of mankind, only so much, or such a general account of the creation was given, as would impress men with a conviction from the highest authority, that God was the Creator of the Universe; and then their duties to him, as dependent beings, necessarily arose, and were inculcated. From the 26th verse of the first chapter of Genesis, the history of *man* commences; and then the *moral, and religious, and civil* history becomes as precise as it is authentic; and precise, because it is employed on subjects that do not presuppose the acquirement of study, but contain such historic information as would conduce to man's dutiful submission to God's moral government, the obedience of his will, and the conformity of his actions to the commandments revealed to him. We shall only further observe on this subject, that the language of the New Testament is as designedly *unscientific and popular* as that of the old Scriptures, which proves its general purpose so to be. But the discoveries of geology, instead of opposing the testimony of scripture, have, as they are more and more developed and extended, gone strictly to confirm it, as far as it can be reasonably required that they should go. The authority of Scripture informs us, that the present order of things took place about five thousand years since, and the united voice of the geologists will inform us, *that all nature bears witness to the truth of this assertion*. Now it is on this point we stand. We say, here the *precise* revelation of Scripture closes; and what mighty works were performed, or what interval extended between the original creation of the earth, and its being placed under the dominion of man, is only given in such a very grand and brief outline—in such undefined and general terms, as might ensure its sole purpose of inspiring obedience through belief. *The Bible* is a moral and religious history, and the introduction in

the first chapter of Genesis, is such as would lay a broad and general basis for moral and religious instruction, and for nothing else. Moses never meant that the Israelites should be employed in digging for pterodactyles, in arranging the bones of mastodons, in forming theories of volcanos, or speculating on the diminishing heat of the globe: they had other business of importance to learn. For them, to whom it was originally given, the History of the Creation was full enough for all practical purposes, and co-extensive with their powers of comprehension; to succeeding and more enlightened generations, the deficiencies or brevity of the *historic* testimony was intended to be followed up and supplied, by bringing the testimony of *Nature* to it—*both being equally the testimony of God himself, to the works of his own hands*; and, when rightly interpreted, being one and the same. Surely we may add the very command of *resting* on the seventh day, *because* on the seventh day God completed the formation of the universe, exhibits strongly the *moral* tendency of the revelation, and tends to lessen its *scientific* character. Contemplating it in this, its real tendency, we at once perceive and rejoice in the effects it would produce, and preserve among mankind: but we shall again, fearless of the cavils of the bigoted and the ignorant, observe, that the command also much points out the character of the people to which it was addressed: for now the observance of the *Sabbath* is no longer *dependant on the period of creation*. Nor do we hesitate to say, that a time may come, when the *historic* testimony of Genesis may be completed by the powerful and authentic testimony of *nature*: or, in other words, that under the will of the Creator, the testimony of his great primæval works may be changed. We can conceive nothing objectionable to the most devout theologian in this. The first chapter of Genesis is a verbal account or tradition of the manner and succession of the creation: but if this history or account is superseded (we do not say that it will be) by the facts themselves being brought before us, the testimony itself remains the same, but the form of it is changed. The

science of geology is now in its cradle. How do we know what the future victories of science may be; what new caverns may be explored; what quarries excavated; what depths of the earth penetrated; what fossil remains brought to light; what resources of nature watched and recorded? *A history of facts* is valuable to possess; but it cannot be more valuable or more authentic than *the facts themselves*: and the value of the history diminishes as the possession of the facts increases. We say this of common histories: the value of the sacred Chapter still remains the same, being an immediate revelation from God; and as one of his revelations cannot contradict another, the discoveries of science can never be found at variance with it; but they may fill up its outlines, explain its apparent obscurities, and supply its omissions. We say again, the account of the creation came to Moses, either as an *immediate* revelation, or as an earlier revelation through tradition; in either case, it was given to a man who was neither a philosopher nor a man of science, and who had to reveal it to a non-scientific people; therefore, it was just such a revelation as was required. The very brevity with which such most interesting and important facts were delivered, compared to the fullness of detail subsequently on subjects of so much less importance, also shows how general its information was intended to be; and larger space is occupied in the account of building, and preparing and filling the Ark, than in the whole formation of the universe. Nor is it at all difficult to account for this, inasmuch as the history of the deluge, including the building of the ark by Noah, formed a most important part of the account of God's justly incensed feelings with his guilty creatures, and was a tremendous record of the outpouring of his indignation, when universal crime called for judgment. All, therefore, we ask to be granted to us is, that the investigations of science may be permitted to come in, and form, as it were, corollaries to the postulates of Scripture, to assist, supply, explain; just in the same manner as the doctrines of St. Paul enlarged on and explained the previous doctrines delivered by Christ; with this difference,

that, as St. Paul was inspired, his doctrines and those of his blessed Master were in essence the same; but uninspired men have to work out their truths and discoveries through much error and with repeated failure, and with great toil; and it only is, when purged from this error by the furnace, and purified from its defects, that we would offer these facts to the acceptance of mankind. Now these facts and proofs could not have been given by Moses, because they would not have been understood by his countrymen; but if it is said, the revelations of Scripture are not meant to be confined to the companions of Moses, or even to the Israelites of succeeding generations, but were intended progressively as a general revelation:—we answer in agreement with the proposition; but how were they to be understood by the descendants of the people, or by future and long-removed generations? How, but as every thing obscured by time is understood, by study and investigation. The other obscure parts of Scripture, its traditions, manners, customs, and events, are examined, weighed, compared, and finally elucidated, by bringing every thing to bear on them which can reflect light: from excavations in the tombs of Thebes, you confirm the history of the slavery of the Israelites, and the truth of the historian; from the excavations in the still more ancient sepulchres of nature, you bring to light the forms, the substance of its primæval inhabitants, of which Scripture has spoken: why refuse such testimony on the one hand, when you so triumphantly receive it at the other? The historic testimony of Moses being inspired by the Spirit of Truth, must of necessity be true; but the limits of truth and the extent of revelation may be, for particular reasons, bounded in a certain compass, and *only a portion of knowledge bestowed*. Lift up, then, the torch of Science, and let its flame illumine those ancient and venerable characters, the earliest and most sacred that have been engraved by the hand of the inspired lawgiver and prophet, on the rock of time; reveal their obscurities, supply their defects, explain their signification, fill up their outline, but read them with the reverence and awe due to the authority

from whence they proceeded; and recollect, as you contemplate them, “that the place whereon thou standest is holy ground.”

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The Life of Thomas Linacre, by S. M. Johnson, M.D. Edited by R. Graves. 8vo.

THIS life of one of our earliest scholars is written with very competent knowledge, and with careful research. The biographer has known to what sources of information to apply, and has availed himself of them: we consider it worthy of taking its rank on the same shelf with Chalmers's Ruddiman, and Irving's Life of Buchanan. When we look into the works of the scholars who lived in the age of Linacre, when Learning first rose from her sleep, and the golden remains of antiquity were sought for and valued more than fine gold—though we are obliged often to confess the imperfection of their taste in their strange choice of obscure authors for illustration, the harshness and pedantry of their style, and the magisterial authority of their opinions; yet we must always feel delighted with the vigour of their studies, the freshness and unbiassed activity of their minds, their intense love of study, their profound veneration for favourite authors, their preference of literature for its own sake to all worldly advantages, the simplicity and even innocence of their lives, and their entire devotion to the fascinating pursuit of exploring, for the first time, the remains of antiquity, and bringing before their eyes the treasures of a recovered world. It would be useless to regret that such feelings cannot be ours: these are bright sparkling lights belonging to the morning alone, and which cannot be restored; but perhaps we may with justice complain, that we are beginning scarcely sufficiently to value, what we have possessed so long; that custom has dimmed the lustre of their reverential names; and there hardly exists a scholar now, at least in our own country, and we do not know one such, to whom the *whole circle of antiquity is known*. A few of the most eminent and illustrious authors are still read and understood; but the rest, names scarcely less revered, are

covered with dust, and mouldering in neglect. It would not perhaps be difficult to state the probable causes of this change of opinion and taste; nor would it be rash to prognosticate that it will again flow back into its old and neglected channels: but it is better for us to go back to our volume; and before we leave it to quote part of a very agreeable letter of Erasmus, in which he presents a delightful picture of the brotherhood of scholars collected together in the Court of King Henry the Eighth, during the early part of his reign. What a contrast does its brilliancy form with the gloom and darkness of his declining years!

“The King,” says Erasmus, “the most judicious of his age, delights in the liberal arts. The Queen, a marvel to her sex, and his equal in letters, is no less estimable for her piety than for her learning. With these, all are in authority who excel in polite literature, in discretion, and in integrity. To *Linacre*, a man of whom commendation would be vain, since his excellence would be proclaimed by his writings, is assigned the office of physician. *Tunstall* is Keeper of the Privy Seal, nor will it be credited what a world of excellence is comprised in the mention of his name. *More*, the chief delight, not only of the Muses, but of mirth and the Graces, and of whose genius an idea may be formed from his writings, is of the council. *Pacey*, all but allied to him, is Secretary of State. *Mountjoy* presides over the household of the Queen. *Colet* is the preacher; and *Stokesley*, who yields to none in scholastic theology, and the master of three languages, the priest. Whilst such characters adorn the court, it is less a palace than an academy of learning, to which Athens, the Portico, or the Schools of antiquity, might yield the preference.”

We shall only add, with reference to p. 187, that we conceive the passage quoted, accompanied with a proper interpretation, totally acquits *Linacre* of the charge of *doubting the truth of Christianity*; and his speech, if truly reported, is simply intended to be an indignant and vehement censure on the profaneness of the age.

A Dictionary of the English Language, by Charles Richardson. Parts 1—4. 4to.

IT is almost like uttering a stale truism, to assert that thought and lan-

guage are intimately connected; that, as we think through the medium of words, *new* thoughts lead to the necessity of forming *new* words; that every accession to our knowledge increases the richness of our tongue; and that the improvements in arts and sciences, which make life more commodious, and society more elegant and more dignified, also give to established words a more copious and comprehensive meaning, or form such new ones as may express the thing signified with the greatest exactness, brevity, and clearness. Since the year 1755, when Dr. Johnson published that dictionary which was the honourable labour of many toilsome years, not only the whole body of art and science has been springing forward with a force and swiftness, that, after the most brilliant discoveries and painful investigations, still shows its energies unimpaired, or rather advancing from its past conquests to new victories; but in every direction, and from every source, the eager and inquisitive mind of man has been extending its inquiries, and bringing vast accessions of knowledge from the remotest quarters and most obscure recesses, to add to the common stock of information: we need not therefore wonder if the labours of the Lexicographer were loudly called for, to collect and arrange these new and interesting terms of science, and to stamp the signet of his approbation on the manner in which they have been formed. This cause alone would have shewn the necessity of a more copious Dictionary; but when we add to this, that our former lexicographers, from Johnson to Todd, were notoriously deficient in the knowledge of those very languages from which our own is formed; that they neither knew its parent the Saxon, nor the cognate and sister languages of the other northern countries in Europe; and that from this ignorance, the greatest errors and defects have proceeded; and, lastly, that they were as wanting in a *philosophical system of grammatical induction*, as they were in *philological information*; and that their bulky volumes are often mere uninforming and brute masses of cumbersome and useless learning; we may, under these circumstances, well be-

lieve that the demand for a Dictionary of the English language, co-extensive with our wants, and equal to the just expectations of those who possess a refined, copious, elegant, and scientific language, has long been loudly made, but made in vain. We think, however, that our wishes are now near their accomplishment, and that Mr. Richardson has not only eclipsed all his predecessors, for that would not be saying much, but has, in a great degree, fulfilled those conditions which we have mentioned, and supplied those defects which are to be found in every earlier work of the same kind. Mr. Richardson has founded his leading principles on those of Horne Tooke, as regards the explanation of words; with regard to the *authorities*, he has arranged them under periods of *chronological* succession, from Chaucer, Wicliff, and Gower, down to the period immediately preceding our own, thus affording a most interesting authentic history of the whole descent of the language, from the time when it emerged out of the arms of its Saxon parent, till it received its latest polish, and grace, and beauty, in the pages of Addison, and of Hume, of Goldsmith, and their great contemporaries. Many provincial glossaries have also of late years been published by very learned and inquisitive antiquaries, throwing light, not otherwise to be found, on obsolete or half-forgotten words; of these the author has availed himself, as well of others which have been appended to the elaborate editions of Shakespeare and our old poets. In other and inferior hands this accumulation of wealth might have been only a splendid incumbrance; in Mr. Richardson, it is so ably disposed, and so judiciously used, as to leave nothing to be desired by one who is anxious to survey at once the whole circle of our growing tongue. In the word 'abolish,' the authorities are in this order—Hall, Jewell, Bale, Udall, Sir T. More, Elyot, Spenser, Dryden, Swift, Warburton. 'Abstinence' has the following authorities—Wicliff, Bale, Chaucer, Elyot, Hall, Milton, Taylor, Beaumont and Fletcher, Donne, Shakespeare, Bunyan, Clarke, Tillotson, Compton, Gorton.

'Aggrievance'—R. Brunne, P. Ploughman, Chaucer, Surrey, Wyatt, Sir T. More, Beaumont and Fletcher, Milton, South. 'Article, Articulate'—Fabian, Joye, Elyot, Holland, Selden, Habington, Milton, Howell, Sir T. Brown, Wilkins, Wollaston, Walpole, State Trials, Paley, Porteus. Under the word 'Carnivorous' we find the following list of examples—Sir T. More, Sir T. Elyot, Joye, Tyndale, Udall, Holland, Burton, Fox, Anderson, Scott, J. Taylor, Hale, Spelman, Addison, South, Nelson, Ray, Boyle, Goldsmith, Burke. It is evident that, with authorities at once so copious and so judiciously selected, the whole riches of our language will be poured into the work of the lexicographer, and that each word may be traced, like a river descending from its fountain along its sinuous and changing course. Nor would it be an unpleasing or unproductive task, to ascertain, by the quotations from writers of different ages, the particular branches of study that were the favourites of their respective eras: thus will their language reflect a light, by which we can arrive at a knowledge of their acquirements. It will be perceived that modern writers draw more illustrations from science than the ancient; that their style is less figurative and metaphorical, and loses much of the antique and venerable cast of its Teutonic character. To possess a work which will afford materials for so interesting and valuable a study, is of the first importance, and we honestly and impartially assert, that they will be found in no Dictionary of our language we are acquainted with, but the one before us.

Arboretum Britannicum, Nos. III. IV.
By S. C. London.

THE introduction to these two numbers of this work, is of great interest and curiosity. It contains an account of the different periods of the introduction of foreign trees and shrubs into England, formed with great exactness from history, the catalogue of our herbaria, maps, &c. and other important authorities: and it then proceeds to give us some very inter-

taining information concerning those persons whose love of nature and of science, and whose taste for gardening induced them to import plants from distant countries, or to propagate and cultivate them with care, as soon as they were to be procured from the importers. It then proceeds to enumerate the early establishments of the nurserymen and florists. We have nothing to add at present to the very ample information which Mr. Loudon has afforded, but to say that Hunt's nursery at Putney (now Mr. Howey's) contains probably the finest *Sassafras*-tree in England, next to that in Kew; a very fine specimen of the *Cypressus sempervirens*, and one of the finest flowering pomegranates ever seen; and that the Fulham oak,* the Champion oak, and the Cork-tree, in Whitley's nursery at Fulham, are probably unrivalled. Mr. Loudon's mention of the fine *Cembro* pines at Ridgeway House, reminds us to inform him that Saussure, in his very scientific and interesting *Voyage sur les Alpes*, has observed that the *Cembro* pine of the Alps is not the same tree as the pine of Siberia, which is commonly called by the same name, and is known by the name of the Siberian cedar. Saussure accurately distinguishes the difference between them in form and growth, which we were not previously aware of. This tree is the hardiest of the pines, while at the same time its wood is the softest. The enumeration at p. 70, of the trees at Paine's-hill,† Cobham, planted about 1735, reminds us to request Mr. Loudon to furnish

us with any information he can, regarding the *relative duration in this country and climate of the most beautiful and valuable exotic trees*; this would be highly interesting to the planter, and we know of no work that has treated on it. We observed some of the fine American oaks at Paine's-hill in an apparent state of decay, while the cedars of Lebanon have not yet attained half their size. Another point will also form a most agreeable article of information, as connected with the former, viz. the *relative size to which foreign trees arrive in this and their native countries*. We believe that none of the North American trees affords us any idea of the majesty and amplitude of their growth in their own forests: there the plane-tree towers to the height of two hundred feet; the tulip-tree and the walnut, to an enormous bulk; and the *cypressus disticha*, which with us is always small in size, and premature in decay, is the largest tree known in the world. Our oriental planes are wands compared to those in Greece and even in Italy, and so are the *ilexes*; while the stone pine‡ of Italy, when planted in England, never assumes the stateliness and beauty of its natural growth, under the balmy airs and genial sunshine of that delightful country. Horace calls it '*pinus ingens*,' a term totally inappropriate to our specimens. We believe that the horse-chestnut has never been seen in its native habitation, and therefore we cannot judge of its size in Asia.

* We should like to know if this Fulham oak is a species or variety, and what is the champion oak, which has the most ample and rich foliage of any oak we ever saw? Some of the leaves of our specimens are ten inches in length; perhaps Mr. Loudon will inform us. We should like also to know if the *entire-leaved tulip-tree* is simply a variety of the other, and whether produced in England from bud, or imported from America? and whether the young tulip-tree might not be brought into flower early, by budding it from the flowering-branches of the old?

† As Mr. Loudon is justly anxious to make his work as accurate as he can, we mention that the house at Paine's-hill, (now inhabited by Mr. Cooper,) is either built, or completely altered by Mr.

Decimus Burton. Mr. Bond Hopkins's was very small. Mr. Hamilton's stood nearer the road. We also mention that the subscription-garden in Cadogan-place no longer exists; and that there appears a little mistake in the account of the progressive growth of Mr. Ord's cedars at Purser's-cross, (p. 72,) where the growth in 1809 is made less than that of 1808. Should not the figures 9, 11, and 9, 9, be transposed? The '*Sophora japonica*' in this garden is fast decaying, planted in 1756.

‡ There was a fine grove of these trees in the Cascina, near Florence. We remember their being low; on asking the workmen the reason, the answer was—'loest the commoner would fall on the heads of the Grand children!'

Leaving, however, this subject to Mr. Loudon's more extensive observation, we will present him, and the lovers of Flora, with a list which we made last summer, of the plants growing on the south wall of the Horticultural Garden at Chiswick; many of which are of late introduction, and which in winter receive the protection of mats, till their ability to stand our climate is ascertained.

1. *Sollia Heterophylla*.
2. *Fuschia excorticata*.
3. *Glycine* Sin. *Westeria*. (hardy.)
4. *Casuarina stricta*.
5. *Banksia littoralis*.
6. *Pyrus variolosa*. Nepaul.
7. *Hakea acicularis*.
8. *Eucalyptus pulviger*.
9. *Diospyros lotus*. (hardy.)
10. *Solanum crispum*.
11. *Eucalyptus robusta*. N. Holl.
12. *Mimosa spinata*. Chili.
13. *Acacia dealbata*. Van Diemen's Land. (tolerably hardy.)
14. *Eucalyptus diversifolia*. N. Hol.
15. *Edwardsia grandiflora*. New Zealand.
16. *Lupinus tomentosus*.
17. *Magnolia stricta*.
18. *Acacia linearis*. V. D. Land.
19. *Prosapis*. Chili.
20. *Castanocarpa Australis*.
21. *Acacia juniperina*. N. Holl.
22. *Viburnum odoratissimum*. Ch.
23. *Mimosa julibrissin*. (hardy.)*
24. *Viburnum cotinifolium*. Nepaul.
25. *Euonymus Hamiltonianus*.
26. *Arbutus procera*.
27. *Salix Humboldt*. S. America.
28. *Araucaria Brasiliana*.
29. *Chionanthus fragrans*.
30. *Cratægus Mexicana*.
31. *Cratægus glauca*. Nepaul.
32. *Rhus heterophyllum*.
33. *Fraxinus floribunda*. Nepaul.
34. *Lithrea Caustica*.
35. *Metrosideros lanceolata*. N. Hol.
36. *Duvana dentata*.
37. *Indigofera spinosa*. Nepaul.

* Does the *Mimosa Julibrissin* blossom in England? does it grow as a standard? It is seen as a standard at Paris and Rouen. It forms the beauty of the gardens of Constantinople, Venice, Bologna, Milan, and the Borromean Islands. The '*Acacia dealbata*,' its equal in beauty, appears to grow as a standard in Devonshire.

38. *Dryandra formosa*.
39. *Prostanthera lasianthos*. N. Hol.
40. *Acacia dealbata*. Swan River.
41. *Pittosporum undulatum*. N. Hol.
42. *Edwardsia* sp. Mr. Lowe.
43. *Escallonia rubra*.
44. *Kagonechia Boheri*.
45. *Uschetzia flava*.
46. *Ribes punctatus*. Chili.
47. *Duvana dependens*.
48. *Duvana ovata*.
49. *Ceanothus azureus*.
50. *Colletia spinosa*.
51. *Hakea ferruginea*.
52. *Banksia occidentalis*.
53. *Acacia verticillata*.
54. *Volkameria inermis*.
55. *Lupinus arboreus*.
56. *Acacia Lophantica*. N. Holland.
57. *Astrum nocturnum*.
58. *Escallonia Montevidensis*.
59. *Edwardsia chrysophylla*.
60. *Escallonia pulverulenta*.
61. *Euonymus Hamiltonianus*.
62. *Acacia graveolens*.
63. *Acacia melanoxylen*.
64. *Sphacile campanulata*.
65. *Lycium Boerhaavefolium*.
66. *Magnolia Alexandrina*.
67. *Berberis fascicularis*. California.
68. *Brachyglottis repanda*. New Zealand.

Some of these plants have little beauty; but others, as the *sollia*, show splendid blossoms, and the acacias and mimosas beautiful and delicate foliage. We shall be glad to meet Mr. Loudon again, when we shall endeavour, in our humble way, to assist and promote his excellent work, recollecting, in the words of Columella,—“*Cultus hortorum insigniter neglectus quondam veteribus agricolis, nunc est vel celeberrimus; quare, quoniam et fructus magis in usu est, diligentius nobis, quam tradiderunt majores, præcipiendus est.*”

Benhall, May 10, 1835. J. M.

Horatii Opera, ex recensione F. G. Doering, with explanatory notes by Charles Anthon, LL.D.

NOTWITHSTANDING the numerous editions of Horace, from that of the Forty Commentators downwards, and the great abilities and erudition of the editors and critics, there is ample room for as many more; for the fact is, that *the store-house of a great clas-*

sical author cannot be exhausted; much learning must supply, much conjecture restore, much ingenuity explain; but as long as learning is confined, conjecture dubious, and ingenuity often erroneous, so long will pile be built on pile, and the changing fabric consist of some stones for ever crumbling away, and some being inserted in their stead. The present is a very useful and excellent edition. The text is judiciously taken from Doering, the notes are Anthon's, the chronology Mr. Tate's, and the whole is most accurately printed. We use it in preference to any other, for common reference, as well as consult it for occasional purposes. We have a great deal to say about Horace, but have no time now; but we will take this opportunity of restoring a most corrupt passage of the poet, that has defied the learning and the ingenuity of all the commentators, and we respectfully ask Mr. Tate, if our attempt has not been successful; if it receives the sanction of his approbation, assuredly Dr. Parr will rejoice in the shades, as he is smoking his beloved tube beside Scaliger, Salmasius, and Lindenbrogus. Now then, Epist. I. xvi. 40.

Falsus honor juvat, et mendax infamia terret

Quem nisi mendosum et medicandum?

Now 'mendacem' was the old reading, which has been thrust out, to make room for *medicandum*, from the MSS. of Cruquius and the old Scho-liast. But it is obvious, that this new word is as great a botch as the former; it having no precise and peculiar application to the subject. The poet says, 'False honour delights, and lying infamy alarms whom, unless the deceitful, and the person wanting to be healed!' Now it is requisite that the words 'falsus honor,' and 'mendax infamia,' should refer to expressions corresponding to each of them in the next line: but, as they stand at present, neither do. 'False honor' is not only delightful to a liar, it may delight many persons of different character; so that even with the assistance of *medicandum*, the sentence is still most imperfect and defective; but I cannot allow *medicandum* to stand at all, in the place it has so unworthily usurped from its equally un-

worthy predecessor: I therefore restore the dethroned monarch to his rightful place.

"Falsus honor juvat, et mendax infamia terret

Quem nisi ventosum et mendacem?"

False honour delights the vain empty braggadocio, and lying infamy frightens the liar with his own weapons. I thus get rid both of *mendosum* and *medicandum*, and place two effective and precise words in their stead. And now, in order to support my conjecture, with authority, I bring forward Seneca de Ira, vol. iii. c. viii. p. 106.—'Ventosus et mendax,' where he had this very expression of Horace in his eye.—See Prudentii Harm. v. 437, 'Ventosus scandit fastigia famæ'—also Psych. 194, 'ventosa virago.' With all due respect to the great names of Bentley and Markland, and later critics, who have employed themselves on this passage, I fearlessly ask, if the laws of criticism would not decree that my reading should take place of the former. How did 'mendosum' get into the text? Why, by the corruption of "ventosum," which occurred from a mistake only of two letters. I conclude, by saying, that if Mr. Tate would so far honour me, as to give his high sanction to my attempt to restore one lost feather to the wings of the Sabine swan, I shall feel highly gratified by his approbation.

Benhall.

J. M.

Analecta Græca Minora, ad usum tiro-nium accommodata, cum notis Philole-gicis quas partim collegit partim scrip-sit Andreas Dalsel, A.M. Novam hanc editionem prioribus aliqui auc-tiorem itemque emendatiorem etiam Homeri Iliadis Libro primo brevibus notis ad verbum fere illustrato auxit, paroque Lexico nunc primum (An-glicæ interpretatione adjunctæ) trilingui facto, notata insuper Syllabarum quantitate, instruxit Jacobus Bailey, A.M. e Coll. Trin. Cant. Londini. M.DCCC.XXXV.

Such is the ample information of the title page; and it speaks no more than the truth. The statutory pages (viii. to xxxiii.) to tracing the ana-logies of the ana, may be considered as a list from the

learned Editor, of an Essay fraught with ingenuity and curious erudition. On its own account valuable, that dissertation has a propriety and pertinency also, as connected with the important addition to the *Analecta Minora*, which Mr. Bailey has here made, of the first book of the *Iliad*. Perhaps it is not saying too much of that book, as here edited, with every particular of the digamma at the foot of the text, and with a regular series of explanatory notes, that for school use, under the eye of an intelligent preceptor, nothing yet ever published has so justly deserved the appellation of *lætia Homerica*.

Not a source of grammatical or critical illustration has been left unturned to account in useful reference; as the names of Damm, Heyne, Matthiæ, and Thiersch translated by Professor Sandford, &c. &c. abundantly testify. To these subsidia, in commenting on Homeric Greek, he has added in p. *96 (vid. p. viii.) a brief but very clear sketch of the method followed by his old master Mr. Tate of Richmond, in showing the principal differences betwixt the late prose of Xenophon and the early poetic diction of Homer, for the better developement of the latter:

i. in antiquis Vocibus. ii. in dialecto proprie sic dictâ (the Ionic natural and predominant, the Æolic partially adopted). iii. in Poeticâ licentiâ, modo id certis terminis fiat, &c. &c.

For that contribution, as well as for matters of minor assistance from the same quarter, his acknowledgments

are handsomely made. The other changes and additions which give increased value to this publication may, in general, be left in his own full and satisfactory account (pp. v, vi, vii.) to speak for themselves. We cannot help remarking, however, that Mr. Bailey has done only justice to that pretty Anacreontic (for all its bad prosody at starting) "Ἄγε, ζωγράφων ἀρίστε—by restoring it to the place in Mr. Dalzel's original selection from which, in Dr. Blomfield's edition, too fastidiously perhaps, it was excluded. In this well-executed department of the *Analecta Minora*, as well as in others, he has retained, with the honour due, such observations, few but acute, as in the edition several years ago came from the pen of Dr. Blomfield.

Besides all this, he has instructed the young scholar (the young teacher also, for whose advantage throughout he has diligently laboured) to discriminate betwixt the genuine remains of Anacreon and the clever imitations aptly enough called Anacreontic; the latter, perhaps, from internal evidence (vide notes on p. 88, v. 5. p. 83, v. 5.) referable to some such ingenious gentleman, of Alexandria probably, as him whom Bentley has tortured to confession in the bull of his Phalaris.

This new and greatly improved edition of Dalzel's *Analecta Minora* deserves much praise for the elegant manner in which, as a book, it is got up, as well as for the judicious and scholarlike style which marks every part of its internal execution.

Christian Freedom, chiefly taken from Bolton's True Bounds, &c.—Our old divines are absolutely an inexhaustible treasure-house of learning, piety, profound thought, and splendid eloquence. No more acceptable service can be done than in their republication; we therefore think the editor has deserved our thanks for the little volume before us, originally written by old Samuel Bolton, and published in the year 1645. It has much of the awakening manner and spirit, and power of his illustrious contemporaries; the great points of religion are brought prominently forward, forcibly urged, well illustrated, and persuasively recommended.

Memoirs of a Trait in the Character of George the Third, &c. by Johan Hor-

rins, Gent.—A reward of twenty thousand pounds had been offered by the nation for the discovery of the longitude. Mr. Harrison endeavoured to attain this end by the accuracy of his time keeper; Dr. Maskelyne by his lunar tables; and George the Third, considering that Mr. Harrison had not been justly treated by the Commissioners, interested himself greatly in his behalf. This is the substance of the work, whose meritorious object is to do justice to the memory of a most ingenious and worthy man; but whose manner of doing it might admit of much improvement, the work being, *de omnibus rebus et quibusdam aliis*.

A Catechism of the Currency, by John Taylor.—In this little work there is much valuable information on the subject of

the currency; much sound reasoning, and much practical knowledge. The author is a strenuous advocate for paper currency; and we think the main defect in his work arises from his undervaluing, or the not taking into account the disadvantages to our *foreign commerce*, which would arise from the rise of prices consequent on the enlarged currency; and the extreme inequality of them as compared with those of *all* the other nations of Europe. To look to the superior ingenuity of our workman, or the excellence of our machinery (v. p. 49), to compensate this, we are afraid would not be warranted by experience. That the author has pointed out the difficulties of our financial situation correctly we grant, but the remedy is not so easy to find. The principal cause of our distrust arises from the violence of faction, and the dispute of parties, and the ambition of demagogues, swallowing up and absorbing that interest which should be conjointly bestowed in dispassionately reviewing the difficulties which press on us, tracing them to their sources, and averting the evils which they threaten, or rather have already engendered.

Synopsis of the Extinct Baronetage of England; containing the Date of the Creation, with the Succession of Barons, and their respective Marriages, and Time of Death. By William Courthope, Esq. Editor of the improved Editions of Debre'tt's *Peerage and Baronetage*. 8vo. pp. 256.

Debre'tt's Baronetage of the United Kingdom. Edited by W. Courthope, Esq.

The acknowledged utility of Sir Harris Nicolas's *Synopsis of the Peerage*, has led to the compilation of the former of these works, which supplies a great desideratum among our books of reference, since no account of *all* the families raised to the dignity of Baronet has ever before been published, beyond a bare list of the first of each name.

A century had elapsed from the institution of the dignity, before any attempt was made to give a history of the families. This was first done by Collins, who printed two volumes in 1720, but which do not extend lower than the 159d creation, and the year 1621. In that work, so far as it went, the extinct titles were included, as well as those existing; but whether from the difficulty of the task, its probable extent, or some other unknown reason, the author did not proceed further. The next book on the subject is Wotton's in three pocket

volumes, produced in 1727, which contains only the baronets whose titles were then existing, those which had become extinct during the lapse of the previous century being omitted; and the same plan has been pursued both in the larger works—of Wotton, in 4 vols. 8vo. 1741, (on the whole, the best and most copious, hitherto published on the subject); of Kimber, 3 vols. 8vo. 1771; of Betham, 5 vols. 4to. 1801; of Playfair, 2 vols. 4to. 1811; and in the various small volumes on the subject, which have appeared under the names of Almon, Debre'tt, Stockdale, &c. &c.

Thus Mr. Courthope, after the lapse of 224 years from the institution of the Order, is the first to give a synoptical view of all the families who have received this hereditary title; and when we add that, of upwards of 1550 creations that have taken place, nearly nine hundred have become extinct, the great value of the work will be evident.

The author gives, as in Sir H. Nicolas's *Synopsis of the Peerage*, the dates of creation, extinction, and death of each individual, with the relationship of the successor; and he has added the names and parentage of the wives of each. To say the work is complete would be untrue, since few books of names and dates can be so, and the information comprised in this plan is often very difficult of access; but when we say that it contains much more than has ever before been published, we shall have sufficiently characterised its value to those interested in genealogy and family history. We recommend such as have the means of making additions, to interleave their copies, which will improve its appearance as a book, and perhaps benefit the public at some future period.

To the task of correcting a very imperfect and erroneous work, the old *Baronetage* of Debre'tt, Mr. Courthope has brought great diligence, and the advantage of access to all the records at the College of Arms. And as it is eight years since an edition was published, we doubt not that purchasers will see the necessity of replacing their old copies by the new edition.

The Pilgrims of Walsingham, or Tales of the Middle Ages, an Historical Romance, in 3 vols. by Miss Agnes Strickland.—Miss Agnes Strickland, with her talented sisters, are well known to the public, by various works of merit, both in prose and verse: the present production, by the fairer of those ladies, will add much to their justly acquired

literary reputation. She states in her preface, that "she trusts she has entered upon untrodden ground; at least no writer of later date than that illustrious father of English poetry and romance, Geoffrey Chaucer, (the Sir Walter Scott of the 13th century,) has founded a work of fiction on the plan of the ancient devotional pilgrimage. It will, however, be observed that the *Pilgrims of Walsingham* are all historical characters, whose progress to the far-famed Lady shrine of Norfolk, is performed *incognito*, an undertaking which may be supposed would naturally give rise to a succession of comic adventures and droll accidents during the journey.

"Pleasant excursions these same pilgrimages were, no doubt, where individuals of all ranks and ages, were free to mingle together, *pro tempore*, on terms of Christian equality and good fellowship, and were accustomed to beguile the tedium of the journey with merry tale and quaint romaunt or fairy lore.

"Each of the votaries to the shrine of our Lady of Walsingham, in this work, like Chaucer's *Canterbury Pilgrims*, is pledged to relate a tale."

After an interesting introduction, describing the state of the English Court in 1522, at the time of the visit of the young and accomplished Emperor Charles the Fifth, the first volume comprizes three tales—1st. "The Saxon Widow's Vow," presumed to be related by Cardinal Wolsey.—2nd. "William Rufus and the Salmon Pasty," related by King Henry the Eighth.—And 3d. "The Christian Gladiators," by the Abbot of Glastonbury. Of these tales we consider the last to be by far the best. It is founded on the sufferings and sublime heroism of the early Christians, condemned to the gladiatorial fight and certain martyrdom.

The 2nd volume contains—1st. The Tale of "The Gothic Count," related by Queen Catherine—and 2d. "Don Froila and his ten Daughters," being in effect a continuation of the former. Both are descriptive of Spanish manners during the sojourn of the Moors in that country. The picture drawn of the de-

cayed Spanish noble, Don Froila, and his daughters, introduces the reader to scenes equally ludicrous and grave; and is a well-drawn portraiture of the Spanish character during that interesting period.

The 3d volume, containing the Tale of "The Royal Sisters," daughters of Edward the Fourth, commands more than ordinary notice. The policy and character of Henry the Seventh are ably delineated—the severe treatment and high bearing of the imprisoned daughters of Edward—the chequered fortunes of the nobility—and the ultimate firm establishment of the union of the Houses of York and Lancaster, are abundant in interest.

The style of the authoress is flowing and animated, and she has displayed great discrimination in the delineation of character. The facts recorded in history, are generally the mere statement of events; but it is for contemplative minds to view, though at a distance, the inward feelings and motives of action. This has been done by Miss Strickland with much judgment and good sense. She has followed up and developed the secret inclinations of the imperial visitor and his royal host, and amidst splendour and chivalric openness and generosity, the hidden principle eclipses these noble manifestations of seeming regard and apparent affection.

When ladies devote their time and talents to the spread of knowledge, and to the inculcation of moral sentiment, they give a tone to public virtue. The last and the present century can boast of a Carter, a Trimmer, a More; we might mention many females in the walks of science. History seems to occupy the thoughts of Miss Strickland; and if historical novels, founded on plots drawn from past records, be directed to the confirmation of truth, and the illustration of history and manners, both to amuse and to instruct, we invite her mental powers to further objects of intellectual exertions. We are glad to find she intends to follow these Tales with a second series.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

New Works announced for Publication.

Reissue of the *Antiquities of Athens*, by STUART and REVERT; and of the *Architectural Antiquities of Rome*, by ANTOINE DESGODETZ.

GENT. MAG. VOL. III.

Dissertations on the *Eumenides* of Æschylus, with the Greek Text, and Critical Remarks. Translated from the German of C. O. MÜLLER.

4 N

A Treatise on Painting, by Leonardo da Vinci. Translated by Rigaud. With a Life of the Author, by JOHN WM. BROWN, Esq.

A practical Treatise on Rail-roads and Carriages. By THOMAS TREGOLD, Civil Engineer.

The Miracles of Jesus Christ considered as illustrative of the Doctrines of the Gospel; in Four Sermons, by the Rev. C. LAWSON.

Lord Teignmouth's Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Sir William Jones, by the Rev S. C. WILKE.

Three Volumes of Dramas, by Mrs. JOANNA BAILLIE.

Autobiography of an Irish Traveller.

Memoirs of the Life, Works and Correspondence of Sir W. Temple, by the Right Hon. T. P. COURTENAY.

The Life of Edward Earl of Clarendon, with a Portrait, by T. H. LISTER, esq. Author of Granby, &c.

Life of Edward the Black Prince, by G. P. R. JAMES, esq. author of "Darnley," "Richelieu," &c.

Boyhood, a Poem, by CHAS. A. ELTON, author of a Translation of Hæliod.

Baron VON HUMBOLDT's Posthumous Works, containing a Treatise on the Languages of the Indian Archipelago, as derived from the Sanscrit, and another on the Origin and Philosophy of Languages in general.

Philanthropic Economy; or, the Philosophy of Happiness, practically applied to the social, political, and commercial relations of Great Britain. By Mrs. LOUDON.

The Prime Minister, a political and herical Poem, dedicated to Sir Robert Peel, by a Peer.

A new edition of JACQUEMONT's Letters from India, entirely re-translated, and embellished with engravings on steel.

Perils in the Woods; or, the Emigrant Family's Return, by the author of the Children's Fireside.

ROYAL SOCIETY.

April 30. Rev. Dr. Jennings, V.P.

A communication was read, entitled Continuation of the Paper on the Relations between the Nerves of Motion and of Sensation, and the Brain, and more particularly on the Structure of the Medulla Oblongata and the Spinal Marrow, by Sir Charles Bell, F.R.S.

May 7. Sir John Renne, V. P.

Read, On the elements of the orbit of the Comet of Halley, by J. W. Lubbock, esq. V.P. and Treasurer; a letter from Mr. Dunlop, containing new formulas for computing longitude at sea and land; and

the titles of three communications from Capt. Beaufort, containing meteorological and hydrometrical observations, made on board his Majesty's ships Jackdaw, Etma, and another.

May 14. J. W. Lubbock, esq. V.P.

Read, 1. An account of the water of the well Zem-zem, with a quantitative analysis of the same, by Professor Faraday; 2. Observations on the theory of Respiration, by William Stevens, M.D.

May 21. W. T. Brande, esq. V.P.

The last mentioned paper was concluded.

LITERARY INSTITUTIONS IN THE WEST OF ENGLAND.

MR. URBAN.—I now inclose you a list of the Philosophical Institutions established in Devon and Cornwall: I wish it may lead others of your correspondents to institute similar inquiries in the different Counties, so that we may have a return of the whole Kingdom, which will convey to the minds of those who reflect at all a surprising view of the present state of society. It should be our object to direct so much useful talent and ability to legitimate ends. I am, Sir, your very humble servant,
HENRY WOOLCOMBE.

Plymouth, 20th April, 1835.

DEVON.—Exeter, 1817. Public Library, denominated "Devon and Exeter Institution," containing nearly 10,000 volumes. 1825. Mechanics' Institute.

1835. Literary Institution now establishing—a building to be called "The Athenæum," now erecting.

Plymouth, 1811. Public Library, containing 5000 volumes.

1812. Institution to promote the Cultivation of Useful Knowledge in all departments of Arts and Science.

A building erected, called "The Athenæum," where Lectures are delivered during the Sessions in the winter of every year, and Discussions follow. A Museum of Natural History and Works of Art, forming occasional exhibitions of paintings, drawings, &c. A volume of Transactions published.

1825. Mechanics' Institute.

Tavistock, 1827. Institution for the acquirement and diffusion of Useful Knowledge. Lectures delivered during the winter season, followed by discussion. A Museum forming.

1820. Public Library, containing 1000 volumes. An edifice presented by the Duke of Bedford.

Devonport, 1827. Institution, entitled Stonehouse Mechanic

of the Abbey,
chambers' Inst
Devonport, 1827

1819. Public Library, containing 1000 volumes. A building erected by proprietors.

Barnstaple, 1826. Mechanics' Institute.

Bideford, 1832. Institution for the acquirement and diffusion of Useful Knowledge. Library, 250 volumes.

Okchampton, 1834. Literary and Philosophical Society.

Totnes, 1820. Public Library. Apartments hired.

Torquay, 1833. A Philosophical Institution. Apartments hired.

CORNWALL.—*Penzance*, 1814. Royal Geological Society of Cornwall, instituted for cultivating and diffusing a Knowledge of Mineralogy and Geology, supported by subscription. A building erected. A valuable Museum of Mineralogical and Geological Specimens formed. Communications read at quarterly and annual meetings, and 4 volumes of Transactions published.

1817. Public Library, containing about 4000 volumes, in apartments erected for that purpose. Supported by subscription.

1831. Literary and Scientific Institution (this, however, is considered a merely temporary name) containing about 50 members. Lectures given weekly. Supported by subscription and the sale of Tickets to the Lectures. About to erect a house.

1834. Mechanics' Institute. Lectures given weekly. About to erect a house. Supported by subscription.

St. Ives, 1834. St. Ives Institution. Supported by subscription. A Library and Museum commenced, and Lectures sometimes given.

Falmouth, 1833. A Subscription Library—containing Parliamentary Reports and many valuable Works.

1833. Polytechnic Society for the encouragement of Scientific Improvement in the Arts and Manufactures and Fisheries of the County.

Truro, 1792. Public Library, containing about 6000 volumes, and a Copy of the Records of the United Kingdom deposited there by the County Magistrates.

1818. Royal Institution for the promotion of Science and Literature, with a Museum newly erected. Buildings cost 2100*l*. Supported by proprietary subscription and annual subscriptions. About 110 members. Income about 50*l*. a year.

Helston, 1834. Library formed. Supported by annual subscriptions and donations. Rooms purchased and fitted up for the purpose.

Launceston, 1828. Literary and Philosophical Society.

Liskeard, 1834. Ditto ditto.

Callington, 1831. Ditto ditto.

Stratton, 1834. Ditto ditto.

ROYAL INSTITUTION.

Halley's Comet.—Dr. Lardner delivered a discourse on the approaching comet, which has been calculated by Halley to make its appearance during the ensuing autumn. He observed, that the only circumstance which can prevent its appearance at the period stated are, that there may be existing beyond the orbit of Herschel some other planet with which it may have come in contact, so as to cause it to alter its direction, or that it may have come into juxtaposition with another comet in the realms of space, and that their combined attraction may have caused them mutually to vary their course. Mr. Lubbock has calculated that it will make its appearance on the 31st of October; M. Damoiseau's calculation makes it the 5th of November; and Pontecaulet the 8th or 14th of November. On the 10th of November it will probably be at its nearest distance to the earth, and will then most likely be visible amongst the three last stars of the Great Bear, both after sunset and before sunrise. Whether it will be visible or not will depend upon circumstances which astronomers cannot foresee, because they cannot predict the exact case in which its situation may be. It is now probably about the orbit of Saturn. The only difficulty presented in the calculation arises from our not knowing exactly the mass of the planet Herschell, and in proportion as that is above what is computed, so will there necessarily be an error in the period of computation. The number of comets known within the solar system is between 500 and 600, whilst of these the paths of 137 have been closely examined and described. Of the above, 30 are known within the orbit of Mercury, although this is probably not one half of what actually exists within that space. Taking the number, however, as 30, and computing the quantity existing in a relative ratio between the estimated differences of a sphere, the diameter of the orbit of Mercury, and that of Herschell, it will give the total number of 3,529,407 within the limits of the solar system; and as the numbers above assigned within the limits of the orbit of Mercury, is probably not half of what circulates there, the total number in the planetary system may possibly be upwards of 7,000,000.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

May 9. The annual report of the Society was read by the Secretary, Captain Harkness—the Right Hon. Chas. Wm. Wynn in the chair. The report stated, that the success that had attended the exertions made by the Society was beyond what had been anticipated—that the number of deaths and retirements was less than usual, while the number of new members had considerably increased. But among those whom death had snatched from the Society, they had to lament the loss of many distinguished individuals, of Earls Bathurst and Spencer, and of that great master of the Chinese language, Dr. Morrison. The report proceeded to state, that several valuable additions had been made to the library and museum. The Society had been presented by Capt. James Low with an account, beautifully illustrated with plates, of Tenasserim, during his residence in that country; by Mr. Shakespeare, with a Dictionary of Hindoostanee and English, enriched by many valuable observations on the Dekham dialect. The Society had also to thank the learned Professor Garcin de Tassi for a critical edition of the works of Walé in the Dekham dialect, and Professor Flugel for his edition of the Arabic version of the Koran. Ram Cosmul, sen. had sent to the Society his valuable Dictionary in Bengalee and English. The Council also felt pleasure to announce that there was established, at Teheran, a printing press by Abbas Mirza, from which great results might be expected. After entering into a very minute detail of the situation and prospects of the Society, the report concluded by stating that they were then in correspondence with some of the most illustrious literary societies in the world, and were looked up to by many millions as the chief link binding them to this country.—Col. Blackburne, Sir Henry Willock, Sir George Staunton, Sir Ralph Rice, Col. Boardman, and other gentlemen then addressed the meeting.—Thanks were voted to the council, to the president, vice-presidents, the director, the treasurer, and secretary. In the course of the proceedings it was moved, and carried unanimously, that Muhammed Shah Shaken, King of Persia, and his Highness Runjeet Singh Maharaja, be elected honorary members of the Society.

KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.

April 29. At the annual meeting of the general Court of Proprietors, it was reported that the house for the Principal

was finished; that rooms for the reception of fourteen resident students are to be erected forthwith; that the establishment was unincumbered with debt, and had 1500*l.* in the Treasurer's hands; that the number of pupils amounted to about 900, being fifty more than the preceding year; and that the College was flourishing in every respect.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE.

April 30. The anniversary meeting was held, when the Earl of Ripon, who was rechosen President, delivered an address, which will be printed for circulation to the members. The extensive library bequeathed to the Society by the late Mr. Prince Hoare, was seen arranged on the shelves.

BELGRAVE INSTITUTION.

April 13. At the second half-yearly meeting, the Earl of Denbigh in the chair, it was reported that the number of members entered to the close of the year just expired, was 238; 15 of whom had retired; that the library consisted of 1850 volumes, amongst which are the publications of the Record Commissioners, presented by them, and amounting to 52 vols. folio; the works published by the committee of the Oriental Translation Fund, consisting of 37 vols., and the transactions and journals of the Asiatic Society, obtained through the influence of the Earl of Munster. The lectures and conversazioni were alluded to with much satisfaction, and it appeared that there was a surplus of the funds to be carried over to the next year's account. A plan for raising shares for the purpose of erecting a new building was approved of. Edmund Halswell, esq. F.R.S. was elected Vice-President.

ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

April 22. The anniversary meeting was held at the Royal Institution, the Earl of Derby, President, in the chair. It was a stormy meeting, in consequence of the Council having recommended the retirement of Dr. Grant and Sir R. Gordon, M.P. (who had advocated certain reforms or innovations) from the Council; which was resisted by a powerful party among the proprietors, of which Benjamin Hawes, esq. M.P. was a principal leader and speaker. The latter were the most powerful in numbers; but the ballot was declared to have been irregular, in consequence of a member having voted without having previously paid his subscription, and it was finally adjourned to the 27th of May.

The increase in the number of Members since April 1834 has been greater

than in any preceding year of the Society's existence, with the exception of that in which it first became active. The number of Fellows and Fellows elect on the 29th of April last was 2804. The number of Foreign Members was 24, of Honorary Members 10, and of Corresponding Members 97. The financial condition of the Society during the year 1834 is distinguished both by an increase of income and a diminution of expenditure. The receipts amounted to 16,833*l.* 1*s.* 1*d.*; of which, 7,955*l.* 6*s.* was derived from the payments of the Members, and 7,545*l.* 1*s.* from the admission of strangers to the Gardens; at the Museum was received only 77*l.* 3*s.* The total expenditure in 1834 amounted to 12,980*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*; somewhat less than the preceding year, notwithstanding the great cost of the rhinoceros, which was purchased last summer at the price of 1,050*l.*

The number of visitors to the Gardens in 1834 amounted to 208,583. In 1833 the number was 211,343. The total number of visits made by members and their friends in 1834 exceeded those of 1833 by 5428. The Menagerie continues to preserve the high interest which has attached to it for several years, on account of the number, the variety, and (in many instances) the rarity of the animals which have been included in it. The number has not, at any time, been less than 1000; on the 29th of April it amounted to 1034, exclusive of the water-fowl on the lake in the Regent's Park. The number of *Mammalia* was 296; that of *Birds*, 717; and that of *Reptiles*, 21. The number of species and marked varieties of *Mammalia* existing in the Gardens at the above time was 132; that of *Birds*, 194. The total number of species of *Mammalia* which has been exhibited in the collection, is 220; and that of *Birds* is 302. The acquisition of a Museum adequate for the preservation, arrangement, and due display of the extensive collections of the Society, has been long an object of the highest interest to the Council, and they have recently had their attention directed to two leasehold houses, occupying a considerable site, in New Cavendish Street, adjoining to Portland Place. The following statement of the receipts and payments of the Society, since its formation to the close of the past year, exhibits its rapid progress and present flourishing condition:—

	Receipts.	Expenditure.
1825-6	£1,829 14 0	£683 4 7
1827	4,079 1 0	4,381 17 1
1828	11,515 0 0	10,382 17 5
1829	14,033 18 6	15,732 14 6
1830	15,958 1 2	17,890 5 0

1831	£17,562 16 10	£14,816 15 6
1832	15,493 6 9	12,758 17 11
1833	14,843 5 3	13,110 18 40
1834	16,833 15 1	12,478 6 9

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

April 24. The anniversary meeting was held, T. A. Knight, esq. President, in the chair. The report announced a progressive improvement in the financial concerns of the institution, and bonds have been paid and cancelled to the extent of 1300*l.* The out-standing debt is now reduced to 16,817*l.*, of which 14,350*l.* is in bond; the available assets amount to 5,362*l.*, and the estimated value of the Society's other property is 23,100*l.*, making 28,462*l.* the total amount. The receipts of the last year have been 5534*l.* 2*s.* 9*d.*, and have exceeded the expenditure by more than 1,100*l.*. The first public exhibition took place at the Society's Gardens at Chiswick, on the 9th of May, when the gold Banksian medal was awarded to five specimens, the large silver medal to eleven, and the Banksian medal to ten. There will be only two other Garden meetings this year, on the 6th of June, and on the 4th of July.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY.

May 20. In a Convocation holden this day, it was submitted to the House to abolish the subscription to the 'Thirty-nine Articles at Matriculation, and to substitute a subscription to the following declaration, deferring the subscription to the Articles to the period at which the first degree should be taken. "I, A B. declare that I do, so far as my knowledge extends, assent to the doctrines of the United Church of England and Ireland, as set forth in her Thirty-nine Articles; that I will conform to her Liturgy and discipline; and that I am ready and willing to be instructed in her articles of religion, as required by the statutes of this University." On the question being submitted to the House, and a scrutiny taking place, the numbers were—For the Declaration, 57; against it, 459.

STEAM CARRIAGES ON COMMON ROADS.

May 11. A special meeting of the shareholders of the "London and Birmingham Steam-carriage Company" was held at Birmingham. The report of the directors, which was of considerable length, entered fully into particulars connected with the difficulties to which the invention had been subject, all of which it states to have been overcome, and that the undertaking is now brought to a point at which it may be safely taken up and prosecuted with energy. The directors add, that they are not aware that

a single defect now exists worthy of notice, and are satisfied that the difficulties in the way of running steam-carriages on gravel roads are entirely obviated.

PRESERVATION OF SUBJECTS FOR DISSECTION.

Several experiments have recently been tried in Paris, in reference to a method proposed to M. Gannel for preventing the putrefaction of bodies employed for the purposes of practical anatomy. Two illustrations of the efficiency of the new method are mentioned. The beginning of March, 1834, a body was submitted to the process by M. Serres, at La Pitié: at the end of two months, the cavities of the chest and abdomen were as fresh as twenty-four hours after death; the muscles and viscera preserved their suppleness and consistence, and had no unpleasant smell. The experiment was repeated with similar results. Again, two subjects were experimented upon December 20, 1834; they were examined 20th February, 1835, and found in a state of per-

fect preservation, and then put aside to the 8th of March, when all the portions from which the skin had not been removed were found to be quite uninjured, while the muscles in direct contact with the fluid were slightly bleached and hardened, but not nearly to the extent which takes place from alcohol.

THE INQUISITION.

A curious publication, showing the number of victims that have been sacrificed by the Inquisition, has just appeared, and according to which 105,285 fell under Torquemada, 51,167 under Cisneros, 34,952 under Diego Perez. Those who suffered under the Inquisitors that preceded these three monsters amounted to 3,410,215. It is reckoned that 31,912 have been burnt alive, 15,650 have suffered the punishment of the statue, and 291,450 that of the penitentiaries. 500,000 families have been destroyed by the Inquisition, and it has cost Spain two millions of her children.

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

April 30. W. R. Hamilton, esq. V.P.

Lord Prudhoe, as one of the Auditors, read the report of the last year's accounts. It stated that the income of the year 1834, including the sales of 500*l.* 3 per cent. consols, to be 1,950*l.* 2*s.* 10½*d.* and the expenditure to be 1,632*l.* 12*s.* 5½*d.* of which 877*l.* 3*s.* 5*d.* had been paid to artists and in expenses of publications by the Society, and 422*l.* 15*s.* in salaries. The Treasurer stated that, in consequence of two donations of 120*l.* and 150*l.* to the Anglo-Saxon Publication Fund, by Mr. Hudson Gurney, (in addition to his original subscription of 105*l.*) and also of a payment just received from Messrs. Black, Young, and Young, of 65*l.* 4*s.* 2*d.* being the net proceeds of the sale by them of Cædmon's Paraphrase and Plates up to the 31st May, 1834, there remains in his hands a balance of 125*l.* 14*s.* 2*d.* on the subscription account. This balance being more than sufficient to reimburse any present advances for Anglo-Saxon works completed or in progress, the Society's funds will not be debited with any payments on this account before next year, when the two publications of Layamon and the Exeter Book, preparing respectively for the press by Sir Frederick Madden and Mr. Thorpe, must occasion further and perhaps large advances. Against this, however, will be placed not only the receipts arising from the sale of the

works, but also the amount of further Donations from those Members of the Society, who may be disposed to encourage this desirable and important undertaking.

The remainder was read of Mr. Stapleton's abstract of the Wardrobe Accounts of King Edward the Second, mentioned in our last report. Among the historical events noticed in this portion of the record, is the King's arbitrary seizure of the district of Gower, and the consequent Welsh rebellion. Several genealogical occurrences of importance occur; among which are the birth of the King's son John of Eltham, the marriage of his cousin the Countess of Cornwall (widow of the favourite Gaveston) to Hugh de Audley, that of his niece Isabella Despencer to the Earl of Arundel, and the death of Beatrice wife of Aymer Earl of Pembroke, besides several other marriages and deaths of the principal nobility. At the former ceremony the King's expenses were in presents showered upon the heads of the bride and bridegroom; at the latter, in rich clothes laid upon the body in every church in which it rested. Among other matters illustrative of customs, are entries relating to the Boy Bishop, as celebrated in the King's chapel; the King's gambling at Christmas (another practice continued long after); presents made at the same season; presents to the King of the Bean at Twelfth Night; gifts to minstrels; the great penny of the offering

which was worth 7d. of the current coin, and being offered daily was always redeemed of the King's Chaplain at that sum, &c. &c. Among the purchases for the King are six pair of boots from his boot-maker in Fleet Street at 5s. a pair.

May 7. W. R. Hamilton, esq. V. P.

It was announced that at the last meeting of the Council, it had been determined to deliver the engravings made from Mr. Smirke's drawings of St. Stephen's chapel, as a number of the *Vetusta Monumenta*, and that some copies would be ordered by Mr. House, which might be taken by those members who desired them on the payment of 1s.

A letter was read from John Gage, esq. Director, accompanying the exhibition of two of the sepulchral stones, and a rubbing of a third, which were found at Hartlepool in 1833 and described in our *Magazine* for September in that year. After much consideration, and correspondence with those best acquainted with the Runic characters, both in this country and on the continent, it is supposed that the inscriptions on those engraved in that *Magazine*, p. 219, are merely the names of deceased; that with the A and Q is deciphered Hildithryth, and the other Hildithryth. On another, with a cross, are the Latin words ORA PRO VICTORI.

R. Porrett, esq. Chief Clerk to the Storekeeper of the Ordnance at the Tower of London, exhibited a bronze sword or cleddyr, found about two years ago in the Thames by men dredging for ballast near Limehouse. It is in wonderfully perfect preservation, which is attributed to its immersion in water. One nearly resembling it, found at Fulbourn in Cambridgeshire, is in the Meyrick collection at Goodrich Court, and engraved in Skelton's *Illustrations of Arms and Armour*, pl. xlvii. fig. 14; and another, found in the river Lark near Bury, is engraved in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for June 1826. Mr. Porrett also exhibited a bronze javelin head, found in the river Lee near Enfield. It has two loops supposed to be intended for a string, whereby it might be drawn back by the person casting it. A weapon resembling it is also engraved in the same plate of Skelton's work.

J. A. Repton, esq. F.S.A. communicated a series of sketches of ancient female head-dresses, copied from old prints, manuscripts, and monuments, with several curious passages on the subject extracted from old authors. It is intended as a pendant paper to the *Antiquary*, which is the *Archæologia*.

May 14. Henry Hallam, esq. V. P.

The Rev. Armytage Gausson presented a Roman milestone, found near Scales' wood, a Roman station, in the parish of Anstey, in Herts, near the line of the Ermine-street road.

Sir William Middleton, Bart. exhibited the Roman speculum or pocket mirror, found at Coddanham in Suffolk, in the year 1823, the two sides of the exterior of which, ornamented with medallions, are engraved in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for April 1825. From the perfect exclusion of the air, the two small mirrors within are still surprisingly perfect.

Mr. Doubleday exhibited a collection of casts of Roman imperial coins, in order to illustrate some interesting observations to the following purport. — The figure of Britannia on our copper coinage is drawn in the same attitude in which this island has been supposed to be represented on some coins of Rome; and one of Antoninus Pius is presumed to have been the model from which the figure was first copied in the reign of Charles the Second. That the portrait of the Duchess of Richmond, one of the King's favourites, was drawn in the same character and attitude, is well known. In the coin of Antoninus the word BRITANNIA is inscribed in large characters over the figure. But the attitude of empire, in which the female is seated, is not that which would have been assigned to a conquered country. Other Roman provinces are usually represented standing, as Mr. Doubleday showed by many examples, in which their personifications stand, holding their appropriate symbols; but the same figure as that of the coin with the legend BRITANNIA occurs on the coins of other countries; and Mr. Doubleday considers it to be always a personification of the Roman empire itself, the legend referred to the conquest of the country. There are two coins of Indian, which unquestionably bear a personification of Britannia, but in a very different attitude.

J. G. Nichols, esq. exhibited a rubbing taken from the sepulchral inscription of Libertas de Chert, formerly at Faring Priory, Wiltshire, and now preserved at Lacock Abbey in the same county. Libertas was a witness to the charter of Harnbury and Marlborough to Faring, in the reign of Henry II., and a maternal benefactor to the monastery. The curiosity of the inscription consists in the manner in which its length is abbreviated by the insertion of such letters as afford cavities for the purposes of those letters which immediately follow, — a device of which there are some other

instances of nearly the same period, but none in which it is carried to the same extreme. A fac-simile is about to be published in Mr. Bowles's History of Lacock Abbey. Mr. J. G. Nichols also exhibited a rubbing of a small coffin lid at Lacock Abbey, on which three croziers are engraved in outline, and which he considers may have marked the spot where the heart of Nicholas Longespé, Bishop of Salisbury, was interred.

May 21. Thomas Amyot, esq. Treasurer, in the chair.

Sir Thomas Stanley, Bart. exhibited several spear heads of bronze, rings, and beads, found at a place called Irishmen's huts, at the foot of Holyhead Mountain.

Thomas Stapleton, esq. F.S.A. communicated some charters of the abbey of St. Martin d'Auchy, near Aumale or Albemarle, in the diocese of Rouen, showing that Adeliza the sister of the Conqueror, and Adeliza wife of Odo Count of Champagne, were not the same person, as they have hitherto been considered; but that there were two of the name, mother and daughter. The former was married to Enguerraud Count of Ponthieu (hitherto overlooked in the genealogy), by whom she had two daughters—Adeliza married to Odo above-mentioned; and Judith, the wife of Waltheof Earl of Northumberland and Huntingdon. The father of this Countess Judith has hitherto been stated as Count Odo. The name of Ingleram, son of Stephen Earl of Albemarle, (named in Dugdale) was evidently derived from his great-grandfather, Enguerraud. Mr. Stapleton remarked, that there is no foundation for the statement of Ordericus Vitalis, partially adopted by Dugdale, that Holderness, the English fief of the house of Albemarle, was ever deemed a county. These genealogical *corrigenda* are the more interesting at the present time, from the relation they bear to the Poem on the battle of Hastings, by Guy Bishop of Amiens, uncle to the Count Enguerraud, the publication of which is expected shortly, under the editorship of Mr. Petrie.

TUMULUS NEAR ARUNDEL.

A short time since a tumulus was opened at Burpham (formerly Burgham,) three miles from Arundel. It is known by the appellation of Piping Barrow; which is also the name of the manor. Within it a cist was discovered, two feet six inches below the original surface of the ground, which contained a skeleton, in good preservation, six feet one inch in length. Below the head on the left side

were the remains of an iron sword, and above the head, on the right, a piece of the same metal, conjectured to have been the point of a spear. This Barrow is not far distant from the ancient camp of Burgham, a work attributed by antiquaries to the Belgic Britons. Several other tumuli in the neighbourhood are about to be opened during the summer.

THE CRETAN SARCOPHAGUS.

A magnificent sarcophagus was discovered last year in Crete by Sir Pulteney Malcolm, who patriotically brought it to England, and has presented it to the University of Cambridge. It is of Parian marble, and more than seven feet long, and in fine preservation. The ends, as well as front of the sarcophagus, including the cover, are entirely sculptured. The subject is the triumphant return of Bacchus from India. The figures are in high relief: a naked youth, stooping under a wine-skin, accompanied by a musician, leads the procession; an elephant follows, with three girls on its back, playing on the double pipe and cymbals; Silenus, sufficiently intoxicated, is borne after by two youths, who seem not unconscious of the weight; while a satyr follows, striking a tambourine, and leaping into the air with delight. A male and female centaur succeed; "one seems woman to the waist, and fair, but ending foul;" the other has his brows bound in vine leaves, and seems in a passion, which his female companion tries to sooth, by throwing her arm round his neck; an empty cup, depending from her fingers, intimates that wine has something to do with the wrath which agitates him; this is more distinctly intimated by the action of the closing group. Bacchus appears—all youth and beauty—grave rather than joyous, in a splendid car, on a pannel of which a youth and satyr are contending; the right hand of the god elevates a trophy, while the left hand protects a trembling faun, his companion in the car, at whom the angry centaur seems in the act of throwing a wine-cup. The fear of the one, and the surly wrath of the other, are well expressed. Two men, on one end of the sarcophagus, seem disputing about a child, which they are bearing away in a basket; while on the other end two cupids are engaged in an attempt to put a tipsy satyr to bed; drapery is suspended between two trees; the urchins have their friend on their shoulders, and are striving, on tiptoe, to heave him up, while a quiet smile is playing over the brows and in the corners of his mouth, at their fruitless endeavours. The whole seems more akin to luxurious painting than to the simplicity and gravity of sculpture.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

May 12. The Duke of *Richmond* presented a report from the PRISON DISCIPLINE COMMITTEE, which contained the following earnest recommendations—1st, that it is expedient that one uniform system of prison discipline be established in all gaols, penitentiaries, and houses of correction, throughout England and Wales; 2d, that uniformity of visitation shall be adopted with reference to all gaols, &c.; 3d, that inspectors be authorised to visit prisons, &c. from time to time, and to report their remarks thereon to the Secretary of State; 4th, that the separation of prisoners, except at the time of labour and of attendance on religious worship, is necessary; 5th, that all communication between prisoners, both before and after trial, shall be prevented, and that a system of strict silence shall be enforced; and 6th, that persons imprisoned on the ground of insanity shall not be confined in the house of correction.—The report was ordered to be printed; and on the motion of the same noble Duke, it was agreed that the Committee should be empowered to extend their inquiries to Scotland.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS, the same day, the following members of the new Government took the oaths and their seats:—Mr. S. Rice, Sir J. Hobhouse, Sir H. Parnell, Sir J. Campbell, Mr. P. Thompson, Colonel Leith Hay, Mr. W. H. Ord, Mr. Rolfe, Mr. Labouchere, Sir T. Troubridge, Sir R. Donkin, Sir G. Grey, Admiral Adam, Lord Seymour, Lord Dalmeny, and Mr. R. Stewart. New writs were then ordered for Stroud, for the county of Kildare, for the southern division of the county of Stafford, for Malton, and for Poole.

HOUSE OF LORDS, *May 15.*

A petition was presented from the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council of London, praying for the abolition of the stamp duties on newspapers. They complained of the tax on newspapers and the tax on books—a tax upon knowledge both civil and political—and therefore prayed their lordships to take the tax into their consideration. The tax upon the raw material—the paper itself—was 200 per cent, which must necessarily prevent the dissemination of knowledge to a very large extent. Another effect of the tax was, that a few individuals had

the monopoly of intelligence and political discussion.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS, the same day, the House went into a Committee of Supply, when the Miscellaneous Estimates were agreed to. A motion of Mr. Hume's for reducing the sum allowed to the yeomanry corps by 30,000*l.* was lost by a majority of 77 to 17.—The Oaths Abolition Bill, and the Merchant Seaman's Bill, were then read second time, and committed.

May 18. A new writ for the borough of Stafford having been moved for, Mr. *Divett* said, that after the conclusive proofs which had been furnished of the existence of gross bribery and corruption amongst the electors, he thought they were bound to take some decisive steps, and with that view he moved, as an amendment, that the issue of the writ should be suspended until Monday, the 22d of June.—Sir *R. Peel* thought it perfectly competent to the House to deal with the case before them. The determination to suspend the writ would not be conclusive as to the ulterior question of permanently disfranchising the borough or not. The amendment was finally carried, and the writ stands suspended.

In the Committee of Supply Sir *Robert Peel* took occasion to notice the increase of visitors and readers at the British Museum, in the year 1834, as compared with the year 1833, the visitors having increased from 210,000 to 237,000, and the readers from 5,800 to 7,266.

May 19. Mr. *Wyse* obtained leave to bring in a Bill for the promotion of general EDUCATION in IRELAND. His object was to found one universal system of education, unaccompanied by any sectarian prejudices.

Mr. *Buxton* moved for an address to the Crown on the subject of the SLAVE TRADE, which being seconded by Mr. Hume, and assented to by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, was, after a few remarks from other members, agreed to.

Mr. *Wallace* obtained leave to bring in a Bill to improve the present practice in the Courts of Session, and to introduce other reforms in the law of Scotland.

May 20. After several petitions had been presented for and against the SABBATH Bill, Mr. *Poulter* moved that it should be committed to a Committee of the whole House.—Mr. *Hawes* moved, as an amendment, that it should be commit-

ted to a Select Committee.—Mr. *Hume* spoke in favour of the Select Committee as the course which best agreed with the present crude state of the Bill.—Sir *A. Agnew* was for a committee of the whole House.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer was also for a Committee of the whole House, but thought the measure would become a dead letter.—Sir *R. Peel* expressed serious doubts whether Parliament could promote the observance of the

Sabbath by legislating on the subject. He observed that the Sabbath-day was never better observed than at present, and declared himself against the attempt to get rid of the Bill by a side wind.—Mr. *Hawes* withdrew his amendment.—A long and desultory discussion followed; and the Bill, having passed through the Committee, was ordered, with its amendments, to be printed.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

The French Chamber of Peers is proceeding, in its character of a state tribunal, with the trial of the persons who have been thirteen months imprisoned for alleged participation in the insurrectionary movements by which France was disturbed in the spring of last year. The trials are going on in the absence of the majority of the accused. Of the 121 prisoners, 93 refused to permit the act of accusation to be read until counsel appointed by themselves should be present. The free selection of counsel had been previously denied by the Court. After frequent and violent scenes of uproar, the reading of the act of accusation was commenced. It was of great length, and the reading of it occupied several days. Talleyrand, Gerard, Soult, and some others, have peremptorily refused to sit as judges on this trial; and 91 persons, of political consequence, who signed a protest against the jurisdiction of the peers, have been summoned before their tribunal.

On the 23d of April, the Chamber of Deputies divided on the Anti-Slavery question, and the emancipation of the slaves was refused by a majority of 240 to 51. The sum required for the indemnity to the planters appears to have principally weighed with the Chamber in coming to this decision. The example of England was repudiated by those who defend the cause of the slave owners, on the ground that the French slaves were not so well prepared for emancipation as the English.

SPAIN.

There is no immediate prospect of the termination of the civil war which still unfortunately rages in the northern provinces. It appears that a series of battles was fought, from the 20th to the 24th of April, between the armies of Valdez and Zumalacarreguy, in which, according to all the accounts which have reached us, the latter was victorious.

On the 11th of April, Martinez de la Rosa, in the Procuradores, said that by law every convent should number at least

12 monks, and as 890 convents were found not to have so many, they would be suppressed. The monastic population had much diminished, and it was better to extinguish it gradually and legally than after any abrupt or revolutionary fashion.

PORTUGAL.

Her Majesty closed the session on the 22nd April. She deplores in her speech the loss of her husband. The favourable prospects opening for Portugal are dwelt upon, and she promises the utmost attention to economy and the reformation of abuses. A partial change of Ministry has taken place in Portugal, the Duke de Palmella and M. Fescas having resigned. The Duke's successor, as Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, is the Count de Villa Real.

Both Chambers have voted the perpetual exclusion of Don Miguel. A secret session was held on the 9th of April, to consider the Queen's new marriage, and to fix the succession, in case of her demise without issue, when only princes not connected with the Holy Alliance, or with powerful states, were declared eligible candidates for her Majesty's hand. The Queen has replied to the message of the Chambers, with calm and becoming dignity, that as a Portuguese and a Queen she shall adopt that course which the Chambers consider the best calculated for the good of Portugal.

PERSIA.

Accounts from Persia announce the signal success of our gallant countryman, Sir Henry Bethune, in frustrating the rebellious machinations recently carried on against the government of the new Shah, by whom he had been dispatched to Ispahan to take possession of that capital. Sir Henry, by forced marches and other military manoeuvres, intercepted the insurgent Princes in their advance on Ispahan, and completely defeated, with inferior numbers, their army of 5,000 troops, principally cavalry. The camp and baggage of the hostile chiefs, together with their entire force of infantry, fell into the hands of the victors.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

There has been a serious irruption of the Caffres, who have committed many atrocities on the settlers. The whole of the English and Dutch residents, from the age of sixteen to sixty, have been under arms, subject to martial law and doing duty as soldiers, for the protection of the community. The attack of the Caffres had been combined and simultaneous, the Scotch locations of Bavarian River and Winterberg, the Koonap, Albany, and the district of Utenhague, having been attacked at the same time. Intelligence of the 22nd of March states, that the forces under the Field Commandant had had a sharp action with a great body

of the Caffres, and it was only by the greatest bravery and intrepidity that the troops were enabled to fight their way through the savages—but with the loss of about thirteen killed and wounded. In the neighbourhood of Fort Willshire, Col. Smith had fallen in with a body of the enemy, and pursued the Caffres to a considerable distance, with a loss, however, of nine killed and thirteen wounded. The enemy had 150 killed. The attacks of the Caffres, made between the date of the former advices, were the most serious that had occurred; but, notwithstanding they had always been defeated, still they renewed their attacks with unabated obstinacy and courage.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

May 11. Lord Mulgrave made his public entry into Dublin, as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. He was met by the city authorities at Old Ball's Bridge, which that morning had been rechristened Mulgrave Bridge, in compliment to his Excellency. The inhabitants of Dublin and its vicinity had accompanied his lordship and suite from Kingstown, and the reception accorded to him was of the most flattering description. There could not be less than 100,000 people assembled to honour his Majesty's representative.

Cottage Allotment System.—We rejoice to observe the successful progress of this laudable system in various parts of the country, which has undoubtedly a tendency to raise the labouring classes, and with it renew the almost lost sense of independence which formerly distinguished the English labourers. Among the earliest promoters of the cottage-allotment system, which for several years he has laboured to establish and extend, occurs the name of the Venerable Bishop of Bath and Wells. At a recent meeting of the Labourer's Friend Society, this learned and exemplary Prelate presided, and thus spoke of the cottage-allotment system in his address from the chair—“In the first place, it secured the poor man against the pressure of extreme want—in the second, it induced habits of industry, sobriety, and a healthy state of moral and religious feeling. The benefits arising from small allotments of land he would notice as experienced in his own case. He allowed the poor man a rood or a rood and a half of ground at *ten shillings*, the produce of which was *five guineas*. He could assure the Society that the plan had completely answered in every respect, where it had been adopted.”

Manufacturing Prosperity.—The desperate remedy of emigration, pursued of

late to a great extent in this country, is likely to be superseded by some useful experiments which are now making in the manufacturing districts, and which will, in some degree, clear the agricultural parishes of the South and West of England of their redundant population. It appears that there is at present a great demand for labour in Lancashire and Cheshire, and that a number of labourers in Buckinghamshire, who had to complain of low wages and scanty employ, having, through the parish-officer, entered into a negotiation with Mr. Ashworth and Messrs. Grey, at Quarry-bank, near Wilmslow, Lancashire, were, with their families, conveyed to the latter place, where they all found full employ, at good wages, the fathers as labourers, and such of the children as were of sufficient age in the cotton factories, the latter being engaged at progressive salaries, commencing with 5s. per week. The extent to which employment can be provided in Lancashire and Cheshire, (says the Manchester Guardian), is at the present time very great, and when the new mills which are now in course of erection shall be completed, the demand for labour will be still more extensive. In the neighbourhood of Stalybridge alone there are said to be mills now building which will furnish employment for at least 3000 working people; so that an additional population of at least 6 or 7000 persons will be necessary in that quarter. The Stockport Advertiser says, “Such is the scarcity of hands in the power-loom manufactories of this town, that 500 additional persons could be put to work immediately, if they could be obtained.” The agricultural districts of Lancashire, Cheshire, and Yorkshire, which have heretofore afforded considerable numbers of hands,

appear to have been entirely cleared of their superabundant population, and have ceased to yield any further supplies; and there is, therefore, an excellent opening for those who may be disposed to remove from the South.

The agricultural labourers in the neighbourhood of *Rye* are in a very unsettled state, having made a strike for wages, and being much dissatisfied with the provisions of the New Poor Law Bill. A meeting of nearly 500 labourers lately took place, when a union was formed, which now consists of upwards of 1,000 members, and a system was organised for supporting the general body.

Disturbances have occurred among the agricultural labourers at *Bedford*. The paupers demanded relief in money, and upon the refusal of their demands, they attacked the house in which the guardians were assembled, broke the windows, and threatened further violence. The local magistrates became alarmed, and finding the civil force of the town wholly inadequate to the preservation of the peace, made application for assistance to the Home-office, upon which twenty men of the metropolitan police were despatched to their aid. The appearance of this force immediately restored order, and through their exertions ten of the ringleaders have been arrested and lodged in prison.

By order of the Poor Law Commissioners, a new workhouse is to be erected at *Leeds*. The Commissioners have sent two sets of plans to the workhouse committee, for their inspection; they are prepared by a London architect, and the cost is estimated to be from 6,000 to 6,500*l*.

The Military.—The strength of the army is to remain at the same reduced numbers which the Ministry of last year brought it down to—viz.: 5914 horses, 4497 officers, 6420 non-commissioned officers, 70,354 rank and file, making a total of 81,271 men, independent of the four regiments of dragoons, and 20 regiments of foot, amounting to 19,720 men, serving in India, and at the expense of the land revenue of that country. The total sum required is 5,784,807*l* 18*s*. 6*d*., being 160,120*l*. 11*s*. 11*d*. less than last year. The effective force at home, in Great Britain, on the 1st of February, 1835, was 20,648; in Ireland, 16,338 (4300 less than last year); colonies and foreign garrisons, 28,582; in India, 14,622.

The interior of *Beer Church*, Dorset, is now undergoing an entire restoration and repair, from the proceeds of a munificent bequest of 400*l*. from the Rev. W.

Williams, the late incumbent. To this act of one of the clergy, may be added another on the part of the Rev. Edmund Stuart, rector of *Houghton*, who has built an aisle to his church for the accommodation of his parishioners, at an expense of 300*l*. entirely at his own charge.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

April 30. The anniversary of the Royal Humane Society was celebrated this day, Vice-Admiral Sir E. Codrington, V.P. in the chair, supported by Capt. Lord Arthur Lennox, Mr. Baron Gurney, Sir C. Colville, Sir J. Phillippart, Col. Clitheroe, B. Hawes, jun. esq. M.P., &c. After "Prosperity to the Royal Humane Society," B. Hawes, esq. the Treasurer, made an eloquent appeal, and congratulated the Society on its prosperity. Among other benefactions announced, were 1000*l*. bequeathed by B. Hawes, esq. of Worthing, brother of Dr. Hawes, the founder of the Society; 100*l*. from the President, the Duke of Northumberland, his 16th donation to the same amount; 500*l*. from Arthur B. Blakiston, esq., one of the present Committee, towards the New Receiving-house in Hyde-park, and 100*l*. from Hon. Miss Harley. —The gallant Admiral then presented the honorary medallions to the several persons who were, either in their own person or through their representatives, to receive them. The first was to Lieut. Baker, of the Coast Guard Service at Hythe, who had so nobly risked his life in boarding the wreck of the *Kingston*, and saving five of her crew and the cargo. The second was to a young man named Cole, who was represented by the very boy whose life he saved. The third was to another little boy, named Felstead, who, when in the Lower School of Greenwich, plunged into the Thames and saved a man. The fourth to David Litton, esq., of Dublin, who risked his life to save that of a drowning woman. The fifth to Mrs J. Savory, of Bond-street, who plunged into the sea at Little Hampton, and rescued a little child. The sixth was to Lieut. Keys, R.N., who had disabled himself for life in his humane exertions to save the lives of eleven persons, which he accomplished. The next medallion was presented to Lord Arthur Lennox, who, when on his passage to Scotland on board the *James Watt* steamer, nobly plunged into the sea off Scarborough to the relief of a drowning man. Honorary medallions had also been awarded to seven other individuals.

Towards the close of the evening the

gallant Admiral, in adverting to the uncertainty of life and the importance of this Institution, announced, that no later than last year the Treasurer of the Society, Mr. Hawes, who sat opposite to him, who was the son of the founder, who had been persevering in his humane exertions to promote the welfare of the Society for half a century, was himself saved from being drowned in the St. Katherine's Docks.

May 13. This morning the tide in the river Thames rose to a most extraordinary height, overflowing its banks, and inundating the streets and quays. Wapping High-street and the Tower Wharf were for some time under water; and in the former place the flood was so great, that a wherry could be navigated over the road. The inundation appears to have done considerable damage along-shore. The north-east wind which had prevailed, combined with the heavy rains, caused this extraordinary high tide.

May 15. At the Central Criminal Court, Patrick Carroll, a corporal of Marines, was found guilty of the murder of Mrs. Browning, of the Britannia public-house at Woolwich, on the 27th of April. He committed the desperate act by repeated stabs of his bayonet, as it is supposed in a fit of jealousy. The jury, on the trial, expressed their opinion that it was very improper to allow soldiers to wear their side-arms when off duty. He was executed on the 18th.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

KING'S THEATRE.

May 15. A new opera, the production of Donizetti, and originally written for the Italian opera at Paris, was brought forward, and met with complete success. The Queen, accompanied with a large party, honoured the performance with her presence.

PROMOTIONS, PREFERMENTS, &c.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

April 16. Dr. H. Holland to be Physician Extraordinary to the King.

April 24. 60th Foot, Lieut.-Col. the Hon. H. R. Molyneux, to be Lieut.-Colonel.—67th Foot, Lt.-Col. Thos. Bunbury, to be Lieut.-Col.—Unattached: Capt. H. Fane, to be Major.—Staff, Brevet Lieut.-Col. J. Campbell, to be Town-Major at St. Helena.

Dr. Anthony Gapper, of Bridgewater, Somerset, in compliance with the will of Mary Southby, late of Bulford, Wilts, to take the surname and bear the arms of Southby.

40th Foot: Brevet Major R. Jebb to be Major.

May 4. Right Hon. Chas. Grant, to be Baron Glenelg, of Glenelg, co. Inverness.—Right Hon. Sir R. Hussey Vivian, Bart. to be Master-General of the Ordnance.

R. Torrens, W. A. Mackinnon, M.P., W. Hutt, M.P., J. G. Shaw Lefevre, G. Palmer, jun., J. Wright, Jacob Montefiore, S. Mills, G. F. Angus, and Edw. Barnard, Esquires, to be the Colonization Commissioners for South Australia.

May 5. Right Hon. Granville Leveson Earl Granville, G.C.B. to be Ambassador to the King of the French.

May 6. Knighted, Robert Monsey Rolfe, Esq. his Majesty's Solicitor-General.

May 7. Right Hon. Edward John Littleton, to be Baron Hatnerton, of Hatnerton, co. Stafford.—Right Hon. Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Byng, to be Baron Strathford, of Harmondsworth.

9th Foot, Lieut.-Col. Colm Campbell, to be Lieut.-Col.—17th Foot, Major John Pennycook, to be Major.—6th Foot, Major J. W. Bouverie, from the 17th Foot, to be Major.

May 12. Right Hon. Henry Labouchere, to be of the Privy Council.

May 13. Royal Artillery, Brevet Major J. W. Kettlewell to be Lieut.-Col.

Members returned to serve in Parliament.

Berwick-upon-Tweed.—Sir E. S. Donald, re-el.
Cambridge.—King H. A. Thompson Rice, re-el.
Cashier.—Lieut. Perring, Esq., re-el.
Clackmannan and Kinross Counties.—Adam, re-el.

Devonshire, Southern Division.—Montagu Edm. Newcombe Parker, Esq.

Dundee.—Right Hon. Sir H. Parnell, re-el.

Dungarvon.—Michael O'Loughlin, Esq. re-el.

Edinburgh.—Sir John Campbell, Knt. re-el.

Elgin Burghs.—A. L. Hay, Esq. jun., re-el.

Essex (North).—John Payne Elwes, Esq.

Haddington Burghs.—Robert Stewart, Esq. re-el.

Inverkeithing Burghs.—Lord Dalmeny, re-el.

Inverness County.—Alex. Wm. Chisholm, of Chisholm, Esq.

Kirkcudbright.—Rt. Hon. R. C. Ferguson, re-el.

Leith.—Right Hon. John A. Murray, re-el.

Malton.—Rt. Hon. Sir Chas. C. Pepys, re-el.

Manchester.—Rt. Hon. Chas. P. Thomson, re-el.

Newport.—Wm. Hen. Ord, Esq. re-el.

Northumberland (North).—Visc. Howick, re-el.

Penryn.—Robert Monsey Rolfe, Esq. re-el.

Poole.—Hon. Geo. Byng.

Staffordshire (South).—Sir F. H. Goodricke.

Sandwich.—Sir E. Troubridge, re-el.

Stroud.—Rt. Hon. Lord John Russell, re-el.

Taunton.—Henry Labouchere, Esq. re-el.

Totnes.—Lord Seymour, re-el.

Yorkshire (West Riding).—Visc. Morpeth, re-el.

ECCLIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. C. Alcock, Withingham St. Faith's R. Norf.

Rev. E. F. Arney, Shaftesbury V. Isle of Wight.

Rev. E. Black, Rotherhithe R. Surrey.

Rev. J. H. Bloom, Castleacre V. Norfolk.

Rev. W. L. Borton, Wickham St. Paul R. Essex.

Rev. Dr. E. B. Cox, Longstock V. Hants.

Rev. J. D. Croft, Houghton V. Norfolk.

Rev. C. Curre, Tilney V. Norfolk.

Rev. R. Evans, Goodworth Clatford V. Hants.

Rev. C. R. Farquhar, Chantry V. co. Gloucester.

Rev. T. Gessner, Lechliffe V. co. Oxford.

Rev. F. Gower, Great Tottenham V. Essex.

Rev. J. Griffiths, Llangar V. co. Carmarthen.

Rev. J. Hodgson, St. Peter's V. Thames.

Rev. J. Jud, Widdowes R. Essex.

Rev. T. Jones, Buntingford V. co. Cambridgeshire.

Rev. R. B. P. Keble, Buntingford V. Norfolk.

Rev. W. Kibb, Marston R. Somerset.

Rev. W. T. Law, Yeovilton R. Somerset.
 Rev. H. C. Long, Newton Flotman R. Norfolk.
 Rev. H. W. Maddock, Kington V. co. Hereford.
 Rev. W. Palling, Dymchurch R. Kent.
 Rev. T. Sikes, Puttenham R. Herts.
 Rev. A. Templeman, Lopen P.C. Somerset.
 Rev. T. Thomas, Llanbellig V. co. Carnarvon.
 Rev. W. Walter, Bonby V. co. Lincoln.
 Rev. W. Waring, Wellford V. co. Northampton.
 Rev. W. S. Whitelocke, Foston R. co. York.
 Rev. E. Wilkins, Maddington P.C. Wilts.
 Rev. W. J. P. B. Wither, Herriard V. Hants.
 Rev. T. F. Woodham, Farley Chamberlayne R. Hants.
 Rev. S. W. Yates, St. Mary's V. Reading.
 Rev. J. H. Fisher, chap. to the Earl of Burlington.
 Rev. Dr. D. G. Wait, chap. to Lord Langford.

CIVIL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. George Archdall, B.D. to be Master of Emanuel college, Cambridge.
 Rev. T. F. Layng, to be Head Master of the Grammar-school of Chipping Campden, Glouc.
 Rev. J. Warburton, to be Head Master of the Free Grammar-school of Hipperholme, co. York.

BIRTHS.

March 31. In South Audley-st. the Hon. Mrs. E. Jerningham, a son.

April 1. In Bryanston-sq. Lady Barrett Leonard, a son.—16. At Tulloch castle, N.B. the Hon. Mrs. Davidson, a dau.—22. At Norton Conyers, Yorkshire, Lady Graham, a son.—25. In Sackville-street, the wife of H. Fox Talbot, esq. of Lacock Abbey, Wilts, a dau.—At Streatham, the wife of Lt.-Col. Leslie, a son.—In Harley-st. Cavendish-sq. the Countess of Kerry, a son.—26. At Tabley-house, Cheshire, the Right Hon. Lady de Tabley, a son and heir.—30. The Marchioness of Hastings, Baroness Grey de Ruthin, a dau.

Lately. At Ramsgate, the lady of Sir James Lake, Bart. a son.

May 2. In Portman-sq. Lady Bingham, a dau.—At Weymouth, the wife of Lieut.-Col. Todd, a dau.—In Russell-sq. the wife of Samuel Platt, esq. of twin sons.—3. At Barnes Common, Surrey, the lady of Sir H. Willock, a dau.—4. In Pall Mall, the Hon. Mrs. Francis Baring, a son.—At Montague-house, Portman-sq. the Hon. Mrs. H. Montague, a son.—5. At Old Sodbury, co. Glouc. the wife of the Rev. T. J. Blofeld, a dau.—6. At the Rectory, Weldon, the Lady Louisa Finch Hatton, a dau.—The wife of the Hon. Mr. Craven, a son and heir.—7. At Tunbridge Wells, the lady of Major Burrowes, a dau.—8. In Harley-st. Lady Lewin, a son.—At Wardour Castle, Wilts, the Rt. Hon. Lady Dormer, a son.—18. In Upper Grosvenor-street, the Hon. Mrs. George Dawson Damer, a dau.

MARRIAGES.

April 2. At Cambridge, the Rev. F. Henson B.D. rector of South Kilvington, Yorkshire, to Miss Parry, cousin to Dr. Chafy, Master of Sidney Sussex College.—9. At North Bovey, Devon, the Rev. S. Whidden, of Lustleigh Rectory, to Louisa, sixth dau. of the late T. Britten, esq. of Forest-hill, Kent.—10. At Whitechurch, the Rev. Wm. Birkett Allen, D.C.L. Rector of Winterbourne, Gloucestershire, to Anne Martha, dau. of the late J. Hill, esq. of Kingsclere, Hants.—16. At Sopley, Hants, Edw. Lionel Wolley, esq. 11th foot, to Susanna Sophia, third dau. of Lieut.-Col. Raitt.—20. At South Bovey, the Rev. W. G. P. Smith, to Eliz. only dau. of the Rev. J. Domett, Vicar of South Bovey.—21. At Castletown Roche, co. Cork, Capt. Warden Flood, 51st Foot, to Mary Grove, eld. dau. of Lieut.-Gen. the Hon. A. Grove Annesley, of Ann's Grove, co. Cork.—21. At Donhead St. Mary, Wilts, the Rev.

W. Blennerhassett, rector of Gwerne, Dorset, to Emma Sophia, dau. of the late F. H. Du Boulay, esq. of Walthamstow, Essex.—At Cambridge, Sir S. A. Penlington, Bart. M.D. of Woburn Villa, Berks, to Marianne, dau. of the late C. pt. J. Drummond, R.N.—22. At Wandsworth, the Rev. H. Moseley, Professor of Natural Philosophy in King's College, to Harriett, dau. of W. Nottage, esq.—22. At Leeds, J. W. Smith, esq. to Caroline, third dau. of Edw. Baines, esq. M.P.—At Swansea, J. W. Bruce, esq. Barrister-at-Law, to Mary Anne, second dau. of Col. Cameron, of Dan-y-Graig.—25. At St. Mary's, Brynastone sq. Charles Fenton Whiting, esq. to Isabella Charlotte Lady Congreve, widow of the late Major Gen. Sir W. Congreve, Bart.—At Clifton, the Rev. Rich. Jenkyns, D.D. Preb. of Wells, to Troch, only child of the late Grey Jermya Grove, esq. of Pool Hall, Salop.—At Saltwood, the Rev. Bridges Moore, to Mary Eliz. eldest dau. of Archd. Croft.—At Trinity Church, Marylebone, the Rev. B. J. Harrison, Rector of Beaumont-cum-More, Essex, to Emily, second dau. of R. Hall, esq. of Portland-place.—28. At Christ Church, Marylebone, the Rev. S. Robins, to Caroline Gertrude, dau. of the late Mr. and Lady Caroline Barham.—At St. Mary-le-Strand, Count Ottavio degli Albuzzi, to Mary Sophia, dau. of M. Haywood, esq. London.—At Cheltenham, the Rev. E. Wakeman, brother to Sir Offey Wakeman, Bart. to Miss Louisa Thompson, second dau. of Allan Thompson, esq.—At St. Margaret's, Westminster, Chas. Milard, esq. of Abingdon-street, to Jane, second dau. of Thos. Amyot, esq. of James-street, Buckingham-gate.—At Staindrop, co. Durham, John Murray, esq. of Hartley-house, Coulsdon, Surrey, to Frances Wilmot, dau. of Capt. F. H. Coffin, R.N.—29. At Churchill, the Rev. Chas. Tynte Simmons, Rector of Shipham, to Caroline, 5th dau. of the late W. Perry, esq., Churchill.—At St. George's, Hanover-sq. Sir Robert A. Douglas, Bart. to Martha-Eliz. eldest dau. of Joshua Rouse, esq. of Southampton.—At St. George's, Hanover-sq. Col. Edw. Boscawen Frederick, of Berkeley-sq. to Caroline Mowbray, third dau. of the late Geo. Smith, esq.—Samuel Briggs, esq. formerly Consul at Alexandria, and now of London, to Camilla, third dau. of John Larking, esq. of Clare-house, Kent.—At Stanton-by-Bridge, Derby, the Rev. H. Stonhouse, to Emily, dau. of the late Rev. W. Start.—30. At Bath, the Rev. Geo. Cumming Rashleigh, to Maria, second dau. of the late Rev. J. Arundell, Rector of Cheriton Fitzpaine.

May 1. At Chipping Campden, Gloucestershire, Chas. Welman, esq. grandson of Sir Gerard Noel, Bart. to Annette, eldest dau. of Cornelius H. Bolton, esq.—2. At St. Margaret's, Westminster, C. A. Monck, esq. eldest son of Sir C. Monck, Bart. of Belsay, Northumberland, to Laura, second dau. of Sir M. W. Radley, Bart. M.P. 4. The Hon. and Rev. T. Cavendish, brother to Lord Waterpark, to Sophia Robinson, dau. of the late Sir John Robinson.—At St. James's, Geo. Clive, esq. son of E. B. Clive, esq. M.P. of Whitfield, Herefordshire, to Anne Sybella, second dau. of Sir T. Farquhar, Bart.—5. At Elingham, Surrey, the Rev. P. Wrench, Rector of Stowting, Kent, to Eliza Mary, dau. of Capt. J. Stringer, of Hill-lodge.—5. At Woodchester, the Rev. J. W. Hatherell, Rector of Eastington, to Eliza, eldest dau. of the Rev. Dr. Williams.—At Taunton, Capt. Geo. Snow Blunden, Bengal Army, to Augusta Catherine, dau. of the late J. Rickards, esq. of Ailstone-hill.—At Great Malvern, A. Morison, esq. surgeon, R. N. to Margaret Wallace, eldest dau. of the late Col. Hugh Houston.—7. At Honingham, the Rev. W. Smith, Vicar of East Tuddenham, to Mary, eldest dau. of R. Crawshaw, esq.—At St. George's, Hanover-sq. Capt. H. Leigh Thomas, to Sophia-Boydell, dau. of H. L. Thomas, esq. of Leicester place.

O B I T U A R Y.

THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA.

March 3. At Vienna, aged 67, his Imperial Majesty Francis the Second, Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary, Bohemia, Lombardy, and Venice, and President of the German Confederation; a Knight of the Garter.

Francis-Joseph-Charles was born Feb. 12, 1768, the son and heir of the Emperor Leopold II. by Donna Maria Louisa, daughter of Charles III. King of Spain. He was crowned King of Hungary, at Presbourg, Nov. 15, 1790, and succeeded his father as Emperor of Germany July 7, 1792. He was crowned at Frankfort July 14, 1792, the very day on which the Bastile was stormed at Paris. In Aug. 1804, when forced to acknowledge Napoleon Buonaparte as the Emperor of the French, he assumed the title of Hereditary Emperor of Austria; and two years after he resigned the office of Emperor of Germany. At the Congress of Vienna he resumed the same, without the title, as President of the German Confederation; and he was subsequently called Francis the Second, instead of Francis the First. He entered Paris with the Emperor of Russia and King of Prussia July 10, 1815.

The Emperor had four wives. He married first, Jan. 6, 1788, Elizabeth, daughter of Frederick Duke of Wirtemberg. By this Princess, who died in 1790, he had no issue. His second wife, to whom he was united Aug. 14, 1790, and who became Empress and the mother of his family, was Maria-Theresa, daughter of Ferdinand IV. King of Sicily. By this consort he had two sons and five daughters: 1. Maria-Louisa, the Empress of Napoleon Buonaparte, now Grand Duchess of Parma; 2. Ferdinand, who has succeeded to the imperial throne; 3. Leopoldina-Carolina, married in 1817 to the late Dom Pedro of Portugal, Emperor of the Brazils, and died in 18—; 4. Maria Clementina, Princess of Salerno; 5. Carolina-Ferdinanda, married in 1819 to Prince Frederick, nephew to the King of Saxony; 6. the Archduke Francis-Charles-Joseph; and 7. the Archduchess Maria-Anna-Francisca.

The Empress Maria Theresa having deceased April 13, 1807, Francis married thirdly Jan. 9, 1808, Maria-Louisa-Beatrix, daughter of his uncle Francis Duke of Modena, who died April 7, 1816; and fourthly Nov. 10, 1816, Caroline-Augusta, daughter of the King of Bavaria, who survives him.

The Emperor was personally much

revered by all his German subjects, especially those among whom he passed the greater portion of his time. The inhabitants of Vienna, and of the neighbouring watering-place, called Baden, had long been in the habit of meeting him in public, where he often appeared quite unattended, and always in an attire which was remarkable for its peculiar homeliness. He was seen walking alone through the streets of Vienna, or with the Empress or one of his daughters under his arm, in the delightful promenades of Baden, always wearing a plain pepper-and-salt coloured coat, with white drab pantaloons and long Hessian boots. He always bowed with much familiar good humour to all who made him a salute, and stopped those with whom he was acquainted to have a chat with them in the street. He mixed, in fact, with his people on the same familiar footing which George III., through his long reign, adopted at Windsor. His despotism was certainly most mild, and his policy most paternal. The Emperor was the sole and real director of the policy of his cabinet, however great the celebrity acquired by his minister Metternich, through the belief, especially in foreign parts, that he was the soul of the imperial councils. Prince Metternich's views and principles had long proved in unison and harmony with those of Francis, and hence the extensive confidence which had been placed in him, and the length of time that he was admitted to share power with his imperial master.

On the 7th March his remains were removed to the church of the Capuchins, and deposited in the Imperial vault. The hearse was preceded by the Emperor's Chamberlain; the Captain of the Guard followed; then came the Emperor and Empress, with the whole Imperial Family, and the Clergy closed the procession. The Court and Diplomatic body had in the mean time assembled in the church. The service was performed by the Archbishop.

The Emperor has been survived a very short time by his younger brother the Archduke Antony, Grand Master of the Teutonic Order, who was in his 56th year, and died on the 2d of April.

LORD DE DUNSTANVILLE.

Feb. 14. At his mansion, South Place, Knightsbridge, aged 77, the Right Hon. Francis Basset, Lord de Dunstanville, of Tehidy, and Lord Basset, of Stratton, co. Cornwall, and a Baronet, Recorder of Penryn, D. C. L. &c. &c.

This excellent and patriotic nobleman was a lineal male descendant of the Bassetts of Umberleigh in Devonshire, which sprang forth at a very early period from the wide-spreading family of Basset, which flourished in several branches shortly after the Norman conquest. His Lordship was the elder son of Francis Basset, esq. M.P. for Penryn, by Margaret, daughter of Sir John St. Aubyn, of Clowance in Cornwall, Bart. He was born at Walcot, co. Oxford, Aug. 9, and baptized at Charlbury Sept. 7, 1757.

He received the earlier part of his education at Harrow; but about the period of his father's death in 1769, he was removed to Eton, where he remained about five years. At the age of seventeen he became a member of King's college, Cambridge, where he afterwards received the degree of M.A. in 1786. His education was completed by the usual tour through France and Italy, accompanied by the Rev. William Sandys, who was the son of a former steward of the family, and had received his education for the express purpose of becoming tutor to Mr. John Prideaux Basset, the former heir (Lord de Dunstanville's cousin-german), who died in 1756 at the age of sixteen.

On his return to England, Mr. Basset found himself in possession of abilities, joined to energy of mind; of a large estate, accompanied by great accumulations from the mines; and, in addition, of a local influence assuring his introduction to Parliament. Thus circumstanced, it was natural for him to take an active share in the politics of his country.

On entering the House of Commons as Member for Penryn, at the general election of 1780, he found Lord North first Minister of a Tory administration, engaged in war with America, and with France, Spain, and Holland. He eagerly joined that party, and was subsequently hurried with it into the most fatal measure that had occurred up to that period, the well known and well remembered coalition.

But previously to this time, an event had taken place locally connected with Cornwall, equally honourable to him who conducted a large body of Miners to the relief of Plymouth, and to the Miners themselves who volunteered their services. In the latter part of August 1799, the combined fleets of France and Spain most unexpectedly steered into Plymouth Sound, and anchored nearer to the shore than the base of the present Breakwater. After the splendid successes of the Seven Years' War, marine fortifications had been wholly neglected as utterly useless, and never to

be wanted in future times. A well-founded alarm spread immediately throughout the whole country, that Plymouth was incompetent to sustain an attack: when instantly the Cornish miners, worthy of the reputation long enjoyed by their predecessors, rushed from all directions, and offered themselves as volunteers to assist in defending Plymouth, and to exert their skill and labour in perfecting the works; and Mr. Basset, acting as his ancestors had done before, immediately placed himself at their head. Thus a large and efficient force was, in the course of a few days, added to our most important western arsenal. On this occasion a Baronetcy was conferred on Mr. Basset, by patent dated Nov. 24, 1779; a gift rendered honourable by the cause for which it was bestowed.

On the dissolution of Parliament in 1784, Sir Francis Basset exerted himself to the utmost, and made large sacrifices of money in support of the unpopular coalition ministry, and he remained steadfast with that defeated party till the whole political hemisphere became changed in every aspect, by the breaking forth of the French Revolution.

Most of those in the dawn of youth possessed of eager minds and liberal sentiments, were borne along by the torrent of passions, excited by new systems, promising universal happiness with increased wisdom and virtue; but Sir Francis Basset had the advantage of several years passed in active experience with the world. He had learnt that the human faculties are unequal to the formation of systems *a priori*, but must submit to follow the more humble course of adaptation, tentative experiment, and induction; and, concurring in opinion with many of the wisest, the best informed, and most deeply interested in the welfare of the Country, that the safety of the State was at issue, he added his weight to what would now be termed the Conservative scale.

Distinguished as he was by personal qualities and attainments, by the antiquity of his family, by the achievements of his ancestors, and by fortune, Sir Francis Basset had long been designated in public opinion as a person proper to be placed in the House of Peers; and, accordingly, on the 17th of June, 1796, an hereditary seat in Parliament was bestowed upon him, by the title of Lord de Dunstanville, so called after the ancient Barons of that name, whose heiress was married to his ancestor Thomas Basset, in the reign of Henry the First.

A second creation took place on the 7th of November in the following year,

of Baron Basset, of Stratton in Cornwall, with a special remainder to his daughter in failure of male issue.

Lord de Dunstanville has from this period continued to support the genuine character of a dignified English gentleman; discharging his parliamentary duties in the manner he deemed most useful to the interests of his country; executing the office of a magistrate to the benefit, and to the entire satisfaction, of his neighbourhood; setting an example most worthy of general imitation, as the possessor of an extensive landed estate, and as a most liberal proprietor of mines. Kind and benevolent to every one, esteemed in the highest degree by his private friends and relations, and certainly placed by general acclamation, in regard to all these qualities and circumstances taken together, as by far the first man in the county which he has benefited and adorned.

Lord de Dunstanville was a liberal patron of the fine arts; and presented his county in 1811 with an edition of Carew's Survey of Cornwall, with notes by Tonkin, printed in 4to. He was also the author of several papers in Young's Annals of Agriculture.

His Lordship was first attacked with paralysis last year at Exeter, when on his road to London to attend Parliament, and since that period has remained in a state of great weakness and debility.

His Lordship's funeral started from his late residence at Knightsbridge, on the 14th Feb. The cavalcade was on an uncommonly extensive scale of sombre grandeur, consisting of outriders and ten pages on horseback,—a hearse and two coaches and six, and attended out of town by several private carriages. It proceeded the whole of the distance to Tehidy, 226 miles, at a walking pace. The body lay in state at Tehidy Hall, for one day previous to the interment, which took place at Illogan on the 26th.

It has been proposed to erect a monument to this deeply lamented nobleman, on Carn Bré, to perpetuate the memory of the most munificent benefactor ever known in Cornwall.

His Lordship was twice married, first, on the 16th May, 1780, to Frances Summeham, daughter and coheir of John Hipley Coxe, of Stone Easton, co. Somerset, esq. by whom he had his only child, the Rt. Hon. Frances, now Baroness Basset, of Stratton, born in 1781. Having become a widow on the 11th June, 1823, his Lordship married secondly, on the 13th July, 1824, Harriet, fourth daughter of the late Sir William Lubbock, Bart. Her Ladyship died on the 11th

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The entailed estates of the family have devolved to his Lordship's nephew, John Basset, esq. son of the late Rev. John Basset, Rector of Illogan and Camborne.

SIR CHARLES MILL, BART.

Feb. 25. In Dover-street, Piccadilly, aged 70, Sir Charles Mill, the tenth Baronet (1619), of Berry-house, near Marchwood, Hants.

This titled branch of an ancient Sussex family was seated at Camois Court, in that county, when it was first honoured with the dignity of Baronet by the founder of the order, King James the First. Sir John the first Baronet was M.P. for Southampton in that and the following reigns, and was succeeded by his grandson, the son of Sir John Mill, Knight Banneret. The second Baronet married a sister and coheir of the last Lord Sandys of the Vine, the representation of which lady descended to the Baronet now deceased, but must now be traced among some remote female heirs. The eldest coheir of that dignity is Davies Gilbert, esq. the late President of the Royal Society.

Sir Charles was the only son of the Rev. Sir Charles Mill, LL.B. the fourth of a series of brothers who successively inherited the Baronetcy. He died July 19, 1792. The late Baronet served the office of Sheriff of Hampshire in 1804, being then resident at Mottresfont. He married in Jan. 1800, Selina, eldest daughter of Sir John Morshead, the first Baronet, of Tremant Park, co. Cornwall, and aunt to the present Sir Warwick Charles Morshead, Bart. Lady Mill survives him, having had no issue; and this ancient title has consequently become extinct. His estates are left to his nephew the Rev. Mr. Barker, who took the name of Mill.

Sir Charles Mill was universally beloved and respected in the neighbourhood of his residence, having been through life a kind and liberal man, particularly to his country, and always a friend to civil and religious liberty.

LT.-GEN. SIR W. COCKBURN, BART.

March 19. At his residence in Lansdowne Crescent, Bath, aged 67, Sir William Cockburn, the fifth Baronet, of Cockburn and Ryslaw, co. Berwick, 1628, a Lieut.-General, and D.C.L.

He was the son and heir of Col. James Cockburn, Quartermaster-General, by Letitia Little, heiress of the ancient family of Rosser in Ireland, and of the elder line of Devonshire. His grandfather was the Hon. Wm. Cockburn, D.D. Archbishop of Canterbury, and

of Dr. James Cockburn, son of William Cockburn, M.D. Physician-general to the forces under Marlborough, and who was the second son of Sir William Cockburn, the third Baronet.

Colonel Cockburn, the father of the subject of the present memoir, enjoyed the personal regard of the immortal Wolfe, by whose side he fought, and was wounded on the memorable 13th Sept. 1759.

Born in a camp, and a soldier from the cradle, (for at a very early age he received, in 1778, an Ensign's commission in the 35th regt.) Sir William Cockburn may be truly said to have served his King and Country during the whole of a highly active and useful life. In 1790, the Mysore war having broke out, he exchanged into the 73d regiment, then in India, and served the whole of that war under Gen. Sir R. Abercromby and the Marquis Cornwallis. At the siege of Seringapatam, he was ordered by the latter to superintend a branch of the engineer department; and in consequence formed a plan and survey of several miles round that city, including the several military operations attendant on the siege. In 1794 he was promoted to the rank of Major, and in 1798 to that of Colonel. At the peace of Amiens he returned to England, and exchanged in the 4th foot.

In 1804 he was appointed Inspecting Field Officer of Volunteers in Ireland; in 1808 received the brevet of Colonel, and in 1811 was appointed Major-Gen. and placed on the staff of the army in the West Indies. In 1813 he was appointed Inspecting Field Officer of the Severn district; and in 1821 he attained the rank of Lieutenant-General.

Sir William Cockburn was united in 1791 to Eliza Anne Creutzer, heiress to a noble family of Manheim in Germany, representative of the Jacobs of Bromley, and descended through the families of Chandos, Greys of Wilton, &c. from the royal house of Plantagenet. Sir William had two children, Sir William Sarsfield Rositer Cockburn, the present Baronet, who married Anne, eldest daughter of the Rev. Thomas Coke, of the old family of the Cokes of Lowemoor, in the co. of Hereford, by whom he has had six children; and Catharine Harriett, the wife of Edward Cludde, esq. of Orleton Hall, in the county of Salop.

Sir William Cockburn married 2dly in 1834, Martha Honora Georgina Jervis, widow of the late Osborne Markham, esq. She assumed and retains the name and arms of Jervis only, in compliance with the will of her paternal great-uncle, John Earl of St. Vincent, June 1823.

The latter years of Sir William Cockburn's exemplary life were spent in Bath, where his time and fortune were dedicated to the support of the various public institutions of that city, and in relieving the poor and "the afflicted in mind, body, and estate." He was one of the first to promote and carry into effect the plan suggested by Lady Isabella King for the Society for the relief of occasional distress, which has become the parent of similar institutions in most large towns of the United Empire.

The character of this truly noble and excellent man cannot be better given than as it appeared in the Bath Chronicle from the eloquent pen of the Rev. Richard Warner, one of the oldest of his friends; it is selected out of many testimonies to his numerous and unfeigned virtues.

"His character combined features which are rarely associated with each other—a high, fervid, and chivalrous spirit, with that tenderness of feeling, ardour of affection, and steadiness of attachment, which are almost the exclusive attributes of woman, and though his long, and active, and brilliant professional services had thrown him much into rough, and troubled, and varied life, yet the simplicity of heart, the kindness of intention, and singleness of purpose, which blended with his other estimable qualities, were such as seldom survive the happy period of unsuspecting and disinterested childhood. But while to him might be applied, without irreverence, the beautiful appellations of 'the Good Samaritan,' and the 'Israelite without guile;' his character did not want the best proof and seal of Christian worthiness, a lively manifested 'faith, working by love.' All his moral graces were illumined and sanctified by a piety, warm, beautiful, profound; and while the active life of Sir William Cockburn (occupied in promoting the glory of God, and doing good to his fellow creatures,) afforded a bright example of 'faithful service' to his heavenly Lord and master, his placid death held out, at the same time, a reproof to the philosophical sceptic, a lesson to the mere moralist, and a triumph to the convinced and practical Christian!"

SIR PETER PARKER, BART.

March 17. In London, aged 25, Sir Peter Parker, the third Baronet, of Bassingbourn, Essex, (1783,) a Commander R.N.

He was great-grandson of the distinguished Sir Peter Parker, Admiral of the Fleet, and eldest son of Sir Peter Parker, the second Baronet, Capt. R.N. by Marianne, second daughter of Sir George Dallas, of Petsall in Stafford-

shire, Bart. and the Hon. Catharine Blackwood, sister to the present Lord Dufferin and Clanboye. His father met with an early death, being mortally wounded when storming the American camp, at Bellaire, near Baltimore, Aug. 3, 1814, at the age of twenty-nine.

The late Baronet was suddenly attacked with the small pox; and his case was one of the worst ever known by his physicians. His two younger brothers having died before him, he is succeeded in the title by his uncle, now Sir John-Edmund-George Parker, second son of Vice-Adm. Christopher Parker, and Augusta-Barbara-Charlotte, daughter of Adm. the Hon. John Byron.

SIR GEORGE I. TAPPS, BART.

March 15. At Hinton Admiral, Hants, aged 82, Sir George Ivison Tapps, Bart.

He was the son and heir of George Jarvis Tapps, of Northchurch in Hertfordshire, esq. by Miss Jane Ivison of Carlisle; and was created a Baronet, July 28, 1791. He served the office of Sheriff of Hampshire in 1793.

He married July 29, 1790, Sarah, daughter of Barrington Buggin, esq. (his sister Jane being on the same day married to George Buggin, esq. of Wigmore-street.) By this lady he has left issue Sir George William Tapps, who has succeeded to the title. He was formerly M.P. for Romney, and married Sept. 26, 1826, Clara, eldest daughter of Augustus Elliott Fuller, of Ashdown House in Sussex, esq.

SIR A. M. MACKENZIE, BART.

March 11. At Methven castle, the seat of his son-in-law Robert Smythe, esq. aged 70, Sir Alexander Muir Mackenzie, of Delvine, Bart. for many years Vice-Lieutenant of Perthshire.

He was the eldest son of George Muir, esq. of Cassencaire, by Margaret, daughter of Alexander Mackenzie, esq. of Delvine. He assumed the surname of Mackenzie, upon succeeding to the estates of his great-uncle, John Mackenzie, esq. of Delvine, and was created a Baronet, Nov. 9, 1805.

He married, in Sept. 1787, Jane, eldest daughter of Sir Robert Murray the sixth Baronet, of Clermont, co. Fife, and sister to the present Rev. Sir William Murray, Bart. and had issue one son, now Sir John William Pitt Mackenzie, born in 1806; and five daughters: 1. Susan, married to Robert Smyth, esq. of Methven; 2. Georgiana-Margaret; 3. Laura-Jemima; 4. Cecilia-Mary; and 5. Elizabeth-Jane.

GEN. SIR H. JOHNSON, BT. G.C.B.

March 18. At his house in Catharine Place, Bath, aged 87, General Sir Henry Johnson, Bart. G.C.B. Colonel of the 5th foot, and Governor of Ross castle.

Sir Henry was born Jan. 1, 1748, the younger son of Allen Johnson, esq. of Dublin, by Olivia, daughter of John Walsh, esq. and was younger brother to Sir John Johnson, who was created a Baronet of Ireland in 1775, and took the name of Walsh in 1809, the father of the present Sir Edward Johnson-Walsh, of Ballykilcaven, Queen's county, Bart.

This veteran officer was appointed to an Ensigncy in the 28th Foot in the first year of King George the Third, Feb. 1761. He served during the seven years' war, and was appointed to a Company in the same regiment in 1763. He returned to England in 1767.

In 1775 he embarked at Cork for America, and soon after his arrival was appointed by Sir W. Howe to a battalion of light infantry, which he had the honour to command in several actions until severely wounded. He was appointed Lieut.-Colonel of the 17th foot in 1778, and remained in America until after the siege of York town and Virginia, where, commanding the 17th foot, he was taken prisoner, and, agreeably to the capitulation that followed, returned to England.

He received the brevet of Colonel, Dec. 25, 1782; that of Major-General, Dec. 20, 1793; and was appointed Colonel of the 81st foot, June 18, 1798. In the last-named year he served on the staff of Ireland; and being ordered to the coast of Wexford, commanded at the battle of New Ross, where he had two horses shot under him, and which victory was generally considered to have contributed essentially to the suppression of the rebellion. He received the rank of Lieut.-General 1799, General 1808; and was removed from the Colonelcy of the 81st to that of the 5th foot in 1819.

He was created a Baronet by patent dated Dec. 1, 1818; was nominated a K.C.B. in 1820, and a G.C.B. in 183-.

He married, Jan. 17, 1782, Rebecca, daughter of David Franks, esq. and sister to John Franks, esq. of Isleworth; and by her, who died in March 1823 had issue two sons: 1. his successor, Sir Henry Allen Johnson, K.W. who was Aid-de-camp to the Prince of Orange in the Peninsula; and 2. George-Pigot, a Captain in the 81st foot, who was killed in Portugal in 1812.

MAJOR-GEN. J. P. MURRAY, C.B.

Dec. 5. At Killeenure, near Athlone, in his 53d year, Major-General James Patrick Murray, C.B.

This gallant officer was the only son of General the Hon. James Murray, (fifth son of Alexander fourth Lord Elibank,) distinguished by his persevering defence of Minorca in the years 1781-82. It was at that period that the subject of this notice was born, on the 21st Jan. 1782, at Leghorn, to which city his mother had retired from the siege. She was Anne daughter of Abraham Whitham, esq. the British Consul-general at Majorca.

He was educated at Westminster school; and, having determined to follow his father's profession, obtained an Ensigncy in the 44th regiment in 1796, and in the following year was promoted to a Lieutenancy in the same corps. In May 1798 he was appointed Aid-de-camp to General Don, with whom he continued in the Isle of Wight until June 1799; when he joined his relation and guardian Lt.-Gen. Sir James Pulteney, and served as Aid-de-camp to that officer during the campaign in North Holland. He was present in the actions of 27 August, 10 and 18th Sept. 2d and 6th Oct. and was in one of them slightly wounded. On Dec. 26, 1799, he was gazetted to a company, by purchase, in the 9th foot. He next accompanied Sir James Pulteney to the Ferrol, and was intrusted, by both the General and the Admiral in that expedition, with some important and confidential transactions.

At the general election of 1802 he was returned to Parliament as one of the Members for Yarmouth in the Isle of Wight; but vacated his seat in the following March. At the peace of Amiens he was placed on half pay; and after studying for some time at the Royal Military Academy, was re-appointed to half pay in the 66th foot. In 1803 he espoused the amiable object of a long attachment, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Edward Rushworth, esq. of Freshwater House, Isle of Wight, and granddaughter of the late Lord Holmes, by whom he has left twelve children.

In Feb. 1804, he obtained by purchase, a Majority in the 66th, with which he was stationed in several parts of Ireland; and subsequently was appointed to the staff of that country as Assistant Quartermaster-general at Limerick, which situation he relinquished in order to accompany his regiment on foreign service. With the same regiment he also served in Portugal; where, at the passage of the Douro, he received a severe musket-wound, which not only completely shat-

tered and deprived him of the use of his right arm, but ever after impaired his general health. His gallant conduct, on this occasion, is honourably recorded in the public despatch of Sir Arthur Wellesley, who, shortly after he had received the shot, came up to him on the field, and, taking him by the hand, said,—"Murray, you and your men have behaved like lions; I shall never forget you."

On the 25th May, 1809, Major Murray was promoted to the rank of Lieut.-Colonel; and on his return home, he was employed in the Quartermaster-general's department in Ireland. From 1811 to 1819 he was Assistant Adjutant-general, stationed at Athlone. In 1819 he received the brevet of Colonel, and in 1830 that of Major-General.

His death was occasioned by a cold caught in his humane exertions to save the lives of two young officers, who were drowned in the lake in front of his residence (see p. 220). He possessed an accomplished and a benevolent heart; and was characterized by the highest honour, integrity, and worth.

GENERAL FREEMAN.

Dec. 1. At Liverpool, in his 80th year, General Quin John Freeman.

This officer was appointed Ensign in the 24th foot in 1775, and joined that corps in Ireland. Having been educated for the Engineer department, he was in April 1776, ordered to Canada, when he was appointed Brigade Major to Brig.-Gen. S. Frazer, and continued in that capacity until the General's death in 1777. In that year he was appointed to a Lieutenancy in the 24th foot; and he served in America as Aid-de-camp to Major-Gen. de Riedesel, who held the command of the auxiliary Brunswick troops, until the peace of 1783, when he returned home.

In 1785 he acted as Aid-de-camp to Lt.-Gen. Sir F. Haldimand. In 1786 he was promoted to a Company; and in 1787 embarked with his regiment for Canada, and served with it until 1793, when he was appointed Brigade-Major to Sir Alured Clarke, then serving on the staff in Canada; but was recalled to act as first Aid-de-Camp to Lt.-Gen. R. Cunningham, Commander-in-chief in Ireland, with whom he continued until 1796. In October of that year he was appointed Assistant Adjutant-general, in which office he continued till May 10, 1799, when he was appointed Deputy Barrackmaster-general of the forces in Ireland, which post he held for a great length of time. He was promoted to

the rank of Lieut.-Colonel 1795, Lieut.-Colonel of the 93d foot 1795, and of 16th foot Sept. following; brevet Colonel 1801, Major-General 1808, Lieut.-Gen. 1813, and General 1830.

CAPT. BASTARD, R.N.

Jan. 11. In Upper Grosvenor-street, in his 48th year, John Bastard, Esq. of Sharpham, co. Devon, Captain R.N. and late M.P. for Dartmouth, and an Alderman of that town.

He was the second son of Edmund Bastard, esq. sometime M.P. for Dartmouth, by Jane, daughter and heiress of Captain Pownall, R.N. of Sharpham: and brother to Edmund Pollexfen Bastard, esq. formerly M.P. for Devonshire, as was their uncle John Pollexfen Bastard, esq. from 1784 until his death in 1816. Capt. Bastard inherited the Pownall estates at Sharpham.

He was made a Lieutenant April 6, 1804, and promoted to the rank of Commander, May 22, 1806. When commanding the Rattlesnake sloop of war, on the East India station, he chased the *Bellone* privateer into the hands of Capt. R. Plamplin, by whom she was captured July 9, in the same year.

His post commission bore date Oct. 12, 1807; and during the last war with America he commanded the *Africa* 64, bearing the flag of Vice-Adm. Sawyer, on the Halifax station.

On the death of his uncle in 1816, and the succession of his brother to the representation of the county, Captain Bastard was returned for Dartmouth, which he continued to represent until its partial disfranchisement in 1832.

He married Oct. 7, 1817, Frances, eldest daughter and coheir of Benjamin Wade, of New Grange, Yorkshire, esq.

CAPT. BREMER, R.N.

Jan. 6. At Chelsea, aged 68, James Bremer, esq. Commander R.N.

He was the son of Capt. James Bremer, R.N. whose services are briefly noticed in Charnock's *Biographia Navalis*, by Marianne, sister of Lieut. Daniel Gernier, who perished in the wreck of the *Hamillies* 74, in 1760. He was born at Southampton Jan. 15, 1769, and at six years of age went a voyage with his father to Newfoundland. In July 1778 he embarked as a midshipman in the *Vigilant* 64, in which he witnessed in the same month the action between Keppel and d'Orvilliers, and those between Byron and d'Estaing, and Rodney and de Guichen, in the two succeeding years. On one of these occasions he was

wounded. The *Vigilant* was paid off at Chatham, Sept. 3, 1781.

In the following April he joined the *Crocodile* 24, in which he was blown up and severely burnt, in an action with a Dutch privateer of 32 guns. In August he removed with his Captain, A. Bertie, into the *Recovery*, which accompanied Lord Howe to the siege of Gibraltar.

In 1784 he was discharged from the *Proselyte* 32, at Quebec, in the *Borcas* 28, commanded by Nelson, for a passage to the Leeward Islands; where he served principally with the *Berbice* schooner, and returned home with the *Adamant* 50 in 1786. In 1787 he again proceeded to the same station in the *Sybil* 28, and remained for three years.

In 1760 he attained the commission of Lieutenant, and he afterwards served in the Childers sloop, *Prince* 98, *Ruby* 64, *Vindictive* 28, and as first of the *Director* 64. He was subsequently appointed the superintendent of a signal station on the coast of Suffolk—to the command of the *Constant* gun-brig—to the sea-fencible service at Looe in Cornwall,—to the command of the *Chance* cutter, on the Portsmouth station—to that of the *Suffolk* prison-ship in Porchester Lake,—to be acting agent of transports in the expedition against Guadaloupe, to serve as supernumerary Lieutenant of several ships on the Leeward Islands' station, where he remained until promoted to the rank of Commander in 1811; and lastly to be principal agent for prisoners of war, &c. at Jamaica, from whence he returned home in Sept. 1815.

Captain Bremer married Catharine-Saumarez, daughter of Mr. Thomas Mountstevens, of Windsor house, Bodmin. His eldest son is an officer in the 53d foot.

[A more particular memoir will be found in Marshall's *Royal Naval Biography*, vol. iv. part i. p. 9.]

PRINCE HOARE, ESQ. F.S.A.

Dec. 22. At his residence at Brighton, aged 80, Prince Hoare, esq. Secretary to the Royal Academy, F.S.A. and M.R.S.L.

This tasteful and elegant writer, and amiable man, was the son of Mr. William Hoare, a painter, and one of the original members of the Royal Academy, and was born at Bath in 1755. He began his career as an artist under the instructions of his father; came to London at the age of seventeen as a student at the Royal Academy, and afterwards continued his professional education by visiting Rome in 1776, where he studied under Mengs, and had Fuseli and North-

among his companions. On returning in 1780, to England, he devoted himself for awhile to the practice of his profession in London; but ill-health compelled him to relinquish the arts, and for the recovery of his strength he took a voyage to Lisbon.

On his return, he directed his attention to dramatic composition, and with such success, especially in small afterpieces, that many of them still retain their original popularity. His first production was a tragedy, entitled, "*Such Things Were*," formed on the history of Kirk's cruelty in the reign of James II. and first acted at Bath on the 2d Jan. 1788, while Mr. Hoare was absent at Liverpool.

On the 16th of April, in the same year, his pleasant and popular comic opera of "*No Song no Supper*" was first acted at Drury Lane.

On the 3d of May, 1791, was produced, at the same theatre, his musical entertainment called "*The Cave of Trophonius*;" and on the 23d of May, 1792, at the Haymarket, his "*Dido, Queen of Carthage*," translated from Metastasio, which, though aided by the performance of Madame Mara in the principal character, by the music of Storace, and by splendid scenery, met with but a cold reception. It was, however, his first published work.

On the 11th March, 1793, his farce of "*The Prize, or 2, 5, 3, 8*," was first acted at the Haymarket, for Signora Storace; it was very successful, and became a stock piece. On the 16th Dec. in the same year, he again complimented Signora Storace, on a similar occasion, with the first performance of his farce of "*My Grandmother*," which was also favourably received. In 1795 he produced a musical comedy, entitled "*The Three and the Deuce*," afterwards printed in 1806.

His next production was "*Lock and Key*," a musical farce, first acted at Covent Garden, Feb. 2, 1796, with great applause; and this was followed, on the 30th of April, by his "*Mahmoud*," a musical opera, performed at Drury Lane. At the same theatre, two days after, his first dramatic production was again brought forward, for the benefit of Mrs. Siddons under the title of "*Julia, or Such Things Were*," and it was then published.

On the 25th April, 1797, another opera from his pen, called "*The Italian Villagers*," was produced at Covent Garden, and in the same year he wrote a musical entertainment called "*A Friend in Need*."

In 1799 he produced a comedy entitled "*Sighs, or the Daughter*," from the German of Kotzebue; and "*the Captive of Spilsburg*," a musical entertainment altered from the French "*Le Souterrain*." His subsequent dramatic works were "*Children; or, Give them their way*," a comic drama, and "*Indiscretion*," a comedy, 1800; "*Chains of the Heart, or the Slave by choice*," an opera, 1802; "*The Paragraph*," a musical entertainment, 1804; "*Partners*," a comedy, 1805; "*Something to do*," a comedy, 1803.

In consequence of being appointed, in 1799, to the honorary post of Foreign Secretary to the Royal Academy, he published in 4to, 1802, "*Extracts from a Correspondence with the Academies of Vienna and St. Petersburg, on the cultivation of Painting, Sculpture, and Architecture*," a work afterwards continued at intervals, under the title of "*Academic Annals*." In 1806 he published "*An Inquiry into the requisite Cultivation and Present State of the Arts of Design in England*." In 1809-10, he edited, in two volumes, 4to, "*The Artist*," a Collection of Essays, written chiefly by professional persons, and to which he contributed several papers. In 1813 he published "*The Epochs of the Fine Arts, containing historical observations on the use and progress of Painting and Sculpture*."

Besides these various works, he was also the author of a poem entitled "*Love's Victims*;" and of a "*Life of Granville Sharp*," characterized by a delicate perception of christian excellence, as well as a just taste.

His last production was an Essay on the moral power of Shakspeare's Dramas, read before the Royal Society of Literature, and printed in their Transactions. With this elegant and thoughtful paper he closed his literary career, establishing, by arguments and facts, the indispensable union of moral truths with dramatic and all literary excellence.

The intellectual endowments of Mr. Hoare did not surpass his benevolence, integrity, and sincerity; the mildness of his manners and kindness of his heart, won him the respect and affection of the refined and enlightened circle who enjoyed the advantage of his friendship. He left his library to the Royal Society of Literature.

A portrait of Mr. Hoare, by Northcote, is published in the *European Magazine* for Feb. 1798, and another, drawn by Mr. George Dance in that year, was published in 1814 in Daniell's *Engraving of Dance's Portraits*.

THOMAS PARK, ESQ.

Nov. 26. At Church-row, Hampstead, where he had resided for many years, aged 75, Thomas Park, Esq. formerly F.S.A. a poet and well-known editor of early literature.

Mr. Park was brought up to the art of engraving, in which there are some creditable examples of his abilities, in the mezzotinto style, particularly portraits of Dr. John Thomas, Bishop of Rochester, of the Hon. Mrs. Watson, Mrs. Jordan in the character of the Comic Muse, and a Magdalen after Gandolfi. His first publication was a volume of "Sonnets and other small Poems," printed in 8vo, 1797, many of which are of considerable merit. In 1803 he edited, with additions, the curious volume entitled *Nugæ Antiquæ*, from the papers of Sir John Harington, of Kels-ton, near Bath, in two vols. 8vo; and in the same year he was elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries.

In 1804 he wrote *Poetical Illustrations to Cupid turned Volunteer*, printed in quarto.

In 1806 he was employed by Mr. J. Scott, the bookseller, to edit Walpole's *Catalogue of Royal and Noble Authors*, which he considerably enlarged, adding specimens of the authors' writings. It is a creditable work; though not so complete as it might have been made, had the editor been allowed more time, or had he made previous collections for the undertaking. The first edition of the *Catalogue* was printed at Mr. Walpole's press, 1757, 2 vols. small 8vo. for the author's friends; and in the year following another edition was prepared for the public by Dodsley for 8s. These notices were confined to *England*, and extended to only 10 princes and 80 peers. Mr. Park included *Scotland* and *Ireland*; and swelled the work to five large octavos, which were embellished with 150 portraits, and sold for seven guineas. The list was augmented to 17 royal and 200 noble authors in *England*; while the *Scottish* included of both ranks nearly 50, and the *Irish* about the same number. He proposed to add a continuation to a more recent period; but this was not accomplished.

From the year 1808 to 1813, Mr. Park was engaged in superintending the reprint of the *Harleian Miscellany*, in ten volumes quarto. In 1813 he revised, in three volumes 8vo, the second edition of Ritson's collection of *English Songs*. He was a coadjutor of Sir Egerton Brydges and the late Mr. Haslewood in the *Censura Literaria*, *British Bibliographer*, and other bibliographical works;

and he edited for Messrs. Longman, "*Heliconia*, consisting of Poetry of the Elizabethan Age," in three vols. quarto.

Mr. Park possessed a library of Old English Poetry, of the highest value and curiosity, which he subsequently parted with: but not before he had made himself critically acquainted with its contents. He had once intended to edit and continue Warton's *History of English Poetry*; and in the last edition of that work, many of Mr. Park's notes are inserted. He contributed several of the poetical articles to the "*Progresses of Queen Elizabeth*," published by his friend Mr. Nichols.

In 1818 Mr. Park published a volume of miscellanies, which he entitled, in allusion to his previous publication already noticed, "*Nugæ Modernæ. Morning Thoughts, and Midnight Musings: consisting of Casual Reflections, Egotisms, &c. in Prose and Verse.*" By Thomas Park, Depositary of an Auxiliary Bible Society, Treasurer of the Sunday and National Schools, Secretary to a Benevolent Institution, Manager of a Bank of Savings, and one of the Guardians of the Poor in the Parish of Hampstead." In the chastely humorous but unassuming introduction to this volume (which will be found quoted in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for Oct. 1818,) he states, that these several 'local appointments' had been "rather silently acquiesced in than sought by himself; they have resulted from the goodwill and kind favour of neighbours and friends; and I do not say I am proud (because pride under any modification is blameful) but I am sensibly gratified, by being thought capable of usefulness in my declining life, among the residents of that village where I have taken up my abode. It is my desire 'to bear these honours' (for such I consider them) 'meekly,' fulfilling the duties connected with them faithfully; and I indulge a conscientious persuasion, that such duties and such honours are

— More befitting to a head grown grey
And heart much travell'd in affliction's
way,

Than UNCLIAL characters of F.S.A."

Mr. Park had then, in great measure, retired from his literary employments, and had withdrawn himself from the roll of the Society of Antiquaries, finding an attendance on its meetings inconvenient, and having demands, which he, doubtless, considered more imperative, for every portion of his limited income.

Mr. Park's subsequent publications were few and brief, and of a religious cha-

acter,—an excellent treatise on the advantages of Early Rising, printed in 1824; in 1832 “Solacing Verses for serious times and for all times;” and some cards of “Christian Remembrance, or plain clue to the Gospel of Peace.”

Mr. Park had an only son, the late John James Park, Esq. who, when quite a youth, published the *Parochial History and Antiquities of Hampstead*, in the year 1814, and who was afterwards highly distinguished by his legal knowledge, and for some time held the Chair of Professor of English Law and Jurisprudence at King's College, London. Some memoirs of him will be found in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, vol. ciii. ii. 84, 551, the latter article being written by his father. We regret to add that this bereavement was not merely an affliction to Mr. Park's parental feelings, but that it was also a serious deprivation to his pecuniary circumstances; for he had advanced his means to the utmost towards assisting his son in his arduous profession, and the return which he had expected from his son's eminent talents, was thus suddenly snatched from him. To this and every other dispensation of the Almighty, Mr. Park submitted without a murmur, for he was influenced by a deep sense of Christian piety. He has left four daughters, (one of them married) the survivors of a numerous family.

REV. EDWARD IRVING.

Dec. 6. At Glasgow, in his 43d year, the Rev. Edward Irving, M.A. the celebrated preacher.

This extraordinary person was born at Annan in Dumfriesshire, and educated at the university of Edinburgh. In 1811 he was appointed to superintend the mathematical school at Haddington, whence he was removed in 1812 to instruct the higher classes at Kirkaldy. Being, soon afterwards, qualified to preach, he became a probationer, and officiated at various churches, until he was recommended to the notice of Dr. Chalmers, who engaged him as his assistant in St. John's parish, Glasgow. In that city he gained so much reputation, that, on a vacancy occurring in the ministry of the Caledonian church, in Cross-street, Hatton Garden, he was invited to London, where he took possession of the pulpit in August 1822.

He had not long occupied it before he attracted very large congregations by the force and eloquence of his discourses, and the singularity of his appearance and gesticulation. The greatest orators and statesmen of the day hurried to hear

him; the seats of the chapel were crowded with the wealthy and the fashionable, and its doors were thronged with carriages. It became necessary to exclude the public in general, and to admit those only who were previously provided with tickets. (see *Gent. Mag.* xciii. ii. 154). The stranger who had effected an entrance found himself in a chapel of moderate dimensions, surrounded by the gay, the noble, and the talented of both sexes. When every part of the building had become densely and most oppressively crowded, the preacher appeared,—tall, athletic, and sallow; arrayed in the scanty robe of the Scotch divines, displaying a profusion of jet-black, glossy hair, reaching even to his shoulders, with a singular obliquity in one of his eyes, and a stern calm solemnity of aspect, somewhat debased by an expression indicative of austere pride and conscious sanctity. His strong Northern accent added to his singularity; which was still further increased by his violent and ungraceful, but impressive, gesticulation. The peculiar characteristic of his style was a straining after originality of ideas; and the expressing them in the language of Milton, Jeremy Taylor, and the old divines; embellishing his discourse with the metaphors of poets and philosophers, and adding to the piquancy of his censures by personal allusions and homely truths. This season of his excessive popularity is marked by several ephemeral pamphlets and discussions on his merits, a collection of which might be an object worthy the pursuit of a curious bibliographer. One of them, called “*The Trial of the Rev. Edward Irving*,” has a frontispiece with four portraits in his most favourite attitudes, caught by the happy pencil of George Cruikshank.

On experiencing the inconvenience of the small chapel in Cross-street, the more enthusiastic and attached of Mr. Irving's admirers raised a subscription to erect for him a larger and more commodious church. This was the origin of the handsome edifice in Sidmouth-street, Regent's square, which was completed in 1829. But before it was ready for his occupancy, the tide of his great popularity was already past. His eccentricities had become familiar, and the curiosity of novelty-hunters was satiated. Nor had his publication entitled “*For the Oracles of God, four Orations; For Judgment to Come, an Argument in nine parts*,” been esteemed worthy to sustain his permanent reputation. It became evident that the chief charm of his discourses had consisted in his mode of delivery.

Nor had he been long established in his new pulpit, before his thirst for notoriety, or some still more decided alienation of mind, urged him to the adoption of more dangerous eccentricities. He was charged with heresy; and at a meeting of the Presbytery of London on the 29th Nov. 1830, the report of the committee appointed to examine his work on Christ's humanity, was brought up and read. It charged Mr. Irving with holding Christ guilty of original and actual sin, and denying the doctrines of atonement, satisfaction, imputation, and substitution. These charges were substantiated with quotations from the work itself, and confronted with passages from the Scriptures, the Confession of Faith, and the Assembly's Catechism. They were warmly rejected by Mr. Hamilton, brother-in-law of Mr. Irving, as deputy from the National Scotch Church. The report, however, was received, and ordered to lie on the table. The further proceedings of ecclesiastical censure were prolonged for eighteen months; during which his religious errors were neither corrected nor modified; but, on the contrary, he proceeded to all the extravagance of the Unknown Tongues. At length, the trustees of the Church in Regent-square completed his ejection on the 3d of May, 1832.

His death occurred after a short but severe illness. He was sensible to the last, and his departing words were "in life or in death, I am the Lord's;" previous to which, he sung the 23d psalm in Hebrew, accompanied by his wife's father, the Rev. John Martin.

Mr. Irving was married to Miss Martin, of Kirkaldy, in 1823, whom he has left his widow with several young children. He was an amiable man in his private relations; and his original powers, had a healthy and consistent exercise been made of them, undoubtedly would have achieved a more desirable and more permanent fame than that of a nine days' wonder of pulpit oratory, or the high priest of a wild set of enthusiasts. Dr. Chalmers, on meeting with his senior class at Glasgow, on the morning he heard of Mr. Irving's death, paid the following tribute to his memory:—"He was," said the Rev. Doctor, "one of those whom Burns calls the nobles of nature. His talents were so commanding, that you could not but admire him, and he so was open and generous that it was impossible not to love him. When requested at one time by a correspondent to give him an idea of Mr. Irving's character, he returned for answer that it might be summed up in one sentence: 'He was the

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evangelical Christian grafted on the old Roman—with the lofty stern virtues of the one, he possessed the humble graces of the other.' The constitutional basis and ground-work of his character was virtue alone; and notwithstanding all his errors and extravagancies, which both injured his character in the estimation of the world, and threw discredit upon much that was good and useful in his writings, he believed him to be a man of deep and devoted piety."

His complaint was consumption, produced by his laborious and unceasing efforts to propagate the peculiar religious tenets to which he had attached himself. Those who have seen him within the last twelve months, and have marked his long gray hair, and wrinkled brow, will be surprised to learn that he had only attained his 42d year. His funeral was attended by most of the clergy of Glasgow, and by most of the elders and deacons of St. John's parish, in connexion with whom he spent probably the most useful days of his life.

Besides the "Orations" beforementioned, he published in 1827, "The Coming of the Messiah in Glory and Majesty, by Juan Josafat Ben Ezra, a converted Jew," translated from the Spanish, in which his heretical opinions were first betrayed; in 1828 a "Letter to the King on the Repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts," a measure which he earnestly opposed; in the same year "Last Days, and discourses on the evil character of these times;" and also three Sermons, Lectures, and occasional discourses, and in 1829 "Church and State responsible to each other, a series of discourses on Daniel's Vision of the four Beasts."

CLERGY DECEASED.

March 23. At Kensington, aged 39, the Rev. *John Weybridge*, M.A. of St. John's college, Cambridge.

March 24. At Enham, Hants, aged 71, the Rev. *Joseph Lightfoot*, Rector of Enham with Upton Gray. He was formerly Fellow and Tutor of Queen's college, Oxford, M.A. 1793, and was presented to his living by that society in 1814.

March 25. At Hastings, aged 47, the Rev. *Lewis Way*, of Spencer Farm, Essex, and of Trinity college, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1811 as 11th Junior Optime, M.A. 1814.

March 29. The Rev. *Bartholomew Ritson*, Perpetual Curate of Hopton, Suffolk. He was of St. John's college, Cambridge, B.A. 1791, M.A. 1796; and was presented to Hopton in 1801 by the Dean

1 Chapter of Norwich. He was seized with apoplexy in the pulpit, and, having been assisted to an adjacent cottage, lingered about eight hours. For forty years this excellent man was curate of Lowesoft; after his resignation his parishioners presented him with a massive silver vase and cover, of the value of 80/.

April 3. At Plas yn Llan, co. Denbigh, the Rev. *Robert Jones*, Rector of Soulderne, Oxfordshire. He was formerly Fellow of St. John's college, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. 1791, M.A. 1794, B.D. 1802, and was presented to his living by that society in 1806.

April 4. At Hanwood, Shropshire, the Rev. *Charles Gregory Wade*, Rector of that parish. He was the eldest son of the late Charles Gregory Wade, esq. of Warwick; was of Merton college, Oxford, M.A. 1810, and was instituted to Hanwood in the same year.

April 13. At Catwick, near Beverley, aged 74, the Rev. *John Torre*, Vicar of that parish. He was the youngest son of the late Rev. James Torre, of Snydal, co. York; was a member of Trinity coll. Cambridge, B.A. 1782, as 6th Junior Optime, M.A. 1786; and was presented to Catwick in 1799 by the Lord Chancellor.

At Paris, the Rev. *Samuel Charles Goodwin*, D.C.L. He was of Queen's coll. Oxf. B.C.L. 1788, D.C.L. 1793.

April 15. At Exeter, aged 40, the Rev. *George Sercombe Luke*, B.A. of Queen's college, Oxford.

April 20. At Minested, in the New Forest, the Rev. *John Combe Compton*, Rector of Minested with Lyndhurst. He was of Merton college, Oxford, where he took the degree of M.A. in 1817, and by that society he was presented to the sinecure rectories of Gamlingay in Cambridgeshire, and Farley in Surrey, in 1828. He was presented to Minested in 1816 by H. C. Compton, esq.

April 23. At Sopley Park, Hants, aged 81, the Rev. *James Compton Willis*, B.A. for fifty-six years Vicar of that place, and one of the oldest magistrates for the county.

DEATHS.

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

Dec. 17. In Clarendon-sq. at a very advanced age, Henry Bone, esq. R. A. who had carried the art of painting on enamel to a degree of excellence hitherto unknown in this country.

Lately. Mr. William Gorton, editor of a Topographical Dictionary of Great Britain and Ireland, a Dictionary of Biography, &c. &c.

Christopher Smith, esq. late Alderman of Cordwainer's Ward. He was the son of a small farmer at Harwell near Abingdon; and having been sent up to London to be inoculated at the Small Pox Hospital, was adopted by a manager of the institution, of his own name, but no relation, and brought up to the wine trade. He was elected Alderman in 1807, Sheriff in the same year, and Lord Mayor in 1817.

In Cadogan-place, in her 95th year, Mrs. Anne Goddard, sister to the late Ambrose Goddard, esq. of Swindon.

In her 90th year, the Right Hon. Susan dowager Lady Elcho, mother of the Earl of Wemyss and March. She was the dau. of Anthony Tracy Keck, of Great Tew in Oxfordshire, esq. by Lady Susan Hamilton, dau. of James fourth Duke of Hamilton, K.G. was married in 1771 to Francis Lord Elcho, who died v. p. Jan. 20, 1808, leaving one son, now Earl of Wemyss, and four daughters, the Countess of Stamford and Warrington, the late Lady Susan Clinton, Lady Catharine Stuart, and Lady Rossmore.

March 7. Aged 72, Charles James Coverley, esq. of Providence-row, Finsbury, and Lewisham.

March 11. In Upper Grosvenor-street, aged 61, Henry Bertram Ogle, esq.

March 12. Mary, wife of the Rev. Dr. Martyn, of Russell-sq.

In Store-st. in his 73d year, Alexander Pope, esq. late of the Theatres Royal, Covent-garden and Drury-lane.

March 13. In Cambridge-terrace, gent's-park, Henry Glazbrook, esq.

March 17. Aged 77, Sarah, wife of Moses Lindo, jun. of Bury-court, Mary-axe.

March 19. At the house of J. Deacon Hume, esq. Russell-sq. Charlotte, wife of Whitlock Nicholl, esq. M.J.

March 20. In Weymouth-street, 77, Robert Stone, esq.

In Harley-st. in his 3d year, (Wentworth, second son of Sir C. Lewin.

March 27. In Portman-place, ware-road, in her 55th year, Ann Charles Lucas, esq. formerly of 100, goons, relict of Wm. Lloyd, esq. of lane, and eldest dau. of the late Wilcox, esq. of Cumberthland, a gomery.

April 1. Aged 75, John esq. of the Stock-Exchange.

At Denmark-hill, aged 71, Susannah, widow of John B. esq. of Esher.

April 2. Aged 36, Sophia A. A. Goldsmid, esq. of Cav

April 4. In Burton-crescent

Watson Wade, esq. formerly of the Irish Treasury, and late of the Stock Exchange.

Aged 11 months, **Harriet-Mary, dau. of Richard Onslow, esq.** barrister-at-law.

April 5. Aged 22, **Eliza**, only child of the late **John Potts, esq.** of Walworth.

April 12. At Clapham-common, aged 64, **Maria**, widow of **Richard Stainforth, esq.** mother-in-law of the **Rev. Dr. Dealtry**, Rector of Clapham.

April 15. At Chelsea, **Maria-Frances**, wife of **Major Verity**, late of 92d Highlanders.

At his house near Highgate, **George Bateman, esq.** of Watling-st.

April 16. In Bryanston-sq. aged 64, **John Elphinston, esq.** formerly Member of the Council at Bombay.

April 17. In Upper Gower-street, aged 71, **William Manning, esq.**

Aged 85, the widow of **John Joyner, esq.** of Denmark-hill, Surrey.

April 18. In Tavistock-sq. **John Brown Nasmyth, esq.**

April 19. At the Bridge-house, Southwark, **Eliza-Frances**, wife of **John Newman, esq.** only dau. of the late **Rev. B. Middleton**, Sub-Dean of Chichester.

In Fitzroy-square, aged 49, **Christiana Brisbane**, wife of **Thomas Metcalfe, esq.** only dau. of **Henry Cranstoun, esq.** of Fryar's-hall, Melrose.

April 21. At Highbury-place, aged 74, **John Wormald, esq.** partner in Child's banking house.

In St. Andrew's-place, Regent's-park, aged 77, **James Maude, esq.**

In Park-st. Grosvenor-sq. aged 20 months, **James**, only son of **Mr. Baron Parke**.

April 22. In Newman-st. aged 51, **Walter J. Baldwin, esq.** brother to **Dr. Baldwin**, M.P. for Cork. In early life he inherited the estate of Clohinna, co. Cork, which he transferred to his brother, in consequence of his circumstances having become involved through his unbounded hospitality and beneficence. He had long resided in London, where he devoted himself to literature and politics, in both of which departments he was known and admired as a writer.

April 23. At the house of her daughter, **Mrs. Nash**, Hyde-house, Edmonton, **Mrs. Slater**, in her 102d year.

April 26. At Southampton-row, **John Capper, esq.** formerly of Ely-place and Croydon.

April 27. In his 49th year, **Edward Gibbons, esq.** of the Treasury.

In Portland-place, at the house of her son, **Sam. Geo. Smith, esq.** in her 80th year, **Elizabeth-Frances**, widow of **Samuel Smith, esq.** of Woodhall-park, Herts,

dau. of the late **Edm. Turnor, esq.** of Stoke hall, co. Lincoln.

April 28. At the Charterhouse, aged 52, **John Vetch, esq.** M.D.

April 29. In Clarges-st. aged 52, the **Right Hon. Mary Lady Graves**, sister to the **Marquis of Anglesey**. She was the 5th dau. of **Henry 1st Earl of Uxbridge**, by **Jane**, eldest dau. of the **Very Rev. Arthur Champagne**, Dean of Clonmacnois, was married June 27, 1803, to **Thomas**, second Lord Graves, who died Feb. 7, 1830, leaving issue the present Lord Graves, three other sons, and six daughters.

Jane-Freeling, youngest daughter of **Edward Stanley, esq.** Lincoln's-inn-fields.

May 1. At Herne hill, aged 87, after a life of exemplary piety and benevolence, **Thomas Simpson, esq.** of the firm of North, Simpson and Graham, Bridge-st. Blackfriars.

May 3. At Strawberry-hill-cottage, Twickenham, aged 58, **John Bull, esq.** of Abingdon-street, Clerk of the Journals of the House of Commons. This worthy and talented man died after a very short illness, to the great regret of a numerous circle of friends; leaving a widow and a large young family, to mourn their loss. He was buried in St. Margaret's church, Westminster.

May 4. **Mr. Wm. Wooles**, son of the late **Mr. Wm. Wooles**, surveyor of Bristol. He had pursued a successful course of studies under that eminent sculptor **E. H. Baily, esq.** R.A. and obtained the silver medal of the Society of Arts, and the large gold medal of the Royal Academy.

May 6. At Piccadilly, the **Viscountess de Tagoahy**, widow of his Excellency **I. Paulo Bezerra**, Prime Minister to **John VI. King of Portugal**. Her maiden name was **Sills**, and she was buried near others of her family in Camberwell churchyard.

In Bryanston-st. aged 75, **Lieut.-Col. John Bell**, formerly of Madras Artillery.

At Bloomsbury-sq. the widow of **J. Manship Ewart, esq.** of Broome Park, Surrey, and of the High Beeches, Sussex.

In Oxford-st. aged 78, **Thomas Harding, esq.** for many years of the Surrey Dispensary, and author of a late publication entitled "a New View of Time."

In Howland-st. aged 42, **Hen. Parke, esq.**

In Bentinck-st. in his 63d year, **Dr. Robert Hooper**, of Stanmore, formerly of Saville-row.

May 8. At Woolwich, aged 97, the widow of **Thomas Bradbridge, esq.** of the Royal Ordnance, mother of **Captain John**, and **Lieut. Thomas Bradbridge** of the Royal Artillery, and grandmother of

Captain Bradbridge, of the 8th Infantry, all of whom she survived many years.

May 9. Aged 77, Richard Hall, esq. of Monaghan, formerly Capt. in the Cheshire Fencibles.

May 12. At Camden New-town, Mary, widow of W. Kinnard, esq. of Holborn, one of the magistrates of the Thames-police.

At his residence, Winchmore-hill, aged 28, W. C. Haynes, esq. only son of the late W. Haynes, esq. of Kibworth Harcourt, Leicestershire.

May 13. At her house at Clapham, aged 94, Mrs. Elizabeth Cook, widow of the celebrated circumnavigator Captain James Cook. This very venerable and excellent lady retained her faculties to the last.

In Munster-st. Regent's-park, aged 53, Major Phineas M'Pherson, of the Half-pay Unattached.

May 19. In Union row, New Kent Road, aged 62, Mrs. Grace Carlos.

BEDS.—*April 21.* At Apsley, aged 67, J. Patrick Moore, esq.

BERKS.—*March 3.* At Binfield Lodge, aged 70, Elizabeth, widow of David Harris, esq.

April 19. At Windsor, aged 60, Elinor, wife of Sir John Chapman.

BUCKS.—*May 30.* At Buckingham, in his 35th year, Edward Bartlett, esq. banker.

CHESHIRE.—*Jan. 7.* In his 80th year, John Fletcher, esq. for more than half a century proprietor of the *Chester Chronicle*, and twice Mayor of Chester.

May 23. Elizabeth, wife of William Wardell, esq. banker, Chester.

DERBY.—*May 4.* Aged 73, Susanna, relict of Charles Hurt, esq. of Wirksworth, dau. of the late Sir Richard Arkwright.

DEVON.—*Feb. 26.* At Ilfracombe, aged 42, the lady of George Harris, esq. banker.

At Heavitree, near Exeter, Mr. Wm. Newton, for many years confidentially employed in the *London Gazette* office.

Lately.—At Dawlish, Bridget-Maria-Jane, wife of the Rev. J. D. Perkins, Vicar.

At Pelynt, aged 76, Mr. G. Bowden, jun., followed to the grave by his father, who has attained the advanced age of 103.

May 3. At Exeter, aged 92, Thomas Sparkes, esq. banker, a highly respected member of the Society of Friends.

May 8. At Plymouth, aged 89, Bartholomew Dunsterville, esq. for many years an Alderman and a Magistrate of that town.

May 9. At Ashford parsonage, aged 92, Mrs. Dorothy Mervin, dau. of the late

John Mervin, esq. of Marwood-hill; the last of the name of that ancient family.

May 10. At Dunster Castle, Mary Ann Fownes Luttrell, dau. of the late John Fownes Luttrell, esq.

DORSET.—*Feb. 25.* At Lyme, at an advanced age, Major John Clarke.

March 1. At Stert Cottage, near Poole, aged 27, George, youngest son of the Rev. P. W. Joliffe.

March 20. At Sherbourne, from scarlet fever, John-Walter, and on the 25th, Alfred, sons of Mrs. Butterworth, of Henbury-court, Glouc. And on the 21st aged 12, Norris-Thomas, son of C. D. O. Jephson, esq. M. P. Also, *April 22*, aged 22 months, Charles-Anthony, son of Mr. Jephson.

DURHAM.—*April 27.* At Sunderland, Caroline-Jemima, wife of John Murray, esq. eldest dau. of the late Sir John Leslie, of Findrassie, Bart.

ESSEX.—*May 3.* At the Ausina, near Colchester, aged 55, Elizabeth-Sophia, wife of George Henry Errington, esq.

GLOUCESTER.—*Jan. 29.* At Bristol, Colonel Barclay, late 56th regiment.

March 2. At the Spa, near Gloucester, aged 80, Major George Ball, of the third division of Royal Marines, elder brother to the late Sir Alexander Ball, Bart. Governor of Malta.

March 5. At Cheltenham, Amelia, widow of Thomas Hopkins, esq. and youngest dau. of the late Sir John Hopkins, Knight.

March 6. At Cheltenham, Arthur Langford Cooke, esq.

April 11. At Cheltenham, Anna, wife of the Rev. R. Dickson, and sister of Sir W. Chatterton, Bart.

April 27. At Cheltenham, aged 62, Thomas Gray, esq. He was educated at Winchester School, and New College, Oxford, and after taking the degree of B. A., was intended for the Bar, but being possessed of a liberal income, settled in Cheltenham, where for more than twenty years he was the eloquent advocate of all local improvements, and also of political reform. Besides experiencing great pecuniary losses, he was unhappy enough to survive his only children, two married daughters, as well as their respective husbands, while his latter years were still further embittered by the total loss of sight. No man was more active in the struggle for Parliamentary reform; and his fellow-townsmen wished to have chosen him their *first* representative, but on account of growing age and infirmities he declined that honour. He was called Captain Gray, in consequence of having been Captain Commandant of the Volunteer Cavalry of Cheltenham.

Lately. Mr. John Rudhall, bell-founder, of Gloucester, aged 75, whose family have carried on the business of bell-founding in Gloucester for 150 years.

At Brislington-house, near Bristol, aged 74, Edw. Long Fox, M.D.

May 7. At Clifton, aged 73, Lieut. Col. Alexander Laurence, Governor of Upnor Castle.

HANTS.—*April 30.* At Lymington, aged 67, James Brown, esq. Collector of Customs at that place, Captain and Paymaster of the South East Hants Local Militia, Agent to the Committee for the Affairs of Lloyd's, Secretary of the Provident Institution, a member of the Corporation, and Town Clerk of that borough.

May 12. At Ryde, aged 18, Sophia, last surviving child of the late Dr. Percival, of Bath.

May 14. At Eversley, in Hampshire, aged 68, R. Prescott, esq.

HEREFORD.—*May 13.* At Boyce Court, near Ledbury, aged 81, J. Drummond, esq.

HERTS.—At Northchurch, the infant son of Astley Paston Cooper, esq.

KENT.—*April 17.* At Canterbury, aged 83, Mrs. Anna Maria Lukyn, last surviving child of Rev. Anthony Lukyn, late Rector of St. Mildred, Canterbury, and Vicar of Reculver.

April 21. Aged 65, Edmund Yates, esq. of Fairlawn, Kent, and Ince, Cheshire.

At Wombwell-hall, aged 71, Rachael, wife of Thomas Harman, esq.

April 26. Aged 30, Richard, eldest son of Thomas Jesson, esq. of Hill-park, Westerham.

April 29. At Walmer, Rebecca, wife of Michael Larkin, esq., late of Blackheath.

Lately.—At Fordwich, Major T. Scott, R. Art.

May 1. Aged 76, John Garrett, esq. of Ellington-house, near Ramsgate.

LANCASHIRE.—*Lately.* At Liverpool, the widow of Rev. G. Bulmer, Vicar of Thorpe, near Wainfleet.

May 1. Aged 82, T. Molyneux, esq. of Newsham house, near Liverpool.

LEICESTER.—*April 27.* At Kirkby Mallory, aged 38, John Russell, esq. Commander R.N.; husband to the Baroness de Clifford, and nephew to the Duke of Bedford. He was the third son of Lord William Russell, by Lady Charlotte-Anne Villiers, eldest daughter of George, 4th Earl of Jersey. He attained the rank of Commander Jan. 29, 1822. He married Aug. 21 in the same year, Sophia, dau. of the late Col. Coussmaker by the Hon. Catharine Southwell-Clifford; and by her ladyship, who was declared Baroness de Clifford after her

grandfather's death in 1833, has left issue two sons and three daughters.

MIDDLESEX.—*March 23.* At Bromley, John Pearce, esq., of His Majesty's Customs.

April 22. At Hanwell, Michael Gannon, esq. deeply regretted.

May 7. Aged 87, Thomas Wood, esq. of Littleton, father of Colonel Wood of Littleton, M.P. for Breconshire, and grandfather to Captain Wood, the high-spirited and persevering candidate for Middlesex.

NORTHUMB.—*April 1.* At Newcastle-upon-Tyne, John Renwick, esq.

May 24. At Twickenham, Elizabeth, relict of the late Lord Henry Thomas Howard Molyneux Howard-Deputy Earl Marshal of England, and brother of Bernard Edward, present Duke of Norfolk, K.G. who died 17 June, 1824. She was the youngest daughter of Edw. Long, esq. sometime Chief Judge of the Vice Admiralty Court of Jamaica, and author of the History of that Island.

OXON.—*April 15.* At Over-Norton, aged 11, Henry Thomas, eldest son of Lieut.-Col. Dawkins.

SALOP.—*April 19.* Aged 73, William Purton, esq. of Faintree.

SOMERSET.—*April 1.* At Bath, aged 90, the widow of Henry Francis, esq.

April 19. At Bath, aged 62, Henry Hanson Simpson, esq. an old and much respected inhabitant of that city.

April 29. At Bath, Elizabeth-Sophia, wife of Peter Langford Brooke, esq. of Mere, dau. of Vice-Adm. Sir C. Rowley, K.C.B.

May 3. At Milverton, aged 65, Sarianne, wife of G. W. Ridsdale, esq. daughter of the late Dr. Lukin, Dean of Wells.

May 7. Aged 17, Dora-Charlotte, eldest daughter of James Hammett, esq. of Bath.

STAFFORD.—*Lately.* At Lichfield, aged 79, Sarah, widow of the Rev. John Best, Subdean of Wolverhampton, and Vicar of Sedgeley.

April 28. At Lichfield, aged 16, Louisa Scudmore, youngest daughter of the Rev. Dr. Harwood.

SUFFOLK.—*March 28.* Mary Ann, wife of John Harper, esq. of Hitcham-hall.

April 22. Aged 90, John Le Grice, esq. at Bury St. Edmund's.

SURREY.—*March 22.* At Tadworth-court, aged 60, Robert Hudson, esq.

March 28. At Mitcham-house, aged 41, Robert Dent, esq.

April 2. At Thorpe, aged 71, Elizabeth Lucy, widow of Capt. Temple Hardy, R.N.

April 4. At Merton, aged 70, Ann, widow of Edward Wyatt, esq.

April 6. At Upper Tooting, aged 75, Henry Wilson, esq.

May 2. At Hedley-house, aged 64, the wife of Felix Calvert Ladbroke, esq.

May 4. At Walton, aged 61, John Newton, esq.

SUSSEX.—*March 19.* At Hastings, aged 77, Mrs. Frances Milward, last surviving dau. of Edward Milward, esq. who died in 1811, aged 88. Her sister Maria died in 1833, at the same age of 77.

March 29. At Brighton, Rebecca Ann, wife of Sir Richard Hunter.

April 12. At Brighton, in his 77th year, George Cooper, esq. formerly of Cambridge-heath, Hackney.

April 13. At Newick Rectory, aged 47, Sarah-Louisa, wife of the Rev. Thomas Baden Powell, dau. of the late Rev. Nathaniel Cotton, of Thornby, Northamptonshire.

April 16. At the Priory, Chichester, aged 81, J. Baker, esq.

April 22. At Brighton, Charlotte, widow of John Scott, esq. who was killed at Trafalgar, at the side of Lord Nelson, to whom he was Secretary.

April 28. At Brighton, the wife of James Bouwens, esq. dau. of the late Sir Richard Rycroft, Bart.

May 3. At Brighton, Martha, wife of John Towgood, esq. of Upper Bedford-place, and of Clement's-lane, banker; and sister of Samuel Rogers, esq. the Poet.

May 10. At Muntham, aged 19, Charles-Henry, eldest son of Charles Chitty, esq. from a concussion of the spine, occasioned by his horse falling upon him.

WARWICK.—*April 28.* At Kineton vicarage, aged 28, Sophia, wife of the Rev. Francis R. Miller.

May 5. At Leamington, aged 55, Emily-Tweed, widow of the Rev. M. Carthew, Vicar of Mattishall, Norfolk.

WILTS.—*April 16.* At All Cannings rectory, of scarlet fever, not many days after the death of two children from the same complaint, Eliza-Maria, wife of the Rev. T. A. Methuen, M.A.

WORCESTER.—*March 11.* At Thorne-loe, aged 72, Jane, widow of George Perrott, esq. of Cracombe House.

April 30. At Kidderminster, aged 82, Joseph Crane, esq. for 61 years surgeon in that borough.

YORK.—*April 8.* At Coatham Mundeville, aged 78, the widow of Thomas Porthouse, esq.

April 13. At Lastingham, Mary, wife of the Rev. R. Harrison, Vicar of that place.

April 15. At Halifax, Rawdon Briggs, esq., banker.

April 29. At Welham, near Malton, in his 68th year, Major Bower.

April 30. At Ravenhill, near Scarborough, Anne, widow of Rear-Admiral Willis, of Petworth.

WALES.—*Lately.* At Milford Haven, Commander W. R. Jackson, R.N. inspecting Commander of that district.

Feb. 28. At Cardiff, aged 76, William Towgood, esq. many years a partner in the bank of Messrs. Savery, Towgood, and Co. in Bristol.

March 9. At Cowbridge, Francis Taynton, esq. solicitor, in his 68th year.

April 28. Aged 47, Charlotte, wife of John Hunter, esq. of Mount Severn, near Llanidloes, Montgomeryshire.

SCOTLAND.—*Jan. 18.* At Dumfries, Capt. Ewing, 24th regt.

April 14. At Dumfries, aged 34, Capt. Charles James Hope Johnstone, R.N. brother to the member for Dumfriesshire. He was the 3d son of the late Vice-Adm. Sir Wm. Johnstone Hope, G.C.B. by Lady Anne Hope Johnstone, eldest dau. of James, 3d Earl of Hopetoun; was made Lieutenant in 1820, and Commander in 1823. He was appointed in 1824 to the Chanticleer 10, with which he served in the Mediterranean, until made Post Capt. in 1826. He married in 1827, Eliza, 3d dau. of Joseph Wood, esq. of Hayes, Middlesex, and Manadon, co. Devon, who is left his widow with several children. He suddenly dropped down dead in the shop of Mr. Watt, ironmonger.

Lately. J. N. Macleod, esq. laird of the isle of Skye. He has left a family of three sons and five daughters.

May 3. At Forres, aged 77, Mr. William Allan, late secretary to the Commercial Dock Company, London.

IRELAND.—*Lately.* At Bansha glebe, aged 100, the widow of Sir Thomas Blackall, of Dublin.

The Very Rev. John Corrin, Dean of the Roman Catholic Church, and for more than fifty years parish priest of Wexford. He was the means of putting a stop to the massacre on the bridge of Wexford in 1798, when it was intended by the insurgents to put to death every Protestant they had in custody who would not join them. They had finished the butchery of 97 individuals, when Father Corrin rushed on the bridge, and at the risk of his own life saved those on their knees ready to be piked, and prevented the further effusion of innocent blood.

EAST INDIES.—*Oct. 18.* At Bangalore, in his 18th year, by the upsetting of a boat, Frederick Bouchier Seton, Cornet of the 7th Madras Light Cavalry.

Nov. 2. At Bencoolen, Sumatra, Alexander Hare, esq. formerly Resident at Banjarmasin, and Commissioner for the island of Borneo.

Dec. 12. On board the *Exmouth*, on

his passage to the Cape, Henry Millett, esq. of the Bengal Civil Service.

Latchy. At Calcutta, Capt. Bathie, of Kensington, and Dec. . . at the Nielgharry hills, aged 37, William Bathie, Barrister of the Supreme Court of Madras, sons of the late Rev. Dr. Bathie, of Hammersmith.

Jun. 5. At Negapatam, in the Madras Civil Service, aged 22, C. Robert, son of R. Keate, esq. of Albemarle-st.

Jan. 8. At Calcutta, aged 29, Capt. George Borredaile, 49th Regiment N. I. Major of Brigade, son of Thomas Borredaile, esq. late of Streatham, Surrey.

Jan. 23. At Calcutta, aged 63, Frances, wife of Col. Sir Joseph O'Halloran, C.B. Bengal Army.

**Jan. 24. On board the Hero of Malown,
on his passage from Bombay, Major Hunt.**

ABROAD.—*Feb. 3.* In Philadelphia, Lady Oldmixon, after a residence in America of upwards of 35 years.

March 19. At **Manheim**, **Richard Rodes Milnes, esq.** youngest son of the late **R. S. Milnes, esq.** of **Fryston, Yorkshire.**

March 21. At Bruges, Edward Horton, esq. late of Baker-st. Portman-sq.

April 12. At Philadelphia, Mr. Alfred Clare, formerly Principal of the Will-office, in the Bank of England.

At Madeira, aged 25, Elizabeth, only daughter of Lady Arthur Somerset, and niece to the Duke of Beaufort and the Earl of Falmouth.

BILL OF MORTALITY, from April 22 to May 19, 1835.

Christened.	Buried.				
Males 1023	Males 837	Between	2 and 5	168	50 and 60
Females 1011	Females 812		5 and 10	82	60 and 70
			10 and 20	63	70 and 80
			20 and 30	138	80 and 90
			30 and 40	125	90 and 100
			40 and 50	142	105
Whereof have died still-born and under two years old.....	472				

AVERAGE PRICE OF CORN, by which the Duty is regulated, May 12.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
38 9	31 8	23 8	31 0	36 11	36 7

PRICE OF HOPS, per cwt. May 25,

Kent Bags.....	4l.	10s.	to	6l.	0s.	Farnham (seconds)	0l.	0s.	to	0l.	0s.
Sussex..	0l.	0s.	to	0l.	0s.	Kent Pockets	5l.	0s.	to	7l.	7s.
Essex	0l.	0s.	to	0l.	0s.	Sussex	4l.	4s.	to	5l.	7s.
Farnham (fine) ...	7l.	10s.	to	8l.	10s.	Essex	4l.	10s.	to	6l.	10s.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, May 23.

Smithfield, Hay, 4*l.* 15*s.* to 5*l.* 5*s.*—Straw, 1*l.* 18*s.* to 2*l.* 5*s.*—Clover, 4*l.* 15*s.* to 5*l.* 15*s.*

SMITHFIELD, May 25. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef	2s.	0d.	to	4s.	0d.	Lamb	5s. 0d.	to	6s. 0d.
Mutton	2s.	2d.	to	3s.	10d.	Head of Cattle at Market, May 25.			
Veal	3s.	4d.	to	4s.	8d.	Beasts	2,432	Calves	167
Pork	3s.	0d.	to	4s.	0d.	Sheep & Lambs	22,404	Pigs	373

COAL MARKET, May 25.

Walls Ends, from 18s. 0d. to 20s. 0d. per ton. Other sorts from 15s. 6d. to 17s. 3d.

'TALLOW, per cwt.—Town Tallow, 40s. 6d. Yellow Russia, 39s. 0d.

SOAP.—Yellow, 58s. Mottled, 62s. Curd, s.

CANDLES, 6s. 6d. per doz. Moulds, 8s. 0d.

PRICES OF SHARES.

**At the Office of WOLFE, BROTHERS, Stock and Share Brokers,
23, Change Alley, Cornhill.**

Birmingham Canal, 241. — Ellesmere and Chester, 88 — Grand Junction, 237. — Kennet and Avon, 21½. — Leeds and Liverpool, 533. — Regent's, 16½. — Rochdale, 124. — London Dock Stock, 58. — St. Katharine's, 69½. — West India, 98. — Liverpool and Manchester Railway, 199. — Grand Junction Water Works, 55. — West Middlesex, 78. — Globe Insurance, 155½. — Guardian, 33½. — Hope, 6. — Chartered Gas Light, 46½. — Imperial Gas, 43. — Phoenix Gas, 24½. — Independent Gas, 50. — United General, 42½. — Canada Land Company, 40. — Reversionary Interest, 134.

For Prices of all other Shares inquire as above.

METEOROLOGICAL DIARY, BY W. CARY, STRAND.

From April 26, to May 25, 1835, both inclusive.

Fahrenheit's Therm.

Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.
Ap. 26	43	42	40	in. pta. 29, 68	cloudy, rain
27	40	49	37	, 60	do. fair
28	43	51	38	, 80	do. do.
29	41	45	44	, 62	rain, windy
30	46	52	48	, 50	do.
M. 1	50	53	47	, 60	cloudy
2	52	55	46	, 64	do. rain
3	46	55	47	, 78	do. fair
4	55	56	47	, 87	do. do.
5	53	62	50	30, 08	do. do.
6	54	62	48	29, 80	showers
7	56	61	48	30, 00	do. cloudy
8	57	65	57	, 10	fair, cloudy
9	63	68	52	29, 93	do. do.
10	59	65	49	, 80	do. rain

Fahrenheit's Therm.

Day of Month.	8 o'clock Morning.	Noon.	11 o'clock Night.	Barom.	Weather.
11	58	64	56	in. pta. 29, 96	do. do.
12	49	61	52	, 80	cloudy, do.
13	57	62	47	, 63	do. do.
14	48	50	46	, 54	rain
15	56	57	54	, 70	do. thunder
16	54	61	57	, 80	cloudy, fair
17	60	65	59	, 96	fair
18	61	73	58	, 90	do.
19	63	70	54	, 86	do. cloudy
20	58	61	55	, 94	cloudy
21	56	61	40	30, 19	fair do.
22	58	68	58	, 10	do. do.
23	60	70	59	, 10	do. do.
24	62	73	58	, 08	do. do.
25	59	65	50	29, 80	do. do.

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS.

From April 26, to May 27, 1835, both inclusive.

April & May.	Bank Stock.	3 per Cent. Reduced.	3 per Cent. Consols.	3½ per Cent. 1818.	3½ per Cent. Reduced.	New Cent. 3½ per Cent.	Long Annuities.	South Sea Annuities.	New South Sea Annuities.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Ex. Bills, £1000.
26	218	91½	92½	99½	99½	100½	17			260½	19 pm.	35 36 pm.
27	217½	91½	92½	99½	99½	100½	17				19 pm.	35 36 pm.
28	217½	91½	92½	99½	99	100½	16½	90½		261	17 15 pm.	34 35 pm.
1	—	91½	92½	—	—	100½	17	90½		261	16 pm.	34 36 pm.
2	217½	91½	92½	—	99½	100½	17	—		261	16 pm.	34 35 pm.
4	—	91½	92½	—	99	100½	17	—		261½	11 13 pm.	31 33 pm.
5	217½	91½	92½	99	99½	100½	17	—		261½	12 14 pm.	31 33 pm.
6	217½	91½	92½	99½	99	100½	17	—		261½	—	31 32 pm.
7	217½	91½	92½	99½	98½	100½	16½	—		262	12 14 pm.	32 31 pm.
8	216½	91½	92½	98½	99	100½	16½	89½	90½	—	12 14 pm.	31 29 pm.
9	216	91½	92½	99	98½	100½	17	—		—	13 11 pm.	30 28 pm.
11	216	91½	92½	—	98½	100	16½	—		259½	13 10 pm.	29 27 pm.
12	215½	90½	92½	98½	98½	99½	16½	—		—	9 11 pm.	27 29 pm.
13	216	91	92½	98½	98½	99½	16½	—		259½	9 11 pm.	29 27 pm.
14	215½	91½	92½	98½	98½	100	16½	—	90½	—	11 9 pm.	27 28 pm.
15	215½	90½	91½	98½	98½	99½	16½	—	—	259½	10 8 pm.	28 26 pm.
16	215½	91	92	—	98½	100½	16½	—	—	260	9 11 pm.	28 26 pm.
18	215½	91½	92½	98½	98½	100½	16½	—	—	—	9 11 pm.	28 26 pm.
19	215½	91½	92½	98½	98½	100½	17	—	—	260	9 11 pm.	28 27 pm.
20	214½	91	92½	98½	98½	100	17	—	—	260	9 10 pm.	27 26 pm.
21	214½	91	90½	98½	98½	100	16½	—	—	259½	10 8 pm.	27 26 pm.
22	213	90½	91½	98½	98½	99½	16½	—	—	257	9 5 pm.	26 23 pm.
23	212½	90½	91½	—	98½	100	16½	—	—	—	5 7 pm.	23 25 pm.
25	213½	90½	91½	—	98½	100	16½	98½	—	258	7 5 pm.	25 23 pm.
26	214	90½	91½	—	98½	99½	16½	—	—	257½	7 4 pm.	25 22 pm.
27	213	89½	90½	—	99½	99½	16½	—	—	—	5 pm.	22 19 pm.

South Sea Stock, May 11, 1834.

J. J. ARNULL, Stock Broker, 1, Bank Buildings, Cornhill.

late RICHARDSON, CRODLICE, and ARNULL.

J. B. NICHOLS AND SON, 25, PARLIAMENT ST.

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